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**Lynching, Jazz
Are Top Queries
Asked By Russians**

*Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 8-15-59*
MOSCOW—(ANP)—Want to know what were some of the most frequent questions asked of the electronic brain computer on display at the U. S. exhibit here during the first 10 days of the fair?

The seventh most popular question was "How many Negroes have been lynched on the United States since 1950? The answer is six."

The 10th most popular question: "How old is Louis Armstrong?" 59.

But exceeding these in popularity were No. 3--What is the direction of American Jazz?--and No. 5, What is American rock and roll?

According to the computer, which has answers to at least 4,000 possible queries, jazz is becoming musically more complicated as the players increase their training, but the tendency is also to return to the freely improvised solo." On rock and roll, the computer says, "It stems from the old blues form and represents a minor phase in the over-all strain of American popular music."

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Lynching Over The Years---And How

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

From The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

Several letters to The Virginian-Pilot in recent days, growing out of the Mack Parker case, have reflected the view that the dead man, being a Negro who was charged with raping a white woman and had been identified by her, deserved the treatment he got. Some writers seemed to think that though there was much wrong with the crime of rape, in this instance there was less wrong with the crime that followed it.

One writer found fault with this newspaper because we dealt critically on this page with the mob-murder, but did not condemn the rape. We condemn crime in any form. But there are several things about murder by a mob that make it different from other crimes of violence, however abhorrent they are.

To start with, lynching was a crime of the South far more than a crime of the remainder of the nation. (It virtually died out in the 1950's and is now rare.) It was in a majority of instances a crime against a Negro committed by white men. Prevalently, it was southern, and it was racial. But the records do not sustain any belief that lynching was in any large degree a form of punishment for the crime of rape, or that it could be justified as such.

Some statistics make the facts clear. From 1882, the first year formal records of lynchings were kept, to 1952, the first year without a lynching in the United States, 4,726 persons are known to have been murdered by mobs. Of these the lynched Negroes numbered 3,431, and the lynched whites numbered 1,295. The peak for any one year was 231 in 1892. Georgia and Mississippi have led other states in the number of lynchings.

A study made in 1946 (a year in which there were six lynchings shows how the number of lynchings declined by decades over the previous 50 years, with the largest number in any one year, the smallest, and the average year.

Decade	Highest	Lowest	Average
1897-1906	158	62	103
1907-1916	97	52	87
1917-1926	83	16	46
1927-1936	28	8	15
1937-1946	8	1	4.3

In 1947 there was one lynching, in 1948 there were two, in 1949 there were three, and since then never more than one, and several times none. Yet there have been, unfortunately all regrettably, many in-

stances of fape during these years of steady decline in lynchings.

To be more concrete: a study of the cause of lynchings was made in 1946 for the previous 17 years (exclusive of 1933, when records were not available for the whole year). It included 129 lynchings. Of those lynched, 18 were charged with rape and 20 with attempted rape, or 38 men charged, or convicted, for one or the other of these two crimes.

Twenty-seven persons lynched were charged with murder, or more than the combination of the other two. The other charges or reasons were numerous and often trivial. They included talking disrespectfully, striking a man, activity in sharecropper organization, robberies of many kinds, fatally injuring someone with an automobile, mistaken identity, insulting a white woman by telephone, and hiring a lawyer to defend a title to land.

To come even closer up to date, the reasons for the three lynchings in 1949 were creating a disturbance and resisting arrest, hogging a road in a wagon so that a following automobile was delayed in passing, and arguing with a group of men who had been fishing in a pond without permission.

One of the two lynchings in 1948 resulted from a charge of stealing cattle. In the other there was no known charge. The man was stopped on a highway along which he was riding with his wife, baby and two young relatives, and was killed.

The one lynching in 1947 was on charge of killing a taxi driver.

The statistics, plain though they are, should not obscure the main point. The main point is that lynching in any form means taking the law into private hands, executing personal and private vengeance, by group or mass organization. It means often before conviction and sometimes in the absence of guilt, and always in defiance of the law and in derogation, belittlement, and condemnation of the law.

Man has learned slowly over the centuries to live by codes of law. Government may try, convict, and punish criminals, but only with due process of law, and on fair trial, and with protection of the rights of the accused. That is American constitutionalism. Anything less — and lynching is far, far less — is a crime against the very spirit of law and civilization which the race tries unceasingly to bring to perfection.

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Jefferson Kin Linked To Slave Lynching

The nephews of Thomas Jefferson were involved in the murder of a slave in Livingston County, Ky., 1811.

The crime was committed shortly after the death of their mother, Lucy Jefferson Lewis, sister of Thomas Jefferson. The family lived near Smithland on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Cumberland.

One day a slave lad accidentally broke a pitcher. Enraged, Lilburn Lewis, one of Lucy's sons, mutilated and killed the boy and burned his body in a roaring fire. The crime was committed on Dec. 16, only a few hours before the earthquake of that year crated great havoc.

Fearing his wife would relate the deed, Lilburn tried to keep her from seeing people, but she escaped with her child to her father's house. Not long after, a passerby observed a dog gnawing a human bone and started an investigation that resulted in a warrant for the arrest of Lilburn Lewis and his brother Isam.

The brothers decided to die by their own hands before officers arrived. Isam saw his brother shoot himself over their mother's grave. But frightened by Lilburn's death agonies, Isam's courage failed and he fled.

He was captured and placed in an old log jail at Salem, then the county seat. Later he escaped, joined the army under an assumed name and was killed in the Battle of New Orleans.

The Lewis home became the "haunted house" of the neighborhood. Many a passing boatman declared he heard heart-rending groans from the cemetery where Lucy Jefferson Lewis was buried.

COMPLEX CASE

Would Jurors Indict Lynchers?

By BERRY REECH
Daily News Staff Writer

Would a Poplarville grand jury indict suspected lynchers of Negro Mack Charles Parker, even if the evidence were strong enough?

Circuit Judge Sebe Dale of Columbia, who would try the case if it got to trial, said this today:

"I really would not venture a guess. You know, the county is disturbed about a number of things. A lot of matters have entered into this case that really don't belong there."

Judge Dale said he has not seen the 374-page FBI report Gov. J. P. Coleman said yesterday he turned over to Dist. Atty. Vernon Broome of Columbia.

Broome said Coleman instructed him not to allow any person other than co-prosecutor, Pearl River County Atty. William Stewart, to see the report before the Nov. 2 meeting of the grand jury.

Broome said today he would not reveal the contents, which reportedly name seven members of a hooded, gloved mob which lynched Parker from the Poplarville jail Apr. 24.

"It has never been my policy to try criminal cases in the newspapers," stated Broome.

Judge Dale said, "I would not do anything to violate Coleman's holy writ. I don't want to know what's in it (the report)."

However, he pointed out that unless the judge knew the contents, there was a possibility some of those named in the report might be called for grand jury duty.

State law provides that not fewer than 15 nor more than 20 are called to a grand jury, which decides whether the evidence is strong enough to indict and have a trial.

Twelve of the grand jury must vote to return an indictment, Judge Dale explained.

Dale declared the trial might take place in the third week of November if the grand jury indicted.

WON'T READ REPORT

D.A. Broome said yesterday he would not read the FBI's investigation report to the Nov. 2 grand jury. This was because his reading it would be hearsay evidence.

The typewritten report contains some question-and-answer testimony of what witnesses told the 40 FBI agents, and some summaries of what they said.

Broome said rather the FBI investigators themselves would be asked to testify before the grand jury and at the trial, if the case got that far.

Some 100 witnesses were interrogated during the weeks of intensive investigation by the FBI during which some disturbed Poplarville citizens complained.

Ralph Buchanan, FBI agent-in-charge of the Poplarville probe, turned over the report to Gov. Coleman in May after the Justice department decided there was no federal trial jurisdiction.

The FBI came into the case within hours after the lynching under the federal Lindbergh kidnap law, which presumes the victim has been carried across state lines within 24 hours.

Coleman also invited them. Parker's body with two bullet holes was found on the Mississippi bank of the Pearl River, which separates the state from Louisiana, 25 miles from Poplarville.

The 23-year-old Negro Parker was abducted as he was awaiting trial for the rape of a young white Petal mother, which occurred in February.

See No Arrest In Poplarville Lynching Case

Columbia, Miss. — Dist. Atty. Vernon Broome said Friday he knew of no plans to arrest anyone for the Poplarville lynching before the Pearl River County grand jury

hears the case in November.

"As far as I know, no arrests will be made," the prosecutor told United Press International. "There will be no action on my part to bring about any arrests before the grand jury meets."

The grand jury convenes Nov. 4 to hear testimony by FBI agents who investigated the April 25 jail-house abduction and slaying of accused Negro rapist Mack Charles Parker. Other witnesses will be called, the grand jury asks to hear them, Broome said.

"Then it will be up to the jurors to decide what disposition to make," he added.

Probe Amite School Blast

LIBERTY, Miss. (Special) — Officers continued their investigation today of an attempt to blow up the Mars Hill school near here, reporting that their two days' probe had failed to turn up any suspects.

Amite county Deputy Sheriff Carroll Melton and Deputy Fire Marshal G. O. Berry of Prentiss were leading the investigation.

The investigation began after school Supt. John I. Hurst found 17 gas jets open and two heaters ignited in the school when he arrived at 7 a. m. Thursday.

Hurst said someone apparently intended that escaping gas would ignite from the heaters.

Classes began this week and a normal scheduled was followed Thursday. The gas jets were opened in the high school wing of the large frame building.

No Arrests In Poplarville Lynching Seen

COLUMBIA, Miss. (UPI) — Dist.

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Lynching Reports Due Jury

Broome Says FBI

Will Be Called

To Give Testimony

COLUMBIA (UPI) — A Mississippi district attorney said Saturday evidence in the Poplarville lynching case will be presented to a grand jury through testimony of FBI agents.

Dist. Atty. Vernon Broome said contents of the FBI report turned over to him by Gov. J. P. Coleman would be unfolded by the testimony of the FBI men who compiled it. He described the report itself as "hearsay evidence."

Broome, who received the report Wednesday, said he has started preparing a case and emphasized it would be presented to the Pearl River County grand jury Nov. 4. He said FBI agents would be asked to testify and other witnesses would be called if the grand jury then asks to hear them. "Then it will be up to the jurors to decide what disposition to make," he said.

WILL TESTIFY

In New Orleans, R. W. Bachman, FBI agent-in-charge of the month-long investigation of the lynching of Negro Mack Charles

Parker last May, promised the agents would testify.

"We will render every possible assistance if requested and will make agents available to testify if requested," he said.

Broome called the 370-page FBI report "entirely hearsay evidence" and said it would not be read to the grand jury.

The typewritten document is believed to name at least seven white men as members in the hooded and gloved mob that dragged the 23-year-old Negro from the Pearl River County jail last April 25. Parker was waiting trial on charges of raping a Petal Miss., white woman Feb. 24.

Parker's bullet-pierced body was found in the Pearl River May 4.

Gov. Coleman Wednesday sent the report and instructions to Broome and his fellow prosecutor, County Atty. Bill Stewart. Coleman told them to keep the contents of the report confidential, Broome said.

Circuit Judge Sebe Dale, an ardent political foe of Coleman who would preside if the lynchers were brought to trial, commented Saturday he wouldn't want to "violate Coleman's holy writ."

But Dale said there was a possibility that if the contents of the report were not made known to other authorities some of those mentioned in the document would be called for duty on the grand jury.

Dale has said the grand jury "certainly might not be as apt to indict in this case as some others. But I believe there will be indictments if the evidence is sufficient."

Poplarville Lynching Report To Go To November Grand Jury

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9-19-59
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FBI Agents To Testify In Poplarville Lynching Case

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
9-13-59
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Parker's bullet-pierced body was found in the Pearl River May 4.

Daily World
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9-13-59
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FBI Report on Parker Case Won't Go Before Grand Jury

Post
Washington, D.C.
COLUMBIA, Miss., Sept. 12 (UPI)—A Mississippi district attorney said today evidence in the Poplarville lynching case will be presented to a grand jury through testimony of FBI agents.

9-13-59
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Broome said he has started preparing a case on the M. C. Parker lynching and emphasized that it would be presented to the Pearl River County grand jury No. 4. He said FBI agents would be asked to testify and other witnesses would be called if the grand jury asks to hear them. "Then it will be up to the jurors to decide what disposition to make," he said.

In New Orleans, R. W. Bachman, FBI agent-in-charge of the investigation of the lynching of the Negro prisoner last spring, promised the agents would testify.

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Mississippi lynching unsolved—

FBI withdraws from Parker kidnap-slaying

Unable to find evidence of U. S. law violations

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Federal authorities today announced their withdrawal from the Mack Charles Parker kidnap-kill case. The results of their lengthy investigation will be turned over to the state of Mississippi.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said the evidence obtained by the FBI after a masked mob snatched Parker from the Pearl River County Jail at Poplarville, Miss., April 23 and killed him, failed to show any violation of federal statutes.

In view of this, Rogers today directed the FBI to deliver to Mississippi's Gov. J. P. Coleman at Jackson "a summary of information relative to facts and evidence obtained during the FBI's investigation."

It was left up to Coleman to determine whether any prosecution under state law is possible.

PARKER, a 23-year-old Negro, was on the eve of being tried on a charge of raping a pregnant white woman when he was abducted. His body was found May 1 in the Pearl River Swamps.

Coleman said he had received a comprehensive report from the FBI on the lynch-kidnaping.

At his home in Ackerman Coleman said:

"The proper procedure is that I shall make this information available to the next regular session of the Pearl River Grand Jury, in November.

"The law requires the Grand Jury to keep secret for six months all testimony offered before it. I shall not under any circumstances reveal any part of the contents of the FBI report.

"I want to thank the FBI for a

thorough investigation and for making the results available."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover ordered his agents into the case shortly after the abduction. This was a two-way investigation under the Lindbergh kidnaping law covering abductions in which state lines are crossed, and under the federal civil rights statutes relating to collusion on the part of local police authorities.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said today the federal investigation "clearly established that the persons responsible for the death of Parker had not violated the federal kidnaping statute and no other successful federal prosecution could be maintained."

This means the FBI found no evidence that local authorities had cooperated in any way with the mob, and that the members never crossed a state line after carrying out their lynching.

The Pearl River is the Mississippi-Louisiana boundary in that area and the body was found on the Mississippi side opposite Bogalusa.

Hoover noted that the investigation had been intensive, involving interviews with scores of persons and analysis of "numerous items of physical evidence." He expressed appreciation for the cooperation given by the FBI agents by Gov. Coleman, the Mississippi Highway Patrol, "and other responsible citizens."

Poplarville Pot Still Boiling Spills Over Into State Politics

The Poplarville pot still boiling since the FBI developed its intensive investigation into the lynching of M. C. Parker, a Negro snatched from the Pearl River County Jail by a mob of white men while awaiting trial for the alleged rape of a white woman, spilled over into Mississippi politics this week as several candidates for local and state offices attacked Governor Coleman for calling for aid from the FBI.

As the pot continued to boil there were these developments during the past several days, during which there were a stream of unconfirmed reports that the FBI had uncovered several prime suspects in the case and there would soon be some arrests made by the FBI. First there was an increase in the casualty list as two more suspects were sent to the hospital as a result of FBI grilling according to reports. Following the reported hospitalizations, after two other reported attempts at suicide believed growing out of the FBI investigation, State as well as local officials joined in a demand that the FBI investigation be called off, which was following by a report the Mississippi's Congressman Coleman had asked the Attorney General in Washington to call off the FBI investigation.

There were also unconfirmed reports that FBI agents investigating the case had been shot at because of the mounting Poplarville resentment.

Early this week there was no indication that the FBI investigation would be called off or that there would be any lessening of efforts on the part of the FBI agents to find the parties to the crime.

FBI's Agents Still Studying Abduction Case

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (UPI)—FBI agents were checking today area retailers of white gloves and black stockings in the kidnaping of Negro M. C. Parker from the jail here.

Prisoners said members of the mob that dragged Parker from his cell Saturday all wore white gloves that looked exactly alike. No sign of Parker or his abductors has been reported.

Parker had been charged with raping a white woman after the victim identified him as her attacker and several Negroes said he had told them of his plans to rape her.

But one of the Negroes who gave statements implicating Parker was taken to Chicago this week by a Negro newspaper who quoted him as saying he was threatened by law officers into making the statements and that they were lies.

The witness, Lee Underwood, 20, held a news conference in Chicago Thursday and told reporters that officers "rehearsed" him before turning on a tape recorder into which he made the statements. He said the officers told him exactly what answers they wanted before switching on the recorder.

But Pearl River County Attorney William Stewart said Parker did not know his statement was being recorded.

FBI Files Report On Parker Case

Memphis, Tenn.—Seven Suspects Believed To Be Listed By Name—Grand Jury To Get Record

from The Commercial Appeal, Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 11.—A 370-page FBI report on the investigation of the abduction and lynching of Negro Mack Parker from the Pearl River County Jail at Poplarville is in the hands of Dist. Pros. Atty. Vernon Broome of Columbia.

Gov. J. P. Coleman announced Friday that the report, which reportedly names seven suspects in the mob who lynched the Negro three days before his scheduled trial for raping a white woman, had been sent to Dist. Atty. Broome. Mr. Broome is scheduled to present the report to the November term of the Pearl River County Grand Jury meeting at Poplarville.

Filed With Governor
The FBI filed its findings with the Governor after announcing that its investigation which covered several weeks failed to show grounds for Federal action.

Parker, 23-year-old Negro of Lumberton, a town about 10 miles from Poplarville, was being held in the Poplarville Jail after Circuit Judge Sebe Dale had turned down a petition of his Negro counsel for dismissal of the grand jury indictment.

Parker's body was found about 25 miles west of Poplarville in Pearl River.

FBI agents questioned more than 100 persons in its investigation but were unable to find across the state line to warrant Federal intervention.

Citizens protested FBI questioning and were critical of Governor Coleman for requesting assistance from the Federal agency in the lynching.

Asked Assistance
Governor Coleman asked that the FBI assist in the investigation because he said he knew it would enter the case if the body of a Parker was not found within 24 hours.

Governor Coleman assigned Chief Bill Hood of the state Highway Patrol to work with the FBI and he was kept advised of the progress of the investigation by the Federal agents.

Parker was charged with the Feb. 24 rape of a young white mother, who was pregnant. The offense was said to have been committed on a side road in Pearl River County after Parker returned to her parked car after discharging other Negroes in his car at Lumberton.

One of the Negroes said Parker returned to the car of the white woman where she was alone with her small child. The woman's husband had walked into Lumberton for assistance after the car developed trouble and stranded the group on the highway.

The FBI aided local officials in investigating the crime and its agents were ready to testify in Parker's trial on evidence they had uncovered in the case.

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FBI Says Harassment Accusations in Poplarville Complete Falsehoods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The FBI Wednesday described as "absolute falsehood" charges that its agents have harassed local citizens in investigating the kidnapping and killing of a Negro at Poplarville, Miss.

The bureau also said that misrepresentations have been circulated in some instances by persons who obviously do not desire this case to be solved.

At the same time, the FBI expressed appreciation for the cooperation extended by Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi the State Highway Patrol "and other responsible citizens" in the investigation.

The case is that of Mack Charles Parker, who was seized from the Pearl River County jail by a masked band.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro, was on the eve of going to trial on charges of raping a pregnant white woman. He was found dead in the Pearl River swamps adjacent to Louisiana on May 4.

In response to inquiries about reports that federal agents had harassed citizens in the area, an FBI spokesman said:

"There is no basis in fact for the allegations of improper conduct and harassment of local citizens."

"When examined in the light of the facts, the ludicrous nature of these charges becomes obvious. For example, it is alleged that Arthur Smith of McNeill, Miss., suffered a cerebral hemorrhage after being questioned by FBI agents. We have been advised by medical authorities that Smith has not suffered a cerebral hemorrhage, and the person primarily responsible for the circulation of the false story regarding Smith has known from the very outset that he was not telling the truth."

No innocent person ever needs fear being investigated by the FBI. Our agents work as diligently to remove suspicion from falsely accused persons as to identify and apprehend wrongdoers."

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson of Mississippi conferred with Ralph W. Bachman of the FBI in Mississippi Tuesday on the reports of harassment and mistreatment

Patterson said afterward:

"Mr. Bachman, whom I have known for some time, told me those things had not happened. If those things have happened, I hope they stop; if they have not happened, so much the better." Many men in the Poplarville area have been questioned by the FBI, and the wives of several of them have expressed irritation over the persistency of the questioning.

Raps lynch case 'whitewash'

JACKSON, Miss. — "The whitewash treatment given the Mack Parker brutal kidnap-lynching is another typical case of Mississippi justice for colored persons."

This was the angry pronouncement of C. R. Darden, president of the Mississippi State Conference of NAACP Branches in referring to the state's junking of a comprehensive FBI report in the Parker case.

Mr. Darden, speaking for the conference, declared:

"Pearl River County, Poplarville, Miss. has added an additional page to the abominable and deplorable history of Mississippi."

"THE STATE is known all over the world as the lynch state, having the highest number of colored persons lynched since it was admitted to the Union in 1817. This is a continuation of lynchings, murders and ambushing of colored people by whites without any prosecution of the criminals."

"Mississippi's hands are still red with the blood of 14-year-old Emmett Till in the so-called 'Wolf Whistle Case'; colored blood is still dripping from the trigger-happy fingers of the murderer or murderers of the Rev. C. W. Lee of Belzoni, Miss. and the ambushing of Gus Courts of that same city."

"The permanent stain of blood will forever be a mark on the courthouse lawn of Brookhaven where Lamar Smith was shot down in cold blood, yet there have been no convictions for these notorious crimes."

"SPEAKER OF the House, Sam Rayburn... stated that he is disturbed after giving away billions in Foreign Aid, and today we have made so few friends."

"The intelligence of people of the world has been underestimated by the United States. They appreciate what we give them but judge us by our moral and political behavior."

"We will never gain the respect of people of the world as long as there is a typical Mississippi in America."

Mr. Darden concluded: "Other southern states have their faults, however bad they may be, you can always expect the worst in Mississippi."

"The ruling of local District Attorney Vernon Broome that the FBI gathered evidence is 'hearsay' opens the eyes of the rest of the world and is concrete evidence that a federal anti-lynch bill is the only hope for

prosecution of those who take the law into their own hands."

Lynching Shows Limits On FBI

By HELEN THOMAS

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The FBI is the nation's most powerful private eye. It mover in story. The FBI solved the case, but when it comes to murder, lynchings and hate bombings, the FBI is often stymied by a state law.

The limited jurisdiction of J. Edgar Hoover's bureau when it comes to crimes of violence was vividly illustrated to the nation in the FBI's recent withdrawal from the Mack Charles Parker lynching case.

On orders of Attorney General William P. Rogers, agents began swarming all over Poplarville, Miss., hours after the 23-year-old Negro victim was abducted from jail while awaiting trial on a rape charge.

The FBI cracked the case, identified the suspects and then bowed out after turning the facts over to state authorities for prosecution.

It had no alternative. The Justice Department decided the lynching was a "local" affair. It found Parker had not been transported across state lines, which would have been a violation of the Lindbergh Kidnap Act and a basis for Federal prosecution.

The kidnaping of one-month-old Peter Weinberger in New York in 1936 was the same story. The FBI solved the case, but proved that Angelo La Marca had not violated the Federal Kidnap Statute because he did not carry the infant out of New York. La Marca was convicted in a state court and executed.

The FBI is the Justice Department's detective agency. It looks into federal offenses, and federal offenses alone. The bureau may not investigate violations of state or local laws — even when requested to do so by local authorities or groups of private citizens.

The FBI has authority to move in on bank robberies, fraud against the government, crimes on Indian and government reservations, theft, embezzlement or destruction of government property and interstate transportation of stolen vehicles or aircraft.

It also has a reputation for cloak and dagger operations against spies and subversives. And it draws up dossiers on government appointees and employees.

The FBI also is famous for its "most wanted" fugitive list. But even here, when fugitives who have crossed state lines are located, they are turned over to local authorities.

When the FBI makes out a federal case, the Justice Department takes over and prosecutes. During the 1958 fiscal year, 11,451 convictions — a 10-year high — were recorded in cases investigated by the FBI.

Lynch Case Libel Suit Dismissed

GULFPORT, Miss. — U. S. Dist. Judge Sidney Mize said today he had dismissed a libel suit against a Negro newspaper which grew out of the Mack Parker rape case.

Mize said he dismissed the suit of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Co. of Chicago and the Tri-State Defender of Memphis, which carried a story saying the rape charges against Parker were a coverup for a tryst with a white man.

Parker was taken from the Pearl River county jail at Poplarville and lynched April 24 while awaiting trial on charges of raping a white woman.

Judge Mize said he dismissed the suit on grounds of lack of jurisdiction by the federal court.

PARKER LYNCHING REPORT IS ASKED

HOT SPRINGS, ARK. (UPI) — The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias, the largest Negro fraternal organization has asked the justice department to make public its report on the lynching of Mack Charles Parker.

Parker was seized from jail in Poplarville, Miss. last April and murdered before he went on trial for the rape of a white woman.

The resolution of the organization, which has more than 85,000 members, asked that the FBI make a report to Congress on its findings in the case.

The knights also asked Congress to pass anti-lynching laws and went on record for abolition of poll taxes and integration of public hospitals and public eating places.

27a 1959

MISSISSIPPI

RECORDS AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

9464

Mississippi Leads Nation In Lynchings

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 25.—Figures compiled by the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute show Mississippi by far out-ranks all states in the Nation in the number of lynchings.

The Institute said 577 lynchings had been recorded in Mississippi between 1882 and 1956. The next state is Texas with 493, followed by Georgia with 401.

The last lynching recorded in the United States, according to the records, was that of Emmett Lee Till on Aug. 28, 1955, at Greenwood, in Leflore County, Miss., for making remarks to a white woman.

During the 1882-1956 period there were 4,733 lynchings in the United States.

The last three lynchings were recorded in Mississippi, in 1955.

Jessie P. Guzman, director of the records and research department, said three Negroes were lynched in Mississippi that year, two for taking part in campaigns to register Negro voters and Till.

Mrs. Guzman reported the peak year of lynchings in the United States was 1892 with 230.

She said alleged causes for the lynchings were homicide 1000, felonious assault 204, rape 910, attempted rape 288, robbery and theft 232, insult to whites 85, and all others 1077.

The slaying of 14-year-old Emmett Till followed a widely-publicized "wolf whistle" case.

The body of the Chicago Negro boy was found in the Tallahatchie River near Sumner, Miss., seven days after he allegedly "wolf whistled" Carolyn Bryant in a small grocery store.

Mrs. Bryant's husband, Roy, 34, and his half-brother, Milan, 36, were tried and acquitted on charges of Till's murder. The two men insisted they had taken the boy from his great

uncle's home merely to scare him and had released him unharmed.

The state of Mississippi never classed the Till murder as a lynching.

Lynching Records Show Big Decline

Three In 1955 Only Cases Since 1951

Associated Press
TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 25.—While lynchings have about reached the vanishing point in recent years, Tuskegee Institute records show 4,733 persons have died from mob action since 1882.

Except for 1955 when three lynchings were reported in Mississippi, none has been recorded at Tuskegee since 1951. In 1945, 1947 and 1951 only one case per year was reported.

The most recent case reported by the Institute as a lynching was that of Emmett Till, 14-year-old Negro who was beaten, shot to death and thrown in a river at Greenwood, Miss., Aug. 28, 1955. He was accused of making ugly remarks to or whistling at a white woman. Two white men were acquitted of his death after a trial which attracted international attention.

For a period of 65 years ending in 1947 at least one lynching was reported each year.

The most for any year was 231 in 1892. The victims included 162 Negroes and 69 whites. In 1884 lynch mobs killed 211 persons—160 white and 51 Negroes.

From 1882 to 1901 lynchings averaged more than 150 a year.

For the post Civil War period from 1882 through 1885 more white persons were lynched than Negroes.

Since 1924 lynchings have been on a marked decline, never more than 30 cases which occurred in 1926. The average has been less than one a month since 1924.

Since 1935 the annual lynching total recorded at Tuskegee has not gone above eight and the average has been less than four a year.

27a 1959

MISSISSIPPI

9474

In Mississippi lynching—

FBI spurred anew as Negro's body found

BOGALUSA, La., May 5.—(AP)—Discovery of the water-bleached body of Mack Charles Parker of Poplarville, Miss., lynch victim, spurred the FBI to fresh efforts today to find his kidnappers.

But the Negro's body offered no clues to bolster the search after an FBI agent and a Mississippi highway patrolman dragged it from the receding waters of the Pearl River near Bogalusa yesterday.

It did pin down the fate of the 23-year-old Lumberton truck driver who had been charged with the rape of a pregnant white woman. Since his abduction April 25, his violent death expected.

THE FBI IN WASHINGTON confirmed identity of the body. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, had ordered a special hunt for Parker and his lynch.

The mob felt secure behind their masks and gloves. Mohemen dumped Parker's body into the Pearl without frights or any other attempt to prevent discovery.

The FBI agent and his Mississippi highway patrolman companion spotted the head, one arm and a shoulder above the water line in a drift three miles south of the Poplarville-Bogalusa Bridge across the Pearl River.

SWIFT CURRENTS lodged the body's left foot in the fork of a tree. A log had rolled over the left leg.

The night raiders who dragged Parker from the Poplarville jail by his heels stripped Parker of all his clothes except an undershirt and a pair of shorts.

The coroner at Bogalusa's Charity Hospital did not release the results of an autopsy. He didn't say how Parker died, except to report a bad spot on the right side of the head.

Results of the autopsy were expected to be announced in Poplarville this afternoon.

Around the hospital, attaches said lynchers did not break Parker's neck and they did not fracture his skull.

Some internal organs provided a source of clues for pathologists.

NO ONE ATTEMPTED to esti-

mate how long the body had been in the water. But, the body had been bleached until it was impossible to tell if it was Negro or white. The FBI made its identification by fingerprints.

A gang of eight or 10 men wearing masks and white gloves broke into the Poplarville jail, about 20 miles from here, shortly after midnight April 25, beat the 23-year-old Parker, dragged him screaming down the steps from his third story cell and threw him into a waiting car.

His fellow prisoners said he yelled he was innocent.

Warrants charging the mob with kidnaping already were on file, but Pearl River County, Miss., officials said last night new charges had been filed against the men.

THE RAPE PARKER was accused of secured Feb. 25 near Lumberton, Miss. The victim and her 5-year-old daughter were sitting in a stalled car waiting for her husband to return with help to repair the car.

She said a Negro in a black automobile drove up, threatened her with a gun, forced her and the child to get into his car and drove them into a wooded area where he raped her with the child watching.

The 24-year-old woman later picked Parker from a 25-man lineup.

Officers had believed from the first that Parker's body probably would be found in the Pearl River or one of the streams in the area.

Special FBI Agent Ralph Bachman and Mississippi Highway Patrol Chief Bill Hood had directed the search.

FBI AGENTS, called into the case the first day, questioned people in the Bogalusa area the first days after the abduction. What they found out was never revealed.

Last week officers had flown up and down the river in the hunt for some trace of Parker. Yesterday, for the first time, they used

skiffs in the search.

"We apparently hit it just right after the water had fallen. . . . I don't think the body could have been up for more than a day," Bachman said.

Another searcher said the body possibly would not have been visible as late as Sunday. High water had covered the area for several days. It only started dropping rapidly yesterday.

DR. W. F. STRINGER, a Poplarville surgeon, called to make the autopsy after Washington Parish Coroner H. D. Stafford refused to do so because the body was found on the Mississippi side.

At Washington, Sen. John Stennis (D., Miss.) said he was glad the search had continued. He said he hoped justice is done in the case.

"I greatly deplore this matter as do Mississippians at large and the people of the nation," he said.

There was no comment from Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi. Bd aaDa

Rape Suspect Found In River In Mississippi

WASHINGTON (AP) — The FBI said a body found in the Pearl River in Mississippi Monday was identified as that of Mack Charles Parker, who was forcibly removed from a jail at Poplarville, Miss.

Parker, 23, a Negro, had been missing since he was dragged from the Pearl River County Jail on April 25. He was kidnapped by a band of masked and gloved raiders while awaiting trial on charges of raping a pregnant white woman last February.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, said positive identification was made through fingerprints.

Formal announcement of the identification of the body was made by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

There was no estimate of the length of time the body had been in the water.

The body was bleached white after several days in the water. FBI agents and two Mississippi highway patrolmen found the body, so badly deteriorated it was impossible to determine immediately if it was white or Negro.

Bogalusa is only 20 miles from Poplarville. The body was located on the Mississippi side of Pearl River, jammed against a pile of driftwood.

The Pearl River and other streams in southern Mississippi have been the chief targets of the search by FBI agents and highway patrolmen. Moody said immediately after the kidnaping he believed Parker had been removed from the area or his body dumped into some river or stream.

The masked raiders entered the Poplarville jail shortly after midnight April 25 and dragged the screaming Parker down steel-treaded stairs to a waiting car. A path of blood stained the walls and steps of the jail.

Searchers Find Body Believed To Be Parker's

Corpse May Be Lynch Victim — Located On Bank Of Pearl River

SKIN BLEACHED WHITE

Discovery Is Made 20 Miles From Poplarville By Team Of Patrolman, FBI Agent — Water Receded

By United Press International
BOGALUSA, La., May 4.—A body believed to be that of lynching victim Mack Charles Parker, 23-year-old Negro seized from a jail in Poplarville, Miss., nine days ago, was found Monday in the Pearl River.

The corpse was badly decomposed and discolored. The skin was bleached by the sun and water and it was not determined immediately whether the body was actually that of Parker.

Receding Over Week End
At the time Parker was abducted from jail, the river was swollen from heavy rains. It has been three to four feet above normal until it began receding over the week end.

The body was found partially on a bank of the river, which forms the border of South Mississippi and Louisiana, as if it had washed ashore.

The spot where the body was found is about 20 miles from Poplarville, seat of Pearl River County.

Authorities held a belief from the day of the abduction a week ago last Saturday that Parker was slain by the lynch mob and his body thrown into the river. Authorities also theorized the

lynchers came from Louisiana. Sheriff W. O. Moody of Pearl River County said he believed the man had been removed from the Poplarville area or had been dumped into some water.

Seized By Masked Men
Parker was seized shortly after midnight from an unguarded third floor jail cell by nine or 10 masked, white-gloved white men who beat him savagely and dragged him head first down the stairs to a waiting car.

The Negro was awaiting trial, scheduled last week, on charges on raping a pregnant young white woman who lived until recently at Bogalusa.

The body was found by a Mississippi highway patrolman and a Federal Bureau of Identification agent. About 40 FBI men and the patrol have carried on an extensive search for Parker's body and members of the lynch mob that dragged Parker from the Pearl River County Jail.

Officers rushed fingerprints of Parker to Charity Hospital here, where the body was taken for identification.

R. W. Bachman, in charge of the New Orleans office of the FBI, said the body of the man was lodged against driftwood about a mile north of Richardson's Landing.

Refuses To State Race
The FBI chief would not say whether the body of the man found in the Pearl River was white or Negro.

Witnesses who were at the scene when the corpse was located sticking partially from the bank of the river said the body may be that of a Negro bleached white from the water. The body was reported to be in a badly decomposed state.

The body was taken from Richardson's Landing about 4:45 p.m. in one of a caravan of cars occupied by FBI agents, officers of the Washington Parish Sheriff's Department in Louisiana and a Bogalusa, La., patrolman.

Mob Victim's Body Is Found

BOGALUSA, La. (AP) — Two peace officers dragged the body of Mack Charles Parker, the Poplarville, Miss., lynch victim, from the receding waters of the Pearl River near Bogalusa Monday.

The FBI in Washington announced identification of the bleached body.

The gruesome discovery by an FBI agent and a Mississippi highway patrolman pinned down the fate of the 23-year-old Negro charged with the rape of a pregnant white woman.

It didn't lead officers any closer, apparently, to the hooded mob that kidnaped Parker from the jail cell in Poplarville on April 25, two days before his trial was scheduled to start.

The FBI agent and his companion spotted the head, one arm and a shoulder above the water line in a drift three miles south of the Poplarville-Bogalusa bridge across the Pearl River.

Swirling currents lodged the body's left foot in the fork of a tree. A log had rolled over the left leg and that hampered rescue efforts.

The night raiders who dragged Parker from the Poplarville jail by his heels stripped Parker of all his clothes except an undershirt and a pair of shorts.

The coroner at Bogalusa's Charity Hospital did not say how Parker died, except to report a bad spot on the right side of the head.

No one attempted to estimate how long the body had been in the water. The body had been bleached until it was impossible to tell if it was Negro or white. The FBI made its identification by the fingerprints of the right hand.

Gang Took Him

A gang of eight or 10 men wearing masks and white gloves broke into the Poplarville jail, about 20 miles from here, shortly after midnight April 25, savagely beat Parker, dragged him screaming down the steps from his third-story cell and threw him into a waiting car.

Fellow prisoners said he yelled he was innocent as the men took him from the jail.

Warrants charging the mob with kidnaping are on file, but Pearl River County, Miss., officials said new charges had been filed against the men.

The rape Parker was accused of occurred Feb. 25 near Lumberton, Miss. The victim and her 5-year-old daughter were sitting in a stalled car waiting for her husband to return with help.

She said a Negro in a black automobile drove up, threatened her with a gun, forced her and the child to get into his car and drove them into a wooded area where he raped her with the child watching.

The 24-year-old woman later picked Parker from a line-up.

Officers had believed from the first that Parker's body probably would be found in the Pearl River or one of the streams in the area.

Grand Jury To Hear Lynch Case Next Week

Oct. 31 - Nov. 1, 1954
To Be Empaneled Monday In Pearl River County

POPLARVILLE, Miss., Oct. 31—(UPI) — The FBI's case against the alleged lynchers of Mack Charles Parker will go before a Pearl River County grand jury next week.

The jury will be empaneled Monday by Circuit Judge Sebe Dale and will hear testimony of FBI agents during the week.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro truckdriver accused of raping a white woman, was dragged from his jail cell by a gang of masked white men last April 25, shot to death, and his body dumped into the Pearl River near here.

The FBI, using up to 60 agents, investigated the case for a month on invitation of Mississippi authorities then turned the report of its findings over to Gov. J. P. Coleman.

Coleman later submitted the report to Dist. Atty. Vernon Broom who, along with County Atty. William Stewart, will prosecute the case.

Reliable sources in Washington said the report named several Mississippi white men as members of the lynch gang and said the gang was formed at a farm house meeting called to seek ways of preventing Parker's Negro attorney from questioning the alleged rape victim on the stand.

The accused lynchers' identities have not been disclosed. If any are indicted they must be arrested and jailed before they can be identified publicly.

Indictments are given to the circuit clerk who in turn passes them along to the sheriff who is charged with arresting defendants. This is usually done immediately. If there are indictments the defendants are expected to go on trial during the regular November term of court.

Dale has picked a venire of 60 names for selection of the jury Monday. From these names, between 15 and 20 will be chosen at random to serve on the panel.

Ordinarily 18 members are used

on grand juries in this county. Under Mississippi law, at least 12 grand jury members must vote for an indictment if one is to be made.

Broom, of Columbia, said the jury also will have other criminal cases to consider and he will leave it to the jury to decide which case will be considered first. Broom said some witnesses, apparently FBI agents, had been subpoenaed to testify but he would not say how many.

Broome has said that the FBI report would not be submitted to the grand jury but that FBI agents who worked on the case would be allowed to testify.

Judge Dale has already said he will allow no cameras or broadcasting equipment used in court in connection with the case.

Parker Lynch Case Probed In Mississippi

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP)—The Pearl River grand jury convenes today with the spotlight on the Mack Charles Parker lynch case.

Dist. Atty. Vernon Broom and County Atty. William Stewart have said the grand jury will determine for itself what witnesses it hears.

Circuit Judge Sebe Dale, 62, will oversee the selection of a jury of from 15 to 20 from a venire of 60 male, white Pearl River County men. Twelve votes are needed for indictment.

Dale canceled the spring criminal term after a hooded mob of 10 to 20 pulled Parker from the unguarded Poplarville jail April 25. Nine days later, searchers found Parker's body in the Pearl River riddled with two bullet holes.

The backlog of cases may extend the grand jury session three to four days, Broom said. The Parker case may come up at any time.

The FBI, called into the case by Gov. J. P. Coleman, turned over a voluminous report to Mississippi authorities. It reportedly contains names and statements of chief suspects.

Broom said he would not read it to the grand jury. He said the jury may call the FBI to present its evidence if it desires.

9530

Double Jeopardy 'Trial Run' Is Possible In Parker Case

From The Commercial Appeal, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The recent Supreme Court ruling affirming the right of both the state and Federal Governments to try defendants in certain cases could be given a "trial run" in the Poplarville, Miss., abduction of M. C. Parker, a 23-year-old Negro accused of assaulting a white woman.

A Justice Department spokesman said Monday the Federal Government will have jurisdiction under the Lindbergh anti-kidnaping law if Parker was taken across a state line. The maximum penalty is death.

He said FBI agents are now searching for Parker under the Federal law's "presumption" clause, which presumes that after 24 hours a kidnap victim may have been taken across a state line.

Must Be Proved

It becomes a Federal crime, and a violation of the Lindbergh Act, only if it later is proved the victim was taken across a state line, the spokesman said.

The State of Mississippi already has jurisdiction through the Mississippi state law against kidnaping and the state's accessory law which makes all parties equally guilty. The state laws provide a maximum penalty of death.

Thus, if the band of masked men who kidnaped Parker took him across a state line they will be subject to trial in state court as well as Federal court, with the maximum penalty death in each trial.

The Justice spokesman said the question of trial, and of possible "double jeopardy," would have to be decided by state and Federal authorities in consultation. They also would have to decide which court would have initial jurisdiction.

Another Question

Another question would arise, he said, if Parker was murdered. In that case, if he was taken across a state line, state and Federal laws against kidnaping will have been violated as well as a state law against murder.

This also would present a question of state-Federal jurisdiction which would have to be settled in consultation.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said, after the recent Supreme Court decision, that only in unusual circumstances would the Federal Government exercise its right to try defendants

after they already had been tried in state court.

JACKSON, Miss., May 4.—(UPI)—The Mississippi National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced Monday that Roy Wilkins of New York, executive secretary of the NAACP, would address a rally here May 17.

The announcement said Wilkins "will place special emphasis on the need for stronger civil rights legislation and the tragedy surrounding the Parker kidnaping at Poplarville."

Prisoner Taken After Struggle In Mississippi

Man Awaited Trial On White Woman's Rape Accusation

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 25 (AP)—Masked and hooded men broke into the Pearl River courthouse early today and seized M. C. Parker, 23-year-old Negro awaiting trial on charges of raping a young white woman.

Bloodstains marked the path where Parker was dragged from his second-floor cell, down a flight of stairs, along a tiled corridor and on to the curb where he was taken away in a car.

The other prisoners—five Negroes—said 9 or 10 men came into the jail. One had a pistol. They could hear others in the adjoining courtroom.

"Keep your damn mouth

shut," one of the men told a prisoner. "There are 200 or 300 men outside."

No Indication of Mob

The sheriff's office said later there was no indication there was a large group of men outside.

C. J. Mondy, 25-year-old Negro prisoner from Picayune, who saw the kidnaping of Parker, a truckdriver, gave this account:

"I heard some noise and looked through the bars and saw the masked men come through the door into the jail. I yelled at Parker they were after him.

"He got up and put on his pants while they were unlocking the door to his cell, they had asked another Negro which was Parker.

"I saw one man with a pistol and some of them had sticks in their hands. The one with the pistol went in Parker's cell first and Parker started hollering for help.

"Parker began struggling with the man with the gun and then the others pushed in and started hitting him with the stick. One of them picked up a garbage can and hit him with it. Then they dragged him out."

Search Launched

A posse of 100 or more men quickly began searching the area. They went to the home of the 24-year-old rape victim, apparently expecting to find some clue there but found none.

The rape took place February 24.

The Highway Patrol sent units from its Jackson and division headquarters at Gulfport. The FBI also was notified.

The abductors wore black stocking masks or white hoods. Some were dressed in blue jeans and jumpers. Others wore khaki. All wore white cotton gloves.

Bill Stewart, county prosecuting attorney, said the men broke through a window on the first floor and entered the office of Sheriff W. O. Moody, forced a drawer in the filing cabinet and obtained the jail keys.

They went upstairs through the circuit courtroom—where Parker's trial was set for next Monday—and opened a big metal door separating the jail

Prisoner Fights Back

They unlocked Parker's cell and grabbed him but he fought back. They finally subdued him and dragged him away. Bloody handprints were on the outside door of the courthouse and on the stone steps. The stolen keys also were found on the steps.

A nurse at the Poplarville Hospital across from the jail heard the commotion and notified Sheriff Moody who rushed to the scene.

Mr. Stewart said there was no indication that trouble was brewing and no guard was kept at night.

The sheriff notified Gov. J. P. Coleman who immediately began a vigil in the Governor's mansion in Jackson.

"If I had had any indication at all that this sort of thing would happen, we would have taken appropriate steps," the Governor said. "I had not been informed of any need for three years and four months (since his inauguration). I have been trying to keep down this sort of thing."

Action Unexpected

Sheriff Moody said: "When the crime occurred, feeling was high, but it has been very quiet lately and I didn't dream such a thing would happen.

"You just don't expect these things any more. It is the worst thing that has happened in my 11 years of law enforcement work."

Mr. Moody said a six-hour hunt had produced no trace of Parker within a 15-mile radius of Poplarville. "I'm certain he's either been removed from the area or dumped in some water," the sheriff added.

In Poplarville, many citizens didn't expect the searchers to find anything.

One Mississippian who refused his name said: "If you want my opinion, they won't find anything."

He said he thought Parker had been killed and his body buried in the red clay soil of the area or sunk with weights in the muddy waters of the Pearl River.

Size Discounted

Most residents believe the mob which seized Parker numbered fewer than excited estimates by other prisoners. Any

big mob, they reasoned, would have been seen from the hospital or by Pearl River junior college students attending a nearby dance.

Sheriff Moody said he had discussed the possibility of posting National Guardsmen around the courthouse in talks with Circuit Judge Sebe Dale, who was scheduled to hear the case next week, but they agreed there was not enough indication of trouble to warrant it.

"Of course," the Sheriff said, "there was the usual trial talk, but there was no indication of trouble."

"I am surprised, although I would not have been surprised if he had been acquitted. But it looked like we had a sure case against him."

The Sheriff said no guard was kept at the jail at night.

MISSISSIPPI'S CHIEF CLAIMS VICTIM GUILTY

Does Coleman Know Lynch Mob Members?

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (Special)

—Shy, close-mouthed FBI agents augmented by over 100 state and local officers reported "progress" in an intensive, painstaking search for the kidnap-lynch mob of 8 to 10 hooded white men wearing gloves who dragged a 23-year-old Negro war veteran, Mack Charles Parker, from his cell in the unguarded Pearl River County jail here Saturday and put accessory to the crime unless he testified against Parker.

The young Negro said that he was too frightened to think of what his statement would do to his ex-brother-in-law. Underwood testified that Poplarville police rehearsed statements with him and then brought in recorders to put the statements on tape.

The rest, by now you have heard or read. Parker was identified in a line-up as the guilty party. While awaiting trial for the alleged rape, Parker was dragged from the Poplarville jail by ten masked men. What has happened to him, no one knows. It is surmised by most that he is probably dead. We do not raise the question, "Did Parker rape the woman?" We do not know. However, we do know that whether he did or didn't, his shocking abduction was a grave injustice; indeed, it was an injustice that should shock the conscience of the nation.

Mississippi Lynch Case Up

POPLARVILLE, Miss., Oct. 31

A white grand jury closes itself Monday to hear evidence in the Mack Charles Parker lynch case.

Judge Sebe Dale said he probably would impanel 19 jurors or a full panel of 20.

"I don't want to be in the position of white-washing or crucifying anybody," the 67-year-old judge told the Associated Press. "I want to be right down the middle of the road."

Mississippi law requires the vote of 12 grand jurors for an indictment. The judge has the leeway to pick 15 to 20 jurors.

THE LYNCHING was the fourth in Mississippi since 1955 and the 537th Negro lynching in the state since 1882. It touched off headlines around the world.

Parker, 23-year-old Lumberton Negro, was accused of raping a 24-year-old white woman, three months pregnant. She said her 5-year-old daughter looked on helplessly.

Two nights before his April 27 trial, a masked mob of 10 to 20 men dragged Parker from the unguarded Poplarville jail. Nine days later, authorities pulled his bullet-ridden body from the Pearl River.

FBI DIRECTOR J. Edgar Hoover quickly ordered agents into the case at the invitation of Gov. J. P. Coleman. At one time, more than 60 FBI men swarmed over the Poplarville area.

But the FBI pulled out after a month's probe. Agents said the lynchers did not violate federal law. There was no proof they crossed state lines.

The G-men turned over to Mississippi authorities a 378-page report, allegedly containing names and statements of suspects.

Sheriff W. Osborne Moody says he has been unable to trace the lynchers.

Mississippi Judge No Second Guesser

Mack Charles Parker Case Goes Before Veteran Jurist Monday

By DAVID ZINMAN

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP)—Circuit Judge Sebe Dale fingers his tie clasp and its symbolic scales of justice. He stares intently at his desk top.

"In all my years," the 62-year-old Mississippi jurist says, "I've found there's no telling which way a jury will go."

The judge's remark sums up advance speculation on Chapter 2 of the Mack Charles Parker lynching.

On Monday, Nov. 2, the all-white Pearl River County grand jury meets to consider evidence towards possible indictments in connection with the Negro's violent death.

Chapter 1, Poplarville, is already known through newspaper headlines around the world.

Parker, 23-year-old truck driver from nearby Lumberton, was accused of raping a 24-year-old white woman, three months pregnant, in the presence of her 5-year-old daughter.

The woman, who was waiting in a stalled car while her husband went for help, later picked Parker out of a lineup.

Two days before his April 27 trial 10 to 20 men drove up to the unguarded jail.

Hooded and masked, their hands in white cotton gloves, the men broke into the sheriff's office through a first floor window. They seized the jail keys and stalked to Parker's cell.

C. J. Mondy, 25, one of five Negro prisoners, spotted the mob first.

"I saw one man with a pistol and some of them had sticks in their hands. The one with the pistol went in Parker's cell first and Parker started hollering for help."

"Parker began struggling with the man with the gun and then the others pushed in and started hitting him with the sticks. One of them picked up a garbage can and hit him with it."

The raiders dragged Parker out

of the cell by his heels. Flecks of blood marked the mob's trail as they dragged Parker down the stairs, his head thumping from steel tread to steel tread. They pulled him along a white tiled corridor, pushed him outside into a waiting car and vanished into the red clay hills.

Nine days later, searchers found Parker's body in the Pearl River on the Louisiana-Mississippi border. Two bullet holes showed in his body.

The grand jury that Judge Dale will impanel in Pearl River County next month will be an all-white, all-male body. It has always been so. Although about 25 per cent of its population are Negroes, a Negro has never sat as jurymen in this lumber-cutting county of 21,000.

Court officials explain in this way. The grand jury must be composed of registered voters. The county has no registered Negro voters.

What chance is there for an indictment? And if an indictment is handed down and a trial is held, what chance is there for a conviction?

Judge Dale, who would have presided at Parker's trial, says, "I can't tell what will happen."

The two prosecutors—Dist. Atty. Vernon H. Broom of Columbia and County Atty. William H. Stewart of Poplarville—decline to discuss the case.

Strong forces press for indictments—Northern opinion, the theory that Mississippi justice is on trial before the world, a 374-page FBI report that reportedly contains names and statements of chief suspects.

But there are unknowns pulling against indictments. Perhaps the FBI report isn't sufficient to support indictments. The FBI hasn't said it was.

Sheriff W. Osborne Moody, who worked with the FBI, says: "I just don't think they have anything to support a conviction. If they did, there would have been arrests

when they were here."

Moody says he and his deputies have not been able to trace the lynchers.

Customs and traditions in this Southern county will not make it easy to indict white men for lynching a Negro accused of raping a white woman.

And, if either of the prosecutors push too strongly, they may be committing political suicide.

27a 1959

MISSISSIPPI

(1955 TILL CASE)

9531

Void Her \$ Million Suit
Carrier 1955
No Look Loot
Pittsburgh, Pa. 27a
For Till's Mom
1959

CHICAGO (ANP) — The \$1,000,000 libel suit the mother of lynch victim Emmett Till brought against Look magazine was dismissed Monday by Cook County Circuit Court Judge Thomas E. Klucynski.

• Mrs. Mamie Bradley had brought the suit, which was filed Jan. 1, 1958, charging, among other things, that two stories which appeared in Look

libeled her "by implication" because of things said in the story about Till and that the stories invaded her right of privacy. The suit was filed in the U.S. District Court in Chicago.

Aug. 28, 1955, in Money, Miss. Atty. Don H. Reuben, representing Cowles magazine, publishers of Look, charged that Till himself was not libeled in the stories since in Illinois law you cannot libel the dead.

REUBEN CONTENDED that there was no libel of the mother by what was said concerning the boy and that only the mother's name, address and age were mentioned in the stories.

• Denying the invasion of privacy, he declared that even if it was admitted, it was excusable because of the "celebrated nature of the case."

Mrs. Bradley's attorney, Joseph Tobias, declared that no matter how celebrated the person, there is always a degree of decency which the writer is obligated to respect and to adhere to.

Tobias said he would appeal the ruling in a higher court.



27a 1959

LYNCH CASE PROSECUTION IS NOW UP TO MISSISSIPPI

Times New York p. 65
Questions Still Unanswered as F. B. I.

Drops the Parker Investigation

Sun. 5-31-59
By GABELL PHILLIPS

Special to The

WASHINGTON, May 30—

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has washed its hands of the Mack Charles Parker lynching in Poplarville, Miss. As it so often must in cases of this kind, it has returned to state authorities the responsibility for apprehending and punishing the culprits.

The G-men conducted an apparently successful investigation of the affair, throwing as many as sixty agents into the Poplarville area for a period of a month.

Last Monday, Attorney General William F. Rogers announced that the investigation had been completed, that on the evidence available "no successful Federal prosecution could be maintained" and that all the data collected had been turned over to Gov. J. P. Coleman, who in turn has promised that the case will be prosecuted in the state courts at the next regular term, in November.

There are strong indications, which are not categorically denied by the F. B. I., that the F. B. I. report contained the names of those responsible for the lynching.

The Lynching

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro truck driver, was in jail in the small cotton-growing community awaiting trial on charges of raping a white woman. On the night of April 24, a masked mob of ten to twenty white men entered the sheriff's office (he was at home, two blocks away), obtained the jail keys and took Parker away in a convoy of automobiles. His body, with several bullet holes and showing evidence of a beating, was found in the Pearl River May 4.

The F. B. I. entered the case almost immediately and received the full endorsement of Governor Coleman and of a

detail of state police whom he had assigned to assist in the investigation.

The authority of the Federal law enforcement agency to investigate felonies is sharply limited, particularly in crimes of violence.

Murder, which includes lynching, is not a Federal offense unless it involves certain classes of Federal officials or occurs on Federal property.

Auto theft is not a Federal offense, but if the stolen car is taken from one state to another the thieves become liable to Federal arrest.

The F. B. I. got into the Parker case under the Lindbergh kidnapping statute. If the person abducted is not recovered within twenty-four hours there is a legal presumption that he has been taken across state lines and the Federal law comes automatically into play.

In his announcement at the conclusion of the Poplarville investigation, Attorney General Rogers stated that it had been "clearly established" that the Federal kidnapping statute had not been violated.

He added that "no other successful Federal prosecution could be maintained" and it is on this somewhat equivocal declaration that some questions are now being raised.

Other Laws

There are at least two other Federal statutes that some authorities think might prove applicable to the Parker case, although others believe they are of dubious constitutionality and might be difficult to apply in this case.

One law (Section 241, Title 18) covers a simple conspiracy to deprive a person of his constitutional rights (in Parker's case, his life), and the other (Section 242, Title 18) covers the deprivation of constitutional rights "under color of law."

Where this is postulated, it is based on the issue of whether the local sheriff, knowing the temper of his community toward a crime such as Parker had been accused of, exercised adequate precaution to protect him.

Without offering any details of its reasoning on this question, the Department of Justice has turned the matter back to the State of Mississippi. And there the matter will rest until the November term of the state court.

U.S. DROPS ACTION IN LYNCHING CASE

Times New York
F.B.I. Finds No Federal Law

Violated in the Mississippi
Mob Killing of Parker

Times 5-26-59
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25—

The Federal Government withdrew today from the Mack Charles Parker lynching case, saying that no Federal law had been violated.

Evidence collected in a month by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was turned over to the Governor of Mississippi, J. P. Coleman, for action under state law. All indications were that the F. B. I. report included the names of men believed to have been in the lynching mob.

Governor Coleman announced in Jackson, Miss., that he would have the case presented to the grand jury in Pearl River County. He said that the case would go to the next regular grand jury session, in November.

Parker, 23-year-old Negro, was being held in jail at Poplarville, Miss., in Pearl River County, on the charge of raping a 23-year-old pregnant white woman. He was dragged from his cell by fifteen or twenty masked men on the night of April 25.

Killed by Two Shots

His body was found nine days later on the Mississippi side of the Pearl River, across from Goussport, La. He had been killed by two shots.

The F. B. I. carried out one of its most intensive investigations, sending as many as sixty agents into the Poplarville area at one time. President Eisenhower joined other officials in denouncing the lynching.

MISSISSIPPI

Today's decision to end Federal action on the case was made by the Attorney General, William F. Rogers. It was based not on any reluctance to press the case, but on a legal factor often misunderstood, the narrow criminal jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The Constitution leaves to the states the punishment of ordinary local crimes. In most circumstances the Federal Government cannot act on such crimes. There can be Federal prosecution only if there is a Federal element involved, such as a crossing of state borders.

One possibility in the Parker case to justify an F. B. I. investigation was that the mob had taken its victim out of Mississippi. That would have violated the Federal anti-kidnaping law. Apparently the F. B. I. found no evidence of it.

Another Federal law, based on the Fourteenth Amendment, prohibits conspiracies to deprive anyone of constitutional rights. However, since the Fourteenth Amendment applies only to action by states, not action by private persons, that law can be applied only in cases where state officials participate in the conspiracies.

Official Decision

In his statement today the Attorney General said that the F. B. I. had "clearly established" that the mob that lynched Parker had not violated the Federal kidnapping act. I can find no evident reference to the conspiracy statute he added that "no other successful Federal prosecution could be maintained."

The director of the F. B. I., J. Edgar Hoover, announced that its agents and scientific experts would be available to testify "should the case be tried in a state court." He declared that the F. B. I. would continue to assist Mississippi authorities if they asked it.

Governor Coleman said that he would keep the F. B. I. report secret pending grand jury action. He added:

"As Governor of Mississippi I want to thank the F. B. I. for a thorough investigation and for making the results available for state action at the local level."

Charges arose in Mississippi a week ago that F. B. I. agents had used rough tactics on witnesses. The F. B. I. called the charges false and declared that they came from persons "who obviously do not desire the case to be solved."

Governor Coleman has stood up for the F. B. I. throughout. He made it clear that he believes a failure to solve the

lynching and prosecute those responsible would be damaging to Mississippi.

West Coast Meeting Protests Lynching

San Francisco Chronicle

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Hundreds of NAACP leaders are expected at the San Francisco NAACP protest meeting Sunday at the Third Baptist Church.

Special guests at the Mack Parker meeting will be Mrs. Eliza Parker, mother of Mack Parker, victim of the cowardly lynching in Poplarville, Miss.

NAACP Branch President Grandvel Jackson announced that Nathaniel Colley, noted Sacramento attorney and chairman of the West Coast Regional Local Committee, will give the principal address.

9532

Will Mack Parker's Lynchers Be Indicted?

Jefferson Daily News
By MURPHY WEIR
Daily News Correspondent
POPLARVILLE (Special) —
Opinion is divided in this South Mississippi town as to whether there will be any indictments and subsequent convictions in the Mack Parker case which is scheduled to be considered by the grand jury here next week.

One opinion most often heard as the case is discussed locally is that indictments and convictions will come only if sufficiently strong evidence is presented.

The grand jury session will be a part of the regular November term of the Pearl River County Circuit Court to be convened here Monday by Judge Bebe Dale of Columbia. Most of Monday will be consumed by the selection of the jury and Judge Dale's charge to the jury.

RAPE RECOUNTED
The case in question revolves around the death of M. C. Parker, 23-year-old Lumberton Negro, who was being held in the Pearl River County jail charged with raping a white Petal housewife in the presence of her young daughter just off Highway 11 north of here on the night of February 24. The white woman, her husband and daughter were en route home when car trouble stopped them on the highway. The husband left to secure help in Lumberton, leaving his wife and daughter locked in the car. A Negro broke the car window, forced the woman and her child into his car and drove off on a side road, according to the story related by the mother. After the rape, the woman and her child were put out of the car and walked to the highway where they were given a ride by a passing truck driver. She was given medical attention in Lumberton.

Parker was arrested and charged with the crime. His car was identified as the one used by the attacker and

Parker's description fitted the general description given by the woman from what she could ascertain in the darkness. Companions of Parker that night are said to have given testimony placing Parker at the scene of the crime.

Parker's trial was scheduled for the April term of Circuit Court. On the night of April 25, Parker was taken from the county jail by a group of masked men who gained entrance to the jail through use of a key obtained by breaking into Sheriff W. O. Moody's office.

Immediately after the abduction, approximately three dozen agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation set up headquarters in a clinic building here to investigate the case. FBI agents were acting under orders from the Department of Justice to solve the case and determine if any federal law had been violated.

Dozens of South Mississippians were questioned by agents here and in various places throughout the region. Some complaints were heard from various individuals concerning methods said to have been used by the FBI. These charges were denied by FBI officials and cleared by state officials after a visit here by Attorney General Joe Patterson.

On May 4, Parker's body was found in the muddy waters of Pearl River as that wandering stream divides Mississippi and Louisiana west of Poplarville. The body was brought to the Mississippi side and a coroner's jury on May 5 rendered a verdict saying that Parker had died from "two one-quarter inch high speed projectiles at the hand or hands of persons unknown."

Prior to the abduction and subsequent lynching, Jess Brown, Vicksburg Negro attorney, entered the case as attorney for Parker. Many attributed Brown's presence in the case as an attorney who would possibly be asking ques-

other reason often pointed to here is the Goldsby case in which a convicted killer's execution was held up by federal courts on a technicality.

WIDE ATTENTION
The case attracted wide spread interest throughout the nation and in some foreign areas. Swarms of newsmen, TV cameramen and radio commentators made headquarters here during the investigation.

One angle of the TV coverage that drew sharp criticism locally and from veterans organizations was pictures showing Parker's casket draped with the American flag. Veterans officials asked for the return of the flag, pointing to the fact that the flag should not be used in connection with one who has been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces.

Vernon Broom of Columbia will be the district attorney charged with handling the case before the grand jury and in the trial, if indictments are secured. He will be assisted by County Attorney William H. Stewart of Poplarville. Stewart was defeated in his bid for reelection in the August Democratic primary by David Smith, young local attorney. Stewart blamed the Parker case with being instrumental in his defeat.

On May 25, the Justice Department issued a statement in Washington officially pulling the FBI off the case. The department stated that no evidence was available to indicate that any federal law had been broken in the lynching; no state lines had been crossed nor civil rights violations been established.

REPORT TURNED OVER
The FBI documented its investigation and turned the lengthy typewritten report over to Gov. J. P. Coleman. Gov. Coleman recently turned the report over to District Attorney Broom for presentation to the grand jury.

Broom has indicated the report will not be read before the grand jury, stating that the typewritten report as such is hearsay evidence. However, he indicated that FBI agents will be asked to testify before the

grand jury and their testimony used as evidence. Other witnesses could be called if sufficient evidence is available to warrant such.

Reports concerning the FBI report is that it named possibly a half dozen South Mississippians as being among those having a part in the lynching. There has been no statement to back up this rumored report.

J. Monroe Spiers, circuit clerk of the county, states that the docket for the coming term of court is "not too heavy." The first and third weeks of the three-week term will be devoted to civil matters, with the second week used for criminal cases. If indictments are secured, trial will likely be scheduled for the second week.

However, most attention will be focused on the first several days to learn of indictments, if any.

AT POPLARVILLE

Parker Case Goes To Jury Monday

By DAVID ZIMMAN

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP)—Circuit Judge Sebe Dale fingers the clasp and its symbolic scales of justice. He stares intently at his desk top.

"In all my years," the 62-year-old Mississippi jurist says, "I've steel tread to steel tread. They found there's no telling which way a jury will go."

The judge's remark sums up advance speculation on Chapter 2 of the Mack Charles Parker lynching.

On Monday, Nov. 2, the all-white Pearl River county grand jury meets to consider evidence towards possible indictments in connection with the Negro's violent death.

Chapter 1, Poplarville, is already known through newspaper headlines around the world.

Parker, 23-year-old truck driver from nearby Lumberton, was accused of raping a 24-year-old white woman, three months pregnant, in the presence of her 5-year-old daughter.

The woman, who was waiting in a stalled car while her husband went for help, later picked Parker out of a lineup.

Two days before his April 27 trial 10 to 20 men drove up to the unguarded jail.

Hooded and masked, their hands in white cotton gloves, the men broke into the sheriff's office through a first floor window. They seized the jail keys and stalked to Parker's cell.

SPOTS MOB

C. J. Mondy, 25, one of five Negro prisoners, spotted the mob first.

"I saw one man with a pistol and some of them had sticks in their hands. The one with the pistol went in Parker's cell first and Parker started hollering for help.

"Parker began struggling with the man with the gun and then the others pushed in and started hit-

ting him with the sticks. One of them picked up a garbage can and hit him with it."

The raiders dragged Parker out of the cell by his heels. Flecks of blood marked the mob's trail as they dragged Parker down the stairs, his head thumping from steel tread to steel tread. They pulled him along a white tiled corridor, pushed him outside into a waiting car and vanished into the red clay hills.

BODY IN RIVER

Nine days later, searchers found Parker's body in the Pearl River on the Louisiana-Mississippi border. Two bullet holes showed in his body.

The grand jury that Judge Dale will impanel in Pearl River county next month will be an all-white, all-male body. It has always been so. Although about 25 per cent of its population are Negroes, a Negro has never sat as jurymen in this lumber-cutting county of 21,000.

Court officials explain in this way. The grand jury must be composed of registered voters. The county has no registered Negro voters.

WHAT ARE CHANCES

What chance is there for an indictment? And if an indictment is handed down and a trial is held, what chance is there for a conviction?

Judge Dale, who would have presided at Parker's trial, says, "I can't tell what will happen." The two prosecutors—Dist. Atty. Vernon H. Broom of Columbia and County Atty. William H. Stewart of Poplarville—decline to discuss the case.

Strong forces press for indictments—Northern opinion, the theory that Mississippi justice is on trial before the world, a 374-page FBI report, that reportedly contains names and statements of chief suspects.

But there are unknowns pulling against indictments. Perhaps the FBI report isn't sufficient to sup-

port indictments. The FBI hasn't said it was.

Sheriff W. Osborne Moody, who worked with the FBI, says: "I just don't think they have anything to support a conviction. If they did, there would have been arrests when they were here."

Moody says he and his deputies have not been able to trace the lynchers.

Customs and traditions in this Southern county will not make it easy to indict white men for lynching a Negro accused of raping a white woman.

And, if either of the prosecutors push too strongly, they may be committing political suicide.

NEW GRAND JURY TO STUDY LYNCH CASE AT BILOXI

By Associated Press

U. S. District Judge Sidney Mize will empanel a grand jury at Biloxi to hear the Mack Charles Parker lynching case.

Judge Mize revealed yesterday where the case would be considered. He said it would get priority over routine matters.

Judge Mize said he advised U. S. Atty. Robert Hauberg of his decision to empanel a new grand jury at Biloxi rather than recall the existing grand jury in Jackson.

Jackson sources expect the Justice Department to guide the case through the grand jury and any court action resulting from the investigation.

Rogers Hits Parker Case, Hints Laws

By ANTHONY LEWIS

(Copyright 1959 by the New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Attorney General Rogers Tuesday denounced Mississippi's handling of the Mack Charles Parker lynching as a "travesty on justice" and said the case may lead to proposals for new civil rights legislation.

He told a press conference that he was considering a new criminal statute that would let the federal government move in more strongly when states refuse to act in racial crimes.

Such a proposal, if made by President Eisenhower, would mark a distinctly new approach for his administration. He and his at-

Talmadge pledges to fight civil rights legislation. Page Eight.

torneys have consistently played down criminal remedies in the civil rights field.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro charged with the rape of a white woman, was dragged from a jail in Poplarville, Miss., last April 24 by a band of masked men. Nine days later agents of the

Justice Department turned the report over to Mississippi officials, and said it would not itself prosecute, Rogers said, that was because the department thought murder was a crime "more appropriate for a state to handle under our federal system."

Early this month a Mississippi grand jury considered the case.

Federal Bureau of Investigation found his body in the Pearl River. He had been shot twice.

Rogers outlined the history of the Parker case Tuesday to indicate Rogers said the Justice department had written the grand jury

and local officials offering to produce FBI agents to testify and to bring evidence, including fingerprints.

Not one FBI witness was called. The grand jury adjourned without taking any action on the Parker case.

A reporter asked whether the FBI report included evidence sufficient to establish anyone's guilt. The attorney general declined to make a specific reply, but he added:

"When the evidence is eventually adduced, I think the nation will be shocked."

The evidence would be made public at a trial of any persons for the Parker killing. Such a trial would follow indictment by a federal grand jury if it were a felony. For a misdemeanor, the Justice department could move by information on its own, without a grand jury.

U. S. Jury To Reopen Lynch Case

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Federal government re-entered the Mack Charles Parker case tonight after a Mississippi county grand jury failed to return any indictments in the lynching on April 25 of the young Negro truck driver. Acting Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh announced that

the Justice Department will take the case before a Federal grand jury. Indictments will be sought from a grand jury of the Federal court for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Mr. Walsh's announcement apparently reversed the government's position on the case, which had provoked world-wide reaction. It had notified Mississippi Gov. J. P. Coleman in May that a widespread F. B. I. investigation had turned up no evidence of a Federal violation.

Mr. Walsh did not say what Federal laws might have been violated. But the government may seek indictments of Parker's kidnapers on charges of violating a civil rights law that prohibits conspiracies to deprive people of their legal rights. The law carries a maximum penalty of ten years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. The Federal kidnap law provides the death penalty.

Mississippi Closes Case

POPLARVILLE, Miss., Nov. 5 (UPD)—Mississippi closed its books today on the lynching of Negro Mack Charles Parker, refusing to bring anyone to trial for the crime.

The Pearl River County grand jury failed to return a single indictment in the case which provoked world reaction last spring. Refusal to indict means the state cannot bring anyone to trial for the kidnap-murder of the young Negro truck driver, seized by a mob of masked white men and dragged screaming from a jail cell the night of April 25.

His abductors beat the Negro, shot him to death and threw his body in the Pearl River. Parker, twenty-three, was in jail awaiting trial for allegedly raping a Petal, Miss., white woman.

A Mississippi official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Medger Evers, of Jackson, said the refusal to return indictments was "an open invitation to the lawless elements to commit violent acts against Negroes." The N. A. A. C. P. in New York telegraphed the Justice Department requesting that it re-enter the case and

proceed on the basis of the F. B. I.'s findings.

Gov. J. P. Coleman had said earlier that if the county grand jury did not see fit to indict, the case would be closed so far as Mississippi was concerned.

The F. B. I. conducted a month-long investigation, assigning special agents to the case. The F. B. I. identified a dozen or more suspects in a 378-page report which it turned over to Gov. Coleman after the Justice Department held that it appeared no Federal laws were violated.

The all-white county grand jury did not consider the F. B. I. report nor invite any F. B. I. agents as witnesses. It completed a day and a half of consideration of presentments behind closed doors Tuesday.

It convened in open court today to submit its report, a document which states, "Our sole purpose has been to seek justice based on properly submitted evidence."

It returned true bills in seventeen other criminal cases but omitted mention of the lynching. Indirectly, however, the eighteen-member panel expressed widespread local resentment against the F. B. I.'s part in the case.

"Local Self-Government"

It said "Our officers, citizens and those in authority hereby are commended for their efforts in giving us local self-government. We urge our entire citizenry to continue to be alert and vigorous, so as to insure continued morality and prosperity in our county."

It also commended Circuit Judge Sebe Dale, who had lashed out at the United States Supreme Court in his charge to the grand jury. It commended Judge Dale for his "very informative and inspired charge."

Parker Case Inaction Prompts Rights Study

The News And Courier Charleston, S.C.

Rogers Cites Need For Criminal Statute

Mississippi Grand Jury Rapped For Failure To Call Witnesses

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Tuesday that as a result of the Mack Charles Parker lynching in Mississippi "we are studying the need for some new criminal statute in the civil rights field."

He told a news conference that no FBI agents were called to testify as to who may have lynched Parker, a 23-year-old Negro, and "the failure to call witnesses was as flagrant and calculated a miscarriage of justice as I know of."

Rogers was asked if he had in mind pressing for a federal law against lynching. He replied "not necessarily," and added the remark about a need for some criminal action based on civil rights. Parker had been arrested last spring for raping a pregnant white woman in the presence of her five-year-old daughter, after her auto stalled on a highway.

He was jailed in Poplarville, Miss., but while awaiting trial he was dragged from his cell and shot dead by hooded night riders.

The Pearl County grand jury met at Poplarville last week but did nothing about the case, and Rogers termed its inaction "a real travesty on justice." This was the first time the grand jury had met since Parker was killed.

"The harm in this case is not confined to Poplarville," Rogers said. "The harm results to the United States and our standing before the world."

"We believe in a government of law, not of men. But one or two things like this make it hard for people elsewhere in the world

to believe this." "You hear a lot about states rights. I believe in states rights, also; but I believe in state responsibility."

"It seems clear to me that if the states are going to disregard responsibilities to the extent of not even calling witnesses in a case like the Poplarville case, then the federal government must consider something else."

The "something else," as Rogers indicated, is not likely to be a federal antilynching law. For one thing, such proposals have regularly failed to get through Congress in years when lynchings were comparatively frequent in the South.

Next year being an election year, however, there are certain to be strenuous efforts for and against some new civil rights laws.

Rogers recalled that after the Parker lynching, the FBI made a long investigation, costing \$80,000. The Justice Department found no grounds for prosecution under the federal kidnaping law, which does not apply unless state lines are crossed.

"The FBI report was one of the

most complete I have ever seen and we had the U.S. attorney in the area advise the local authorities the FBI agents were ready and willing to testify before the grand jury," Rogers said.

The report, which is said to have identified certain men as the killers of Parker, was not considered by the grand jury. Dist. Atty. Vernon Broom said the FBI findings were only hearsay, but that the jury could have seen them if it had wished.

Since a kidnaping charge has apparently been ruled out, the government is trying to see if those responsible for the lynching can be brought to trial under existing civil rights statutes, which variously carry maximum penalties of one to 10 years.

Rogers described these penalties as "not appropriate to the crime."

The attorney general said Parker was "brutally lynched," and that "people all over the world know about it and do not understand why nothing has been done about it."

In response to a question, Rogers said he could not discuss details of the FBI report on the Parker case, but asserted that when and if the contents become public, "The nation will be shocked by the state's inaction."

In another civil rights field, the attorney general said the Justice Department "will do what we can to resolve" the matter of a white segregated school at Huntsville, Ala., operated primarily for children of military personnel assigned to the nearby Redstone Missile Center. The school receives major federal support. Negro children on the military base are sent to general Negro schools in the area.

PATTERSON'S WARNING
Gov. John Patterson of Alabama said last week that if the federal government attempts to integrate the Huntsville school, operated by local authorities, it would be "the opening battle of an all-out war."

When asked about this, Rogers said:

"The school was built with federal money and the children are almost without exception drawn from the Redstone base. We feel that Negro youngsters on the base should be permitted to go to that school. The housing on the base is on an integrated basis."

"It seems a little hard to justify ordering military personnel around to various stations and then denying schooling to their children."

He said a similar school situation at an Air Force base at Little Rock, Ark., had been cleared up through integration with the assent of local authorities, and indicated he hoped the same would be true at Huntsville.

Asked if his department had discussed the matter with the Huntsville authorities, he replied it was his understanding that the Defense Department had had such discussions and that justice officials were keeping in touch through the defense authorities.

Judge Scores Supreme Court Inaction At Lynch Probe

Philadelphia Inquirer
POPLARVILLE, Miss., Nov. 2

(UPI).—An 18-man grand jury met Monday to decide whether anyone should be tried for the lynching of Negro assault suspect Mack Charles Parker.

Circuit Judge Sebe Dale lashed out at the U. S. Supreme Court in particular and "reformers" in general in his charge to the all-white grand jury which sat in a courtroom next to the jail cell from which a lynch mob dragged the screaming Negro April 25.

FBI LYNCH PROBE
The court went into delibera-

tions immediately after the charge by Judge Dale, who was to have tried Parker on charges of assaulting a white woman. The chief evidence being considered was believed to be a 378-page report compiled by FBI agents after a controversial month-long investigation.

The U. S. Supreme Court, whose rulings have been cited as a possible factor in Parker's lynching, was described by Judge Dale as a "board of sociology, sitting in Washington, garbed in judicial robes."

"SHOULD HAVE BACKBONE"

State Attorney Gen. Joe Patterson has mentioned the Robert Lee Goldsby case, in which a Negro was ordered by the Supreme Court to be retired after he was convicted of killing a white woman, as a possible factor in the Parker lynching. Patterson has said the high court's action was "fresh in the minds" of Mississippians when the lynching occurred.

Dale told the panel, which includes 10 farmers, that "we of this county and State face the duty of maintaining our precious rights and liberties . . . and we should have the backbone to stand against any tyranny, whether of some individual willing to sell our birthright for a mess of political pottage on the national level or the reformers that would make us over."

He said that "tyranny" included the "board of sociology . . . dishing out the legal precedents of Gunnar Myrdal," a Swedish sociologist referred to in the Supreme Court's 1954 school integration decision.

Any indictments by the jury are expected to be announced Wednesday.

9534 ✓

Screaming Victim Dragged From Unguarded Jail House

POPLARVILLE, Miss. — Painful memories of the abduction and brutal slaying of Emmett Till, 14, in Mississippi in 1955 came flooding back throughout the world this week when it was learned that the Magnolia State's infamous masked and night-riding justice had struck again.

A masked mob of 10 whites smashed into the UNGUARDED Pearl River County jail here early last Saturday morning and seized M. C. Parker, 23, charged with the rape of a white woman and sped away with their struggling and screaming captive in a car.

A trail of blood was left from the second floor where the men seized the young prisoner and led all the way to where the car had waited outside the county jail. Officers said they feared Parker would be found dead.

FBI IN CASE

The FBI has entered the case. R. W. Bachman, agent in charge of the FBI office in New Orleans, La., said. We are checking into the case to see if there are any possible violations of federal statutes. A special squad of agents have been sent to Poplarville and all of our crime detecting facilities will be used to track down the mob and establish the fate of the young Negro.

Poplarville, a small town of about 2,000 residents in the southern part of the state, was the home of the late U. S. Senator THEODORE "The Man" Bilbo, a rabid white supremacist. Reliable sources said Saturday that no progress whatsoever has been made in obtaining civil rights for Negroes in the area. The activities of the White Citizens council have alienated the Negro residents.

Six other Negro prisoners in the jail were not molested. Parker was to have gone on trial Monday on the rape charge.

A posse of county and state officers combed the northern end of Pearl River County in search of Parker. Gov. J. P. Coleman ordered six units of the highway patrol into the search.

A gay Springtime dance was in progress at nearby Pearl River

Jr. college when the mob drove away in four or five cars unnoticed by people of the town.

THE CHARGE

Parker is charged with dragging a young white mother from her stalled automobile near here last Feb. 24 and raping her while her 4-year-old daughter watched.

Sheriff W. Osborne Moody said the men wore work clothes, stocking masks and hoods and white gloves. They were carrying sticks, and one who pulled Parker from his cell carried a revolver. One prisoner said there were about 10 men in the group.

The sheriff said the men broke into his office about 12:30 a. m. through a window, opened a metal cabinet and got the jail keys. The jail was unguarded at the time. C. J. Monday 24, of Picayune,

one of the six Negro prisoners inusual. The jailer was at his home the jail at the time, said they unabout two blocks away. "This is screwed a light in front of Parker's cell and asked the other prisoners how to get in.

'AFTER YOU'

Monday said other prisoners volunteered the information. Monday said he called to Parker, "they must be after you." Parker then jumped up and put on his trousers.

By that time they had unlocked the cell block. Parker ran to Monday shouting, "help me, don't let them run over me this way."

BEAT WITH GUN

Monday said a man with a stick and a man with the gun began beating Parker. One blow knocked him down. Then one of the men emptied a garbage can and beat him with that.

They dragged him out of the jail, down the steps, through a long corridor and into an automo-

bile that was waiting outside the courthouse. They left the keys in the cell on the steps of the courthouse.

NO SIGN OF TROUBLE??

Parker had been in the jail here since April 5 without any sign of trouble. He had denied all knowledge of the crime for which he was charged.

The attack occurred on a country lane. The 40-man posse searched the Piney Woods area for eight miles around the town and also combed through the area where the attack on the woman occurred.

FIRST REPORT

The break-in was first reported by officials at the hospital, only a few yards removed from the jail. But it was not reported until about five minutes after the men had sped away, because noise at the jail was not considered un-

usual. The jailer was at his home the jail at the time, said they unabout two blocks away. "This is screwed a light in front of Parker's cell and asked the other prisoners how to get in.

TILL AND PARKER

J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant, white, went on trial for the abduction and slaying of the Chicago youth, Till, after the boy's bloated and weighten body had been fished out of the Tallahatchie river. With Till as in the Parker case the alleged attempt to become intimate with white women triggered the violence. Till was charged with being "insulting" to Bryant's wife. Parker was abducted for allegedly raping a white woman.

Though Bryant and Milam were acquitted of the charges in the Till case, they were ostracized by whites in the state after a nation-

al magazine published a convincing story citing the pair as the murderers.



MRS. ELIZA PARKER (left), mother of M. C. Parker, weeps bitterly as she holds her young son, "Peanut," who sleeps soundly. Trying to comfort

them both is Parker's sister, "Bissy," right. Charged with the rape of a white Mississippi mother and scheduled to be tried today, Mrs. Parker's 23-

year-old son was beaten by a mob of hooded men and taken from Poplarville, Miss. jail. (UPI Telephoto)



THIS IS M. C. PARKER, 23-year-old truck driver who was kidnapped from jail in Poplarville, Miss., by a gang of hooded men. The FBI has entered the case with orders to use every method of scientific detection to track down the abductors. UPI Telephoto

In Mississippi lynching—

FBI spurred anew as Negro's body found

BOGALUSA, La., May 5 (AP)—Discovery of the water-bleached body of Mack Charles Parker of Poplarville, Miss., lynch victim, spurred the FBI to fresh efforts today to find his kidnap-slayers.

But the Negro's body offered no clues to bolster the search after an FBI agent and a Mississippi highway patrolman dragged it from the receding waters of the Pearl River near Bogalusa yesterday.

It did pin down the fate of the 23-year-old Lumberton truck driver who had been charged with the rape of a pregnant white woman. Since his abduction April 25, his violent death expected.

THE FBI IN WASHINGTON confirmed identity of the body. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, had ordered a special hunt for Parker and his lynchers.

The men felt secure behind their masks and gloves. Men dumped Parker's body into the Pearl without weights or any other attempt to prevent discovery.

The FBI agent and his Mississippi highway patrolman companion spotted the head, one arm and a shoulder above the water line in a drift three miles south of the Poplarville-Bogalusa Bridge across the Pearl River.

SWIFT CURRENTS lodged the body's left foot in the fork of a tree. A log had rolled over the left leg.

The night raiders who dragged Parker from the Poplarville jail by his heels stripped Parker of all his clothes except an undershirt and a pair of shorts.

The coroner at Bogalusa's Charity Hospital did not release the results of an autopsy. He didn't say how Parker died, except to report a bad spot on the right side of the head.

Results of the autopsy were expected to be announced in Poplarville this afternoon.

Around the hospital, attaches said lynchers did not break Parker's neck and they did not fracture his skull.

Some internal organs provided a source of clues for pathologists.

NO ONE ATTEMPTED to estimate how long the body had been in the water. But, the body had

... I don't think the body could have been up for more than a day," Bachman said.

Another searcher said the body possibly would not have been visible as late as Sunday. High water had covered the area for several days. It only started dropping rapidly yesterday.

DR. W. F. STRINGER, a Poplarville surgeon, called to make the autopsy after Washington Parish Coroner H. D. Stafford refused to do so because the body was found on the Mississippi side.

At Washington, Sen. John Stennis (D., Miss.) said he was glad the search had continued. He said he hoped justice is done in the case.

"I greatly deplore this matter as do Mississippians at large and the people of the nation," he said.

There was no comment from Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi.

3d aaDd

His fellow prisoners said he yelled he was innocent.

Warrants charging the mob with kidnaping already were on file, but Pearl River County, Miss., officials said last night new charges had been filed against the men.

THE RAPE PARKER was accused of occurred Feb. 25 near Lumberton, Miss. The victim and her 5-year-old daughter were sitting in a stalled car waiting for her husband to return with help to repair the car.

She said a Negro in a black automobile drove up, threatened her with a gun, forced her and the child to get into his car and drove them into a wooded area where he raped her with the child watching.

The 24-year-old woman later picked Parker from a 25-man lineup.

Officers had believed from the first that Parker's body probably would be found in the Pearl River or one of the streams in the area.

Special FBI Agent Ralph Bachman and Mississippi Highway Patrol Chief Bill Hood had directed the search.

FBI AGENTS, called into the case the first day, questioned people in the Bogalusa area the first days after the abduction. What they found out was never revealed.

Last week officers had flown up and down the river in the hunt for some trace of Parker. Yesterday, for the first time, they used skiffs in the search.

"We apparently hit it just right after the water had fallen

FB STEPS OUT OF PARKER CASE

Evidence Is Turned Over
to Gov. Coleman

James F. ...
JACKSON, Miss. — The FBI
turned out of the Mack Parker
case Monday after handing
the evidence over to Gov.
P. Coleman. The governor
said he would only disclose the
information to the Pearl River county
grand jury.

Later, Circuit Judge Selbe
said, in whose court any state
prosecution of the case would
be, bitterly attacked Coleman
for not turning the infor-
mation immediately over to
the county and district attor-
neys. "If he holds the information
and tell you what the grand
jury will do. Nothing, abso-
lutely nothing."

STRONG DOUBTS

Dale had said previously that
he had strong doubts that any
evidences would be returned
if the case was turned over to
the grand jury.

The Pearl River county
grand jury does not meet until No-
vember. Dale said Monday he
wouldn't have a chance to call
the jury into a special session
before then.

After four weeks of intensive
investigation by as many as 40
FBI men on the scene at Poplar-
ville, the justice department
said it could find no basis to
maintain federal action against
the lynchers since no state line
was crossed.

CONTENTS OF FILE

Its file, however, is known to
contain identity of persons fed-
eral agents believe to have been
involved in the lynching-murder of
the 22-year-old accused rapist
Coleman, who conferred
with FBI men Monday at Ack-
erman, would say only that
the federal agents delivered to
him "a comprehensive report
on the investigation at Pop-
larville."

He said he would make the

Information available to me
next regular session of the Pearl
River county grand jury in No-
vember.

Meanwhile, "I shall not under
any circumstances reveal any
part of the contents of the FBI
report," he said in a statement
issued through his office.

THANKS FBI

Coleman, who had welcomed
the FBI to take over the inves-
tigation immediately after the
lynching, Monday thanked the
FBI for "a thorough investiga-
tion and for making the results
available for state action at the
local level."

Dale, a critic of the gover-
nor in the past, said he "didn't
like it a bit" that Coleman did
not give the information over to
Dist. Atty. Vernon Broom
and county Atty. William H.
Stewart.

"He (Coleman) can't go be-
fore the grand jury, because if
he did, it would throw the case
out so quick it would make your
head swim," the judge declared.

An announcement had been
expected from Washington
since last Friday that the fed-
eral government planned no
prosecution in the case and
would turn its findings over to
the state.

During the course of the FBI-
directed probe, under special
agent Ralph W. Bachman, New
Orleans, dozens of citizens from
Poplarville and the surrounding
area were questioned.

TWO REFUSE TESTS

Seven men who were brought
into the headquarters which the
agents set up at Poplarville for
long questioning were asked to
take a lie detector test, but re-
fused.

U. S. Atty. Gen. William P.
Rogers announced Monday that
the justice department had
"clearly established that the
persons responsible for the
death of Parker had not vio-
lated the federal kidnapping
statutes and no other federal
prosecution could be maintain-
ed."

Parker's decomposing body,
pierced by two high-speed bul-
lets, was found floating in un-
derbrush on the Mississippi
side of the Pearl river at the
boundary line between Missis-
sippi and Louisiana.

The body turned up nine days
after eight to 10 masked white
men dragged the slender, bushy
haired Negro from the Pearl
River county jail where he was
awaiting trial for the rape of a
young Petal, Miss., white moth-
er.

CAPITAL OFFENSE

In Mississippi, rape is a capi-
tal offense. The death penalty
has been used frequently in
cases where a Negro attacks a
white woman. No white man
has died for rape in more than
20 years.

County officers said they were
convinced that they had a "good
case" against Parker and would
have gotten a conviction. Some
of the evidence they planned to
use in the trial was prepared
by the FBI laboratory in Wash-
ington.

No guard had been placed
around the Pearl River coun-
ty jail where Parker was kept
because officers said they had
no indication of mob action
since feelings did not appear
to be strong in the community.

But several sources said that
tensions had increased because
two Negro attorneys were em-
ployed to defend Parker, and
the lawyers said they would
raise the point that no Negroes
could serve on the jury in Peary
River county.

The county had registered 14
Negro ex-servicemen in 1946,
but no Negroes are now quali-
fied to vote in the county.

STATE POLL TAX

To serve on a jury in Missis-
sippi, a citizen must be a quali-
fied voter, which requires pay-
ment of the state poll tax.

The justice department's an-
nouncement of withdrawal from
the case came exactly one
month from the day that Parker
was taken from the jail.

It was the first time the lynch
law has emerged in Mississippi
in 22 years.

Governor Coleman, who was
shocked by the first instance
of mob racial violence during
his administration, directed
Pearl River county Sheriff
Osborne Moody to call in the
FBI early on the morning of
the lynching.

The county officers stood aside
while the federal agents con-

ducted the investigation.

Several of the local residents
who were questioned by the
agents and put under surveil-
lance complained of harass-
ment by the G-men.

Two of them, C. C. "Crip"
Reyer, McNeil, and Arthur
Smith, also of McNeil, were hos-
pitalized.

But the justice department
later issued a statement that
charges of bullying tactics by
the FBI investigators were
"absolute falsehoods."

Coleman said last Friday that
he had also made an independ-
ent investigation of the har-
assment charges and found
them without foundation.

NBC Says Parker Abductors Are Known

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Na-
tional Broadcasting Company said
Monday it had learned that the
FBI "has identified the men who
kidnaped" lynch victim Mack
Charles Parker from the Poplar-
ville, Miss., jail last month.

Robert Abernethy reported on
NBC radio that the FBI had
turned over the identifications to
Mississippi authorities.

Radio Station Asks Parker Letter Back

NEW YORK (UPI) — Radio
station WMCA Monday asked
the FBI to return a letter re-
ceived by the station which ac-
cused specific persons of partici-
pation in the lynching of Mack
Charles Parker in Mississippi.

The station received the let-
ter after offering a reward for
the arrest and conviction of the
lynchers and turned it over to
the FBI.

The station said in a telegram
to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoo-
ver that it had been advised
that the letter would be turned
over to Mississippi authorities.

"We are concerned with the
protection of the sender of this
letter," the station said. "We
ask that you consider the fact
that this letter if given to Mis-
sissippi authorities may be
traced to the sender and place
him in danger."

The station asked that "only
relevant information contained
in the letter be forwarded to

these authorities in a form that
will eliminate the possibility of
tracing the letter and that the
letter itself be returned."

9538

FBI Pushes Hunt For Mob Victim And Jail Raiders Clues Are Few

G-Men, Posse May Scour Louisiana Lowlands For Mississippi Negro

By The Associated Press

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 26.—FBI agents fully launched into search for a kidnapped Negro prisoner and his jail-raiding abductors, gathered a 60-man posse.

The FBI posse, which it looked as if the posse planned to comb muddy lowlands, perhaps in adjoining Louisiana. Possemen wore dark clothes and boots.

More than 30 hours after night raiders seized Mack Charles Parker from his Pearl River County cell where he awaited trial on charges that he raped a pregnant white woman, no public progress had been made in finding the abductors or their missing victim.

Louisiana Area Searched

FBI agents extended their search as far into Louisiana as Bogalusa during the night, using small groups. The new posse organized into small parties. Some members carried revolvers, as did FBI agents.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in Washington personally pushed the hunt, ordering special squads of agents into the Poplarville area.

The hooded and gloved raiders—apparently well organized—left few clues on which to base a search. Splashes of blood, a night-time glimpse of two old cars, the screams and howls of a terrified prisoner, these appeared to be the substance.

Around Poplarville stretch pine-clad hills and fields, a number of small streams and the larger Pearl River. A few miles to the west stretched the muddy and tangled lowlands of Louisiana.

Some men volunteered for search duty but in the community townspeople freely commented that Parker got what was coming to him. They voiced dislike for the publicity.

Body May Be In Water

Sheriff W. O. Moody said he believed Parker was no longer in the area and perhaps dead. The sheriff theorized Parker may have been dumped into one of the half-dozen rivers that are the industrial life's blood of this pulpwood and tung community.

Searching parties probed several bodies of water on the possibility Parker's body may have been weighted and sunk.

The men entered the second floor cellblock of the unguarded jail, armed with pistols and sticks, in pre-dawn hours Saturday. Another prisoner said the men beat Parker with sticks.

Both Sheriff Moody and Circuit Judge Sebe Dale contended the men were not from the Poplarville area. Judge Dale, who would have presided at Parker's trial at its opening Monday, said he believed all Poplarville people were interested only in Parker being brought to trial.

Threatened To Kill Her

The attack on the young mother occurred near Lumberton, about 15 miles to the north, when the woman sat in a stalled car with her daughter while her husband went to Lumberton for help. The attacker dragged them into a nearby woods, the woman said, struck the child and threatened to kill them both if she did not submit.

She told newsmen Saturday she was convinced Parker was the man who assaulted her.

Witness Tells Of Abduction; Happened Fast

By United Press International

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 26.—John Reyer, 64, a Pearl River County farmer, has told the FBI he was a witness to the abduction of Negro M. C. Parker. It was learned late Sunday.

"It happened so fast, I really didn't see much," Mr. Reyer said.

"This bunch of men came running from the jail dragging this other man. I thought they were carrying off a drunk," he said. "All the men were hooded."

Mr. Reyer said he had just left the Pearl River Hospital directly behind the jail as the men dragged Parker from the courthouse. He said the FBI questioned him extensively Saturday.

"I'm afraid I couldn't help those fellows much," he said. "All I know is that it was a four-door car."

"I saw them throw him in the back of the car and then they jumped into the car and it took off fast."

"They drove east on the road that dead ends two blocks from the courthouse," Mr. Reyer said. "I didn't see which way they turned."

The farmer explained he had taken his brother's wife, who had suffered a heart attack, to the hospital.

"I looked at my watch when I left my brother's place," he said. "It was exactly 11:45 then. I guess I saw all this at the courthouse a little after midnight. I was going up the street to have a cup of coffee while I waited for my brother."

He estimated there were 8 or 10 men who seized the Negro.

Dixie Editors Blast Abduction

Incident At Poplarville
Draws Fire

COURT'S RULING BLAMED

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., April 26.—Southern newspapers Sunday generally deplored in editorial comment the abduction of Negro M. C. Parker from a jail in Poplarville, Miss., by a band of white raiders.

Oliver Emmerich, editor of the Jackson, Miss., *Times*, said in a front-page editorial, "The perpetrators of the Friday night offense not only committed a crime against society in violation of Mississippi law, they also committed a grave disservice to the people of our state and the South."

Mr. Emmerich said, "Mississippians recognize that disciples of hate will warp the truth of this tragedy in Poplarville."

"People of other areas will not be told that Mississippians regret this terrible happening."

"Furious efforts will be made by Soviet agents in Asia, Africa and South America to make this situation appear as the will of our people," he said.

The Jackson, Miss., Sunday *Clarion-Ledger* and Jackson Daily News said testimony opposing civil rights legislation by Mississippi leaders before a congressional committee in Washington was "flushed down the drain Saturday morning by the Poplarville lynching."

"The fact . . . remains that added legislation is not needed in the disturbed racial situation—but we'll probably get such action—and speedily."

The Birmingham, Ala., *Post-Herald* said, abduction and probably lynching "can be charged in part to racial tensions resulting from the Supreme Court's decisions on integration. Even so, it in no way reduces the heinousness of the crime or excuses in the slightest degree any of those responsible."

"Despite all the pressures which may be put upon us," the *Post-Herald* said, "there must

be no return to lynching and mob violence in the South."

"Such lawlessness can only create greater problems and alienate public opinion which we need so badly to have with us. Let's have none of it," said the *Post-Herald*.

Mother Says Mack Parker

Was Good Boy

LUMBERTON, Miss., April 26.—(AP)—The kind of a man

was Mack Charles Parker, the 23-year-old Negro dragged from a jail cell at Poplarville by masked and armed raiders?

His mother called him "a good boy" and a neighbor said he was "not a trouble-maker."

Eliza Parker, the kidnapped victim's mother, lives in a battered cabin in a Negro settlement near Lumberton. She and her family, which includes an 18-year-old daughter and two small sons, flinched unheavily in the light of attention.

"Mack was a good boy," she told an Associated Press newsmen. "He'd never been in trouble before."

Ruby Lee, who lives in a cabin about 100 yards away on the dusty, rut-filled road, called Parker "a decent sort. He's not a trouble-maker. He did his work and came home at night."

At Poplarville, Sheriff W. O. Moody said Army records showed Parker had served two terms for theft, but there was no record the slim Negro had been in trouble since he left the service.

Parker worked as a truck driver for a pulpwood cutter. Business often took him into Poplarville, but Sheriff Moody said townsfolk seemed to know nothing of him.

Rainbow Malaki, one of the four Negro men with Parker the night of the attack on the attractive 24-year-old pregnant white woman, said the group had been "joe-jacking around" looking for entertainment.

Parker had stuck to his story that he was innocent, even after the victim picked him out of a lineup with 25 other Negro men.

He was given a lie detector test at Highway Patrol Headquarters in Jackson, which indicated he was lying.



THE SPOT — An X marks the room where accused Negro rapist M. C. Parker, 23, was held in the Pearl River County Jail at Poplarville, Miss., until he was dragged from the cell early Saturday

morning by masked men. The men broke into a lower window, stole the keys to the unguarded jail, and kidnaped the prisoner.

(Story on Page One)

Second Negro Witness Flees Mississippi

CHICAGO (AP)—Another Mississippi Negro who was questioned in the Mack Charles Parker case has arrived in Chicago. Parker, 23, a Negro accused of raping a white woman, was dragged out of the Poplarville, Miss., jail by a band of masked men last Saturday. He has not been seen since then. The new arrival is Norman Malachi, 30, of Lumberton, Miss., a friend of the missing Parker. Another Mississippi Negro who figured in the case, Lee C. Underwood, was brought to Chicago last week by the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper. **SENT MONEY** The Defender, in a copyrighted story Saturday said Malachi had left Lumberton by bus early Tuesday after a sister, who lives in Chicago, had sent him money. Malachi, Underwood and two others were with Parker before the rape occurred Feb. 24. The Defender said Malachi and the others had been questioned and released the next morning. Malachi said he was questioned again Feb. 28. "He (Malachi) said he gave the same story, relating how he was drunk on the night of the alleged rape," the Defender reported. **NEWSMEN TOLD**

"He said he remembered Parker's stopping at a filling station for gas and passed out after that. He told them he got home after midnight. Parker took him to his house. Malachi said he told authorities." "I don't intend to go back to Mississippi," Malachi was quoted as saying. Underwood, 20, told newsman Thursday officials had threatened to beat him unless he made a statement that Parker had said he was going to rape a white woman. Poplarville officials denied Underwood's accusation.

Mississippi Was Asking For Trouble

The Montgomery Advertiser
The Memphis Commercial Appeal
WHEN a Pearl River County (Miss.) where mob murder has been committed. In this instance, however, grand jury ignored the lynching. They may serve to bring truth into report to Judge Sebe Dale, it invited the light where it has a chance to re-entry of the federal government prevail on the side of justice into the case.

The Justice Department has directed the United States attorney at Jackson to present the matter to a federal grand jury in that city. For this the judicial agencies at Poplarville have themselves alone to thank. They were given every opportunity to handle this matter as any murder case should be handled.

They had the benefit of a 378-page investigative report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They had opportunity to call before the grand jury any, or all, of several dozen FBI agents and interrogate them on their findings. This they ignored in what appears to have been a gesture of studied contempt.

The net of the Pearl River County grand jury proceedings was to outrage the judicial processes.

Murder is never less than that, whatever the provocation, and the murder of a person in judicial custody and awaiting trial is offensive to the whole concept of American justice. To ignore such a crime is to compound it.

Only a very few Mississippians are likely to approve the lack of action at Poplarville which opens the door to further propaganda attacks by the professional South-haters, and to the derogatory publicity which is an inevitable consequence of the inaction and the federal government's re-entry into the case.

We believe that the majority of the citizens of progressive, forward looking Mississippi will agree with Gov. James P. Coleman when he said of the Parker lynching:

"Whoever put this black mark on us could not have done more violence to our institutions had they dynamited the Capitol Building."

Ironically, it was the assistance of the FBI that Pearl River County officials sought and obtained at the time the crime for which Parker was accused was under investigation. The FBI clinched the case for local investigators in such a scientific way as to make conviction almost inevitable.

When Parker was lynched, Gov. Coleman courageously invited the FBI to make an investigation and what the *McComb Enterprise-Journal* said of that reflects, we believe, the opinion of most Mississippians:

"By inviting the FBI into Mississippi, Gov. Coleman made it clear Mississippi sanctions law and order and disapproves mob rule."

Inaction at Poplarville and the approving plaudits of persons sworn to uphold law and justice do not negate what the *Enterprise-Journal* said.

Civil rights prosecutions cannot be adequate substitute for the judicial processes which should be instituted

FBI, MISS. OFFICERS HUNT LYNCH VICTIM

Poplarville Mob Abducts Rape Suspect

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)
POPLARVILLE, Miss.—A 23-year-old Negro awaiting trial next week in the rape of a young white mother was abducted and dragged by a masked mob from the Pearl River county jail early Saturday.

Hours later, federal agents and local officers in charge of the investigation had uncovered no sign of M. C. Parker, Lumberton track rider.

Gov. J. P. Coleman in Jackson called the case a "lynching" and deplored what he called the first instance of racial mob violence in the state in 20 years.

"The thing I've been trying to prevent in Mississippi has happened," Coleman declared. The governor remained by his telephone constantly after 1 a. m. Saturday when he was informed of the incident.

FBI TAKES OVER

A team of agents of the federal bureau of investigation poured into this Pearl River county seat during the day to take over the investigation. Sheriff W. O. Moody called the FBI in the early hours Saturday. Agents from Gulfport and New Orleans came on the late Saturday morning. After Moody, along with deputies and highway patrolmen, had been conducting a search for nearly 10 hours.

Other Negroes in the cell block with Parker said eight to ten men in various types of masks and dressed in work clothes barged into the top floor jail at about midnight.

An unknown number of other men in the mob remained in the courtroom outside the entrance to the jail.

Although the case had generated high feeling in the community, Sheriff Moody said he had heard of no indications of violence. He said that after discussions with circuit Judge Sebe Dale it was decided not to post a guard around the jail.

Parker, who previously was held in jails at Jackson and Hattiesburg, was put in the Pearl River county jail overnight Friday after being brought there for drawing of a jury venire.

WOMAN ATTACKED

He was slated to go on trial Monday morning before Judge Dale for the Feb. 24 rape of a 24-year-old Petal white woman.

The woman was attacked while her automobile was stalled at night along US Hwy. 11 at the north end of Pearl River county near the Lamar county line.

She had remained in the car with her child while her husband, a band musician, went for help. Her attacker dragged her from the car into a side road where he raped her in view of her daughter.

Tension reportedly increased here this week when Parker was represented by two Negro attorneys. One, R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg, does legal work in the state for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

County attorney William H. Stewart said, however, that "the people of Pearl River county were just as quiet and peaceful as they could be," and that only four or five people had shown up in the courtroom Friday when a special jury venire was drawn.

RIVERS PROBED

The search for the missing man fanned out over a radius of 15 miles, but Sheriff Moody said he was of the opinion that Parker no longer is in this area. Officers explored the possibility that the body had been thrown into a river or a creek, and they probed several bodies of

water in the area.

Parker was badly beaten with sticks and a pistol butt by the masked men, other Negro prisoners said. Bleeding and faintly able to speak, he was dragged down the steps of the jail through the courtroom and then down through the bottom floor of the courthouse.

One Negro prisoner, C. J. Mondy of Picayune, said Parker could still be heard calling out when he was put into an automobile at the south entrance to the courthouse.

One prisoner said he heard "five or six" cars drive off in different directions after the man was put into the car.

The men broke into Sheriff Moody's office on the ground floor of the jail and secured keys leading to the top floor of the jail.

WORE MASKS

Mondy said the men were all masked, wearing either stockings, handkerchiefs or cloth masks over their faces.

He said that he could not identify any of the men but he saw the skin of several and saw that they were white. All of the men wore white cotton gloves.

Joe E. Pittman, 24, Negro, who was sleeping outside the two cells in the jail, said that when the first man came up the stairs of the jail, he asked, "Where's M. C. Parker?"

Several Negroes, who said they awoke, pointed into the cell where Parker was being kept by himself.

Mondy said that Parker jumped up, slipped on his pants and ran into the shower stall of his cell where he couldn't be seen.

HOLDING GUN

Mondy said the first masked man was holding a gun, and he pointed it at him and repeated his question asking where Parker was. Mondy said he again pointed to Parker's cell.

Negro prisoners said the men had trouble opening the doorway which led to the two cells, and the man with the gun came up to Mondy and told him to show him how to unlock the door.

"Parker went to hollering for help," Mondy said, when the first man broke into his cell. The first man, he said, was unarmed and scuffled with Parker, then backed out of the cell and the armed man stepped in and took his place.

"The other fellows behind the man with the gun told him to shoot Parker, but he didn't," Mondy said.

The men started beating Parker with broomsticks, handles and other sticks which they brought in with them, the prisoner said.

Bleeding from his head, Parker managed to get free and ran into an adjacent cell, where other prisoners were located. He asked them for help, but all prisoners scattered, Mondy said.

When the men first came into Parker's cell, Mondy said, "they asked him, 'Why did you do it?'"

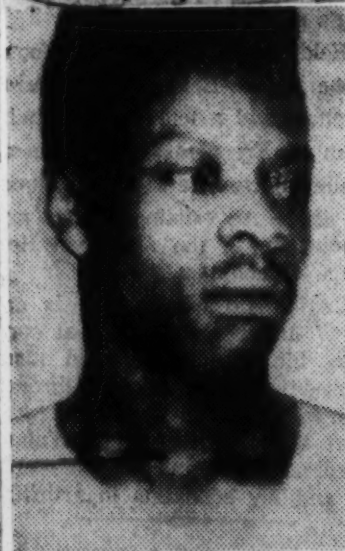
He said that Parker told them, "I didn't do it. I swear I didn't do it."

The prisoners said they noticed one man with a short piece of rope in his hand. Another man had a short piece of rope coiled in his jacket.

As the men were leaving they told the prisoners not to move or say anything, because "there's plenty more outside."



—AP WIREPHOTO.
SHERIFF W. O. MOODY tells Saturday how a masked crowd took Negro prisoner M. C. Parker from an unguarded cell in the jail in Poplarville, Miss. Moody said nine other prisoners told him there were 50 to 200 men in the crowd. Parker was to have gone on trial Monday on a charge of raping a white woman.



—AP WIREPHOTO.
M. C. PARKER

Federal And State Agencies Press Search For Negro Kidnap Victim

POPLARVILLE, Miss. — (AP) — "Nobody didn't speak," Reyer recalled. "Nobody said nothing to Federal and state agencies today me. ... investigation in ... Mack I realized I was in the wrong place. I went on. I didn't look back."

A statement by the chief of the Reyer, who had taken his brother-in-law and sister-in-law to a hospital near the jail, said he got a cup of coffee.

"Then I came back and Sheriff W. Oshurn Moody was there. That's all I saw. I suppose one of the nurse called him."

The jail has no guard on duty well as for the perpetrators of the crime. The prisoners yell over to the hospital when they need help.

Parker charged with raping a white mother last Feb. ing were discovered about 21 miles from here but there was no indication they were connected with Parker. The FBI took possession of them for chemical analysis.

from their stalled auto and drove them into woods where the attack took place in the presence of her child.

After the abduction, Defense Attorney R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg suggested that Parker be tried in absentia but Dist. Atty. Vernon Broome rejected the idea.

"Nobody," Broome said, "can be tried in absentia for a capital offense in Mississippi."

The FBI, acting under the personal direction of Director J. Edgar Hoover, sent more than 50 agents into the area. Combining forces with sheriff's deputies and more than 60 highway patrolmen, they split into groups of two and three men to cover the area.

One group found John Reyer, 63, who owns a 40-acre truck farm about four miles north of here. Reyer said he was about 25 feet away when the raiders left the Pearl River County Courthouse, dumped Parker in a car and drove off in a westerly direction. Reyer said two to five other cars left in different directions.



NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL.—M. C. Parker, left, 23-year-old Negro, was dragged from his jail cell right, in Poplarville, Miss., April 25 by gun-wielding terrorists. He was charged with raping a white woman. Sheriff W. O. Moody stands in the cell where Parker was being held for trial April 27. (AP Wirephoto)

9540

Judge Prosecutor Unfit To Try Mob, Says Editor

Pro-American
CHICAGO (NNPA) — The Chicago Tribune said editorially Saturday that Circuit Judge Sebe Dale and County Attorney William H. Stewart are unfit to handle the trial of members of the lynch mob which murdered Mack Charles Parker.

If an indictment is returned Judge Dale would preside over the trial. Stewart is the prosecuting attorney of Pearl River County, Miss.

Parker was taken from the unguarded county jail and lynched. The FBI has solved the lynching and turned over to Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi the evidence which it gathered and the names of the men who constituted the mob.

THE FBI WAS ordered into the Parker case within hours after Parker was dragged screaming from his jail cell. Parker was accused of criminally assaulting a woman in the presence of her small daughter on the night of Feb. 24 on a highway near Poplarville. He consistently denied the charge.

In an editorial, titled "Servants of the Law," The Tribune said:

"Perhaps the day will come when the evidence collected by the FBI in Poplarville, Miss., will be presented to a county grand jury. If that happens, it is possible that an indictment will be voted against the men who broke into the county jail, kidnaped Mack Parker, and murdered him. And if that happens, these men will be tried before Judge Sebe Dale."

"WILL JUSTICE then be done? The answer is suggested in the remarks of Judge Dale when interviewed by our correspondent, Mr. Clay Gowran. Said the presumably impartial judge:

"I want to tell you something. I saw that Parker in court before he was taken. When I heard he was taken I thought this: If that woman had been a member of my

family, they wouldn't have had to look very far to discover who took him."

"It should be explained, perhaps, that the verb 'to take,' as used by the judge, means to kidnap and murder. He said that he comes of a family that in the circumstances of this case believe in kidnaping and murder."

"The prosecutor in Pearl River county, of which Poplarville is the seat, is County Attorney William H. Stewart. He is a candidate for re-election on Aug. 4. He told Mr. Gowran:

"IF PEOPLE here ask me if I would prosecute this case enthusiastically, I tell them, 'hell, no.'"

"Comment on these quotations is always superfluous. They reveal the frame of mind of judge and prosecutor and indicate all too clearly that these men are unfit to handle this case. Ordinarily a change of venue would be an obvious remedy, but the question remains whether there is any other judicial circuit in Mississippi where even-handed justice might be expected."

"The answer is almost certainly no. Those who wonder why it is that there are growing demands for Federal intervention to establish colored citizens' rights in Mississippi and some other southern states may find their answer in the brutal, cold-blooded contempt for the processes of justice revealed by Judge Dale and Prosecutor Stewart."

Out!

Pro-American
Prosecution
of mob is
turned over
to Miss.

POPLARVILLE, Miss. — The team of some 40 FBI agents, which only 10 days ago vowed to remain here all summer if necessary, is packing up suitcases preparing to move on to other investigations, it was learned Saturday.

Although no arrests have been made, it was generally known that J. Edgar Hoover's men had determined the identity of the hooded, white-gloved mob which on April 26, dragged Mack Charles Parker from a jail cell and after riddling his body with bullets, tossed it into the swollen Pearl River.

Because Parker had not been taken across state lines, it was doubtful that the Federal Government could enter prosecution of the kidnap-lynchers, it was said.

THE FBI is expected to turn its data over to state authorities for prosecution. Most Mississippi residents doubted that a grand jury could be found to indict members of the mob, even if they openly confessed having committed the crime.

Some signed statements have been obtained by the FBI as well as considerable evidence pointing to the members of the mob.

MEANWHILE CHARGES that FBI agents have harassed suspects in connection with their investigation of the case were branded by the FBI as absolute falsehoods.

No one who is familiar with the methods of the FBI believes that agents would question a suspect so intensely that he would have to be hospitalized, or that they would hold a suspect incommunicado for any length of time for grilling.

Such methods have long since been outlawed by the federal courts. The rules of federal criminal procedure require that a person taken into custody by federal officers must be taken without undue delay before a committing magistrate.

An FBI spokesman said Friday in response to an inquiry that there is no basis in fact for the allegations of improper conduct and harassment of residents of Poplarville, which have been made against FBI agents investigating the lynching of Parker.

WHEN EXAMINED in the light of the facts, the bureau said, the ludicrous nature of the charges becomes obvious. For example, it was charged that Arthur Smith of McNeill, Miss., suffered a cerebral hemorrhage after being questioned by FBI agents.

"We have been advised by medical authority that Smith has not suffered a cerebral hemorrhage, and the person primarily responsible for the circulation of the false story regarding Smith has known from the very outset that he was not telling the truth," the FBI spokesman said, adding:

"In like manner, other distortions and misrepresentations concerning our investigation have been circulated — many by persons who obviously do not desire this case to be solved."

CONTRASTED against the actions of these elements have been the active support and cooperation which we have received from Governor J. P. Coleman, the Mississippi Highway Patrol and other responsible citizens.

No innocent person ever need fear being investigated by the FBI. Our agents work as diligently to remove suspicion from falsely accused persons as to identify and apprehend wrongdoers. They are trained to perform their assignments thoroughly, impartially and with proper respect for all persons concerned.

The charges against the FBI are believed to be politically inspired. Even Rep. William M. Colmer, Mississippi Democrat, who represents the Congressional district in which Poplarville is located, got into the act.

COLMER, WHO was a bitter opponent of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which created the Civil Rights Commission, suggested an investigation by that Commission into the activities of the FBI agents engaged in hunting down members of the lynch mob.

He asked Dr. John A. Hannah, commission chairman, to advise him if any inquiry is underway into reports which "indicate" that the civil rights of my constituents are being violated.

Parker, 23, was kidnapped from jail at Poplarville by a mob of masked, white-gloved white men on the night of April 25. The kidnaping occurred

Many Whites Shamed By Parker Lynching

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
1.2
Sat. 1-20-59
EDITOR'S NOTE:—Facts contained in this article were submitted by a white, Pennsylvania newspaperman visiting Mississippi and Louisiana. His name is withheld so as not to hamper his future investigations.

27a
BILOXI, Miss.—"I'm proud of Mississippi. This was the legend embossed in the metal tag, black letters on a white background, fastened to the front of an old, rickety car jouncing along Highway 90, between Biloxi and Gulfport, Miss., a few days ago.

• "What on earth is that all about?" a white war veteran of Pittsburgh, Pa., asked his companion who had been in the state for some time.

• "It means just the opposite," said the old-timer. "The natives of this state are so ashamed of that Mack Parker kidnapping and lynching that they are trying, desperately, to hold their heads up again.

• "They'll never be able to look the citizens of other states in the face again until the lynchings are caught and properly punished," he continued. "They've developed a state-wide inferiority complex which has destroyed their respect for themselves and the State of Mississippi."

Since the Parker lynching, he declared, there has been a greater demand for the "I'm Proud of Mississippi" tags which are being used to cover up an inward sense of guilt.

THE PITTSBURGH veteran, his curiosity whetted by this information, visited many of the better white business people of this city, Gulfport and Bay St. Louis, whom he interviewed.

Everyone of these business people openly expressed anger and deep regret that a small mob of irresponsible back-woodsmen have heaped additional disgrace upon a state which, already, was in disrepute with the rest of the nation.

Many of these better citizens expressed the belief—or at least the hope—that the FBI has not really given up its probe, but

that an investigation is quietly continuing under cover.

THEY ADMIT that nothing official has been available to substantiate this belief to date.

Many feel that sooner or later authorities will handle the guilty parties by due process of law.

What they fear most, however, is the new wave of publicity which is bound to come if and when the Pearl River County grand jury reviews evidence submitted by the FBI.

Six Weeks After Parker Lynching

Poplarville, Miss. Wishes People Would Forget Case

By B. Everette Moore

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (ANP)

This Southwest Mississippi town, nestled among rolling hills covered with tung oil trees, is trying to forget the M. G. Parker lynching case which has so lowered the already sub-surface opinion most people have of Mississippi over many sections of the world.

The infamous kidnapping-lynching of Parker echoed over the newspapers, radio and other communication media like no other modern day tragedy has. The incident came at a time when the free world was trying to establish in the minds of men everywhere that Democracy, as practiced in America, was the greatest form of government on the surface of God's green earth. Surely, say many, the Parker case did much to make this conception the "big Lie."

To millions of people, the name Poplarville is now synonymous with infamy. To mention it, is to provoke the most harsh, descriptive words,

The very name will go down in history — like that of Quisling during Hitler's Nazi Germany — to blacken the name of the town for generations yet to come. Poplarville has earned itself a reputation which the townspeople wish they could forget and other people would cease to remember.

What is the attitude today in Poplarville? This writer took the occasion to find out.

The townspeople still go about their daily chores as before. The blond colored courthouse in front of the jail, from which the 23-year-old Parker was snatched by a group of hooded men, stands cold and almost forbidding — as if mindful of what would have transpired within its walls, had the Parker youth been so fortunate as to be brought to trial.

Now it is midday on this hot day in June. Business is being conducted in a rather matter-of-fact fashion. No one is rushing. Few Negroes are seen and those we do see are doing their chores about the several service stations or delivering supplies to the eating places.

No Negroes are shopping. In fact, if statistics did not disapprove, one would say there are few Negroes living in or around Poplarville.

The people are suspicious of all strangers who come into the city. Within a matter of minutes, a quick check is made to determine the stranger's mission, if possible.

Merchants appear overly friendly and anxiously serve Negro customers. This reporter was hardly given time to enter one of the establishments when a clerk sought to serve — and giving a white patron, there before me, standing to wait his turn.

Negroes want to talk about the incident, but realizing their existence is tied to the economic status and will of the community they remain uneasily silent when strangers seek even information about the weather. The name Parker is taboo, a subject to be shunned, and certainly one they feel is best to live down if they can.

Several Negroes did talk about the case, but only after first cautioning the reporter,

"Please, don't mention my name."

Generally the majority of the people deplore the Parker lynching. But since the whole community is blackened by the crime, they feel it best to accept the condemnation silently; for if they disagreed with the lawless forces, their friends might misinterpret their actions — and this could be fatal in a town no larger than Poplarville.

The townsfolk enjoy relaxing beneath their many cool shade trees and sleepily letting the rest of the world go by. The limelight focused by the Parker lynching let the world know just what lies within the walls housing the citizenry.

Poplarville wants to forget and enjoy its cool shade trees, undisturbed by the rest of the world. But something deep within reminds them there is no forgetting — the world will not suffer such bliss to come to a disturbed mind. And Poplarville, Miss., is disturbed.

The voice of Gov. Jim Coleman is still echoing: "What has been done at Poplarville by a few thoughtless individuals has brought shame upon the entire state of Mississippi."

We add one phrase to the governor's statement: "...and the whole nation — especially if the guilty murderers are not brought to justice even Mississippi-type justice."

Rogers May Demand New Rights Laws

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Wed. 11-18-59

Attorney General Assails Mississippi For Failing To Act In Lynching Case

By The United Press

Washington, Nov. 17.—Attorney General Rogers said Tuesday the failure of Mississippi authorities to act in the Mack Charles Parker lynching may prompt an Administration demand for new laws to strengthen the Federal Government's hand in such cases.

Rogers told a news conference that the State's failure to obtain an indictment in the Poplarville lynching last April was "as flagrant and calculated a miscarriage of justice as I've ever seen."

He said the case may provoke the Administration to ask Congress to permit the Federal Government to intervene in such cases.

Studies Various Proposals

Rogers said the Justice Department was considering a variety of civil-rights proposals, including possibly, "but not necessarily," an antilynching bill.

But he emphasized that a review of federal civil-rights laws is necessary "if a state doesn't honestly believe in the administration of justice."

Rogers devoted a good portion of his news conference to a denunciation of the actions of Mississippi law-enforcement officials in the Poplarville lynching case.

Praises F.B.I. Probe

He said the F.B.I. made "one of the finest, most complete" investigations of the murder that "I've ever seen conducted." He said some 60 agents were employed in the inquiry, at a cost of \$80,000.

He said the Justice Department

He said Department officials never expected the Pearl River County grand jury to "refuse even to call" F.B.I. agents for testimony before it adjourned November 3 without returning any indictments.

Old Laws Inappropriate

After the adjournment of the grand jury, Rogers said, the Federal Government re-entered the case despite its conclusion last May that no federal laws had been violated in the murder of the young Negro truck driver.

Rogers said it was highly unlikely that a case could be made for prosecuting Parker's murderers under the federal death penalty.

He also said that two Reconstruction Era civil rights laws designed to protect Negroes "are inappropriate for this kind of brutal killing."

But he indicated these old laws may be the only basis for federal prosecution of Parker's murderers, even though they carry a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison. These laws, still on the stat-

ute books, have as their targets persons who conspire to deprive others of their civil rights and State officials who violate civil rights "under color of law."

ROGERS LASHES JURY 'INACTION'

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Studies Need for Move in Civil Rights Field

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Tuesday that as a result of the Mack Charles Parker lynching in Mississippi, "we are studying the need for some new criminal action in the civil rights field."

He told a news conference that no FBI agents were called to testify as to who may have lynched Parker, a 23-year-old Negro, and "the failure to call witnesses was an flagrant and calculated a miscarriage of justice as I know of."

Rogers was asked if he had in mind pressing for a federal law against lynching. He replied "not necessarily," and added the remark about a need for some criminal action based on civil rights.

TRAVESTY, SAYS ROGERS

Parker had been arrested last spring for raping a pregnant white woman in the presence of her five-year-old daughter, after her auto stalled on a highway.

He was jailed in Poplarville, Miss., but while awaiting trial he was dragged from his cell and shot dead by hooded night riders.

The Pearl county grand jury met at Poplarville last week but did nothing about the case, and Rogers termed its inaction "a real travesty on justice." This was the first time the grand jury had met since Parker was killed.

"The harm in this case is not confined to Poplarville," Rogers said. "The harm results to the United States and our standing before the world."

"We believe in a government of law, not of men. But one or two things like this make it hard for people elsewhere in the world to believe this."

RESPONSIBILITY URGED
New Orleans, La.
You hear a lot about states

rights. I believe in states rights, also, but I believe in state responsibility.

"It seems clear to me that if the states are going to disregard responsibilities to the extent of not even calling witnesses in a case like the Poplarville case, then the federal government must consider something else."

The "something else," as Rogers indicated, is not likely to be a federal antilynching law. For one thing, such proposals have regularly failed to get through Congress in years when lynchings were comparatively frequent in the South.

Next year being an election year, however, there are certain to be strenuous efforts for and against some new civil rights laws.

IDENTIFIED IN REPORT

Rogers recalled that after the Parker lynching, the FBI made a long investigation, costing \$80,000. The Justice Department found no grounds for prosecution under the federal kidnapping law, which does not apply unless state lines are crossed.

"The FBI report was one of the most complete I have ever seen and we had the U.S. attorney in the area advise the local authorities the FBI agents were ready and willing to testify before the grand jury," Rogers said.

The report, which is said to have identified certain men as the killers of Parker, was not considered by the grand jury. District Attorney Vernon Broom said the FBI findings were only hearsay, but that the jury could have seen them if it had wished.

In response to a question, Rogers said he could not discuss details of the FBI report on the Parker case, but asserted that when and if the contents become public, "the nation will be shocked by the state's inaction."

In another civil rights field, the attorney general said the justice department "will do what we can to resolve" the matter of a white segregated school at Huntsville, Ala., operated primarily for children of military personnel assigned to the nearby Redstone Missile Center. The school receives major federal support. Negro children on the military base

are sent to general Negro schools in the area.

Gov. John Patterson of Alabama said last week that if the federal government attempts to integrate the Huntsville school, operated by local authorities, it would be "the opening battle of an all-out war."

BUILT WITH U.S. MONEY

When asked about this, Rogers said:

"The school was built with federal money and the children are almost without exception drawn from the Redstone base. We feel that Negro youngsters on the base should be permitted to go to that school. The housing on the base is on an integrated basis."

"It seems a little hard to justify ordering military personnel around to various stations and then denying schooling to their children."

He said a similar school situation at an Air Force base at Little Rock, Ark., had been cleared up through integration with the assent of local authorities, and indicated he hoped the same would be true at Huntsville.

Asked if his department had discussed the matter with the Huntsville authorities, he replied it was his understanding that the defense department had had such discussions and that justice officials were keeping in touch through the defense authorities.

Mississippi Hit In Lynch Case

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

"Flagrant Miscarriage" Is

Flayed By Rogers—

New Laws Seen

from The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Tuesday denounced Mississippi's failure to indict anyone in the lynching of Negro Mack Charles Parker and said it could lead to new civil rights legislation. The attorney general told a news conference that a state Grand Jury's failure to indict was "as flagrant and calculated a miscarriage of justice as I've ever seen."

He said the FBI's investiga-

tion of the case was "one of the finest, most complete I've ever seen conducted." He said about 60 agents participated and that the investigation cost \$80,000.

Didn't Want to Interfere

He said the Justice Department stepped out of the case last May 25 because it didn't want to interfere with the state's handling of the case.

He said the department never anticipated the Grand Jury in Pearl River County would fail to return indictments, and would adjourn without even calling FBI agents to testify.

He said state's rights carry state responsibilities. And he said Mississippi's failure to assume these responsibilities could result in the enactment of additional Federal civil rights laws to give the Federal Government greater authority to act in such cases.

"If a state doesn't honestly believe in the administration of justice," he said, then the Federal Government must consider how justice can be obtained.

New Proposals Studied

He said the Justice Department is considering a number of new civil rights proposals, including a proposed Federal antilynching law.

Mr. Rogers said it is "highly unlikely" that a Federal kidnapping case can be developed under existing Federal laws.

And he said the two Reconstruction era civil rights laws under which the Government is now moving in the case are "inappropriate to this kind of brutal killing."

One carries a 10-year jail sentence and \$5,000 fine, the other a one-year sentence and \$1,000 fine.

At the department's insistence, a Federal Grand Jury is to convene in Jackson, Miss., early next year to consider indictments under these laws.

Parker was taken from the Poplarville, Miss., jail by a band of men last April 25. His body was found nine days later in Pearl River.

The Negro was in jail on a state charge of having raped a 14-year-old pregnant white woman in the presence of her small child.

Rogers Should Look Around

The Birmingham News
Interest In Mississippi's Parker Case

Birmingham
Might Well Be Extended To Other Areas

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON

"FAILURE TO PROSECUTE" has, in effect, become a moral, if not a legal, defect in Mississippi, according to Attorney General Rogers. But will the state of omission of New York State also be exposed to the same klieg lights of publicity? And who is now to monitor the cases dropped by the Department of Justice here?

Possibly it was thought that it would be good politics nationally to point publicly to the failure of a country grand jury in Mississippi to render any indictments in the lynching of an accused rapist. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, according to Mr. Rogers, was ordered into the case and spent about \$80,000 in the investigation, although it was later decided that no federal law was involved.

Many Lied To Grand Jury In N. Y., One Indicted

SHOULD FEDERAL MONEY, therefore, also be spent to investigate the strange behaviour of the New York State authorities in the TV scandals? It is openly admitted that, although scores of persons lied before the Grand Jury more than a year ago in New York County, only one person has been indicted there for perjury.

"I believe in states' rights," says the attorney general, "but I also believe in state responsibility."

Mr. Rogers called a special news conference Tuesday to say it was clear to him that "if the states are going to disregard responsibilities to the extent of not even calling witnesses" in such a case as the Mississippi lynching, "then the federal government must consider something else."

THERE ARE MANY THINGS the federal government will have to start considering if this view of state responsibility is maintained.

One thing needed is a study of what causes lynchings and the extent to which technicalities in the law have been used to permit persons accused of crimes to escape punishment.

In the Mississippi case, for example, feeling ran high in February, 1959, when a 23-year-old Negro, Mack Charles Parker, was arrested for raping a pregnant white woman in the presence of her 4-year-old daughter, but there were no incidents while he was being held for the Grand Jury, which indicted him, or thereafter until just before his trial was to begin in April, 1959. At about the same time unrest rose throughout the state about another case, in which Robert Lee Goldsby, a Negro given the

death sentence in 1955 for murdering a white woman, again had had his execution stayed and had been granted a new trial by the federal courts. The reason was that no Negroes had been empaneled on the jury which convicted him. The attorney of Mack Charles Parker, the accused rapist, announced that he would seek the same relief for his client—one which the Supreme Court has often granted in recent years. Gov. Coleman of Mississippi, who has repeatedly condemned lynching, has said that it was this possibility—that the accused Negro would go free on a technicality—which probably precipitated the lynching.

TECHNICALITIES often interfere with effective prosecution. Thus, for instance, residents of the national capital were reading Wednesday on the front pages all about Mr. Rogers' interest in the Mississippi lynching case, while on another page was an item revealing that a federal judge here had blocked the use of certain evidence against a suspected rapist in the District of Columbia, who happens to be a Negro.

The episode concerns a 33-year-old Negro woman who was forced into a garage, raped, and robbed of her purse. Two police officers went to the home of the arrested suspect and asked his mother if they could search the house for the woman's purse. They said she gave her consent, and they found the billfold belonging to the raped woman. Now Federal Judge Youngdahl says this evidence cannot be used in court. He pointed out that higher courts have ruled that such consent must be "freely and intelligently given," and said that the mother admitted the officers because she thought she had a duty to do so. The judge added:

"It is difficult to believe that this particular woman understood the significance of what the officers told her; it is quite implausible to believe she was aware a search warrant was a prerequisite to a valid search."

Technical Argument Often Rules Out Evidence

THIS IS THE KIND of technical argument that is, often invoked as a means of ruling out important evidence in criminal cases. Another species of technicality which is supported by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States rules out any confession made by an arrested suspect when there has been an "unnecessary delay" in arraigning him before a magistrate. But how long a time can elapse before an arraignment must be made has never been determined by the Supreme Court.—C

Grand Jury Called

JACKSON, Miss. — A federal

grand jury in either Biloxi or More in Jackson will get the Mack Charles Parker lynching case on Jan. 4 next year.

The announcement came from U.S. District Judge Sidney Mize who said he would name the definite site late this week or early next week.

The judge said that only a conflict in schedule prevented him from calling a grand jury on Dec. 16 as the Justice Department requested.

A federal jury convened at either of the two cities could draw colored jurors. In Jackson, the state capital, there are more colored persons in business, professional and edu-

U.S. body to receive FBI's data

educational pursuits than any other town.

Biloxi, a port city on the Gulf of Mexico, is reputed to have a slightly more liberal attitude than the Delta areas.

THE JUSTICE Department reentered the Parker case after the Pearl River County grand jury refused to indict anyone for the April 25 lynching.

The FBI had, a Memphis paper admitted, "clinched the case for local investigators in such a scientific way as to make conviction almost inevitable."

The jury members never got to see this report. What they did get, however, was an oration from Circuit Judge Sebe Dale who told them:

"We should have the backbone to stand against any tyranny... even including the board of sociology, sitting in Washington, garbed in judicial robes, and dishing out the legal precedents of Gunnar Myrdal." (He referred to the sociologist author of "An American Dilemma.")

Vernon Broom, the district attorney who refused to turn

over the FBI report to the jury, said it was "hearsay." He subpoenaed no witnesses to present the case to the jury.

ASKS U. S. JURY ACT IN PARKER LYNCHING CASE

Chicago, Ill.
Federal Attorney to
Submit FBI Data

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 6 (UP)—The justice department petitioned the United States District court Friday for a federal grand jury to investigate the Mack Charles Parker lynching.

United States District Atty. Robert E. Hauberg, acting on instructions from Washington, asked Judge Sidney Mize to call the regular grand jury for southern Mississippi back into session or empanel a special jury for the Parker case.

Mize indicated he would announce next Wednesday or Thursday when and how he would call the jury. He is authorized to call a grand jury at any time.

Second Action by U. S.

The federal government stepped back into the case Thursday night after a Pearl River county grand jury at Poplarville refused to indict anyone in the case. Parker, a Negro, awaiting trial on a charge of rape, was dragged from his jail cell last April 25 and shot to death. His body was dumped in the Pearl river.

Hauberg will present to the grand jury the findings of the FBI during a month long investigation of the case. He said it would be pre-

mature to speculate about the charges the government would seek to bring against several white men named as the killers by the FBI.

Mississippi officials criticized the federal government's reentry into the case.

Questions Jurisdiction

Governor-Elect Ross Barnett said the justice department had announced last May it was turning the matter over to the state because no federal law had been violated.

"Somebody in Washington is confused," Barnett said. "If the federal government has no jurisdiction in the matter it has no business doing this."

In Washington, Acting Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh said the Federal Bureau of Investigation had stepped out so there would be no interference with state prosecution. Now that the state has refused to act, he said, "there is no reason why federal proceedings may not resume."

Hits Press Treatment

Circuit Judge Sebe Dale, who charged the grand jury at Poplarville and received its report, said federal authorities "seem hell bent to punish us about everything that comes up."

District Atty. Vernon Broom, who had been responsible for prosecuting for the state said, "It seems like a strange paradox to me that when a respectable woman of Mississippi is attacked on a lonely highway, the press showed little interest in it. Then when something happens to the rapist, the press raises an endless clamor."

Pearl River county's sheriff, Osborn Moody, said the FBI had "simply not gathered enough evidence to convict anyone in the case."

9542

Till And Parker Publicity Sends Negro Masses North

National publicity on the Mack C. Parker case is meager when compared with the publicity given the Till case in 1955.

Why? Attempting to answer that question opens a door, naturally, to speculation.

Although it pains us to recall the incident, our first review those agonizing days of years ago when the Till case cast a pall of emotionism across the nation—and beyond.

Till, son of a GI who was hanged for rape and murder while on duty in Italy, provoked death by attempting to "date" a married white woman in the Mississippi Delta. Following the crime and trial, plate-passing, riot-stomping, and political-inspired rallies were conducted in many major cities.

Following the barrage of anti-South propaganda—falling a few months before the national political conventions—Negroes flocked northward by the thousands.

Did finger-pointing articles elsewhere in the nation prompt many Negroes to leave the South? Did they swarm to seek warm-hearted greetings from their erstwhile protectors of the North, East and Far West?

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat recently made an extensive study of that city's changing population patterns, as thousands of nonwhite persons took up residence there. In one of a series of articles on the subject, Globe-Democrat noted:

"This sort of population change is not unique in St. Louis. It has been affecting all large cities in America, particularly since World War II and, even more so since the Supreme Court handed down its desegregation decisions in 1954.

"During the war and immediately after, thousands of whites from the rural South moved into the cities for industrial jobs. At the same time many Negro soldiers, who had seen the more liberal policies of the North, never returned to their Southern towns.

"But as desegregation violence flared in the South hundreds of thousands of Southern Negroes started to move northward in recent years flooding cities like St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, etc."

Noting its own city's population problems the St. Louis newspaper added:

"In 1950 the official United States census gave St. Louis a population of 856,796

persons within the city limits, of which 184,448 or 18.03 per cent were Negro.

"It is now estimated the city's total population is 870,000. The nonwhite or Negro portion, however, is estimated to have jumped to 208,197 or 24.5 per cent by a former city statistician (based on study of birth rates) and to 28.7 per cent or 250,000 by the Urban League of St. Louis. The League adds a study of block units to its factors.

"There are some who say the Census will show by 1960 the Southern migration has boosted the nonwhite population to about 33 1/2 per cent in St. Louis."

The Daily News has reported even more significant migration figures recently on Washington, Baltimore and New York.

While the Till case was nothing more than a murder, the Parker case is a lynching and is so termed by aboveboard Southern newspapers. This is by way of noting that a Vermont killing to administer "community" justice has been snobbishly termed a "vigilante" slaying.

Although this isn't to invite attention to the Parker case, that case does—from a standpoint of principle—deserve more attention than the Till case, for Parker was in the hands of the law. Till met his fate long before the process of law got into motion. So have scores of people in New York City where few people pay attention to a corpse anyway; such a waste of time, to be alarmed at a bloody body on the sidewalk, when they can devote their mental energies to theories on how to handle the South's social problems! What is a dead person when there is a lusty, new, modern idea to kick about on how best to generate "brotherhood" for somebody a thousand miles away?

But back to the relative news value of Till versus Parker.

Could it be that, like the St. Louis newspaperman, other sections of the nation are becoming more and more aware of their own social problems because of migration? Could it be that they have the knowledge and experience that generous publicity to a cause celebre in Dixie sends another horde of migrants flooding into all sections of the United States?

Could it be that, at long last, the average citizen in other areas has found it necessary to move elsewhere to escape from his own "social" problem instead of rigging up solutions for somebody else's problem?

Although we believe it is purely coincidental

that both celebrated cases came up for public attention a few months before the national political conventions, it is conceivable that another round of hysterical publicity on Mack C. Parker could result in another wholesale departure of Negroes to the big cities of the educated North and East.

There, quickly tucked away on the welfare rolls and equally as quickly their names jotted down on the voting tables, these nomadic tribes could swing the balance of power in next year's election.

It is not conceivable that any politician would dare pay the price of his community's economic and social well-being for a few votes, but these are things which have followed previous mass treks of Southerners.

Like we stated, this discussion on the relative attention paid Till and Parker is a matter of speculation—interesting speculation—and there appears to be a trickle of solid truth therein.

If these observations be true and if the purpose of unbalanced publicity is to punish the South in the eyes of the world opinion, it might be worth noting the heavy lashing produces echoes in ghettos of New York, Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis, etc.

ROGERS ASSAILS MISSISSIPPI ROLE IN LYNCHING CASE

*James
New York*
Says Grand Jury Heard No
F.B.I. Witness—Hints New
Legislative Proposals

Wed. 11-18-59
By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Attorney General William P. Rogers denounced Mississippi's handling of the Mack Charles Parker lynching case today as a "travesty on justice." He said the case might lead to proposals for new civil rights legislation.

He told a news conference that he was considering a new criminal statute that would let the Federal Government move in more strongly when states refused to act in racial crimes.

Such a proposal, if made by President Eisenhower, would mark a new approach for his

Administration. He and his attorneys have consistently played down criminal remedies in the civil rights field.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro charged with the rape of a white woman, was dragged from a jail in Poplarville, Miss., last April 24 by a band of masked men. Nine days later agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation found his body in the Pearl River. He had been shot twice.

Halls F. B. I. Inquiry

Mr. Rogers outlined the history of the Parker case today. The F. B. I. spent \$80,000 investigating it, he said and carried out "one of the most complete investigations I've ever seen conducted."

The Justice Department turned over the F. B. I. report to Mississippi officials. Last May 25 it said it would not prosecute the matter itself. Mr. Rogers said that was because the department thought murder was a crime "more appropriate for a state to handle under our Federal system."

Early this month a Mississippi grand jury considered the case. Mr. Rogers said the Justice Department had written the grand jury and local officials, offering to produce F. B. I. agents to testify and to bring evidence, including fingerprints.

Not one F. B. I. witness was called. The grand jury adjourned without acting on the Parker case.

Notes 'State Responsibilities'

"You talk about states' rights," the Attorney General said.

"That's fine. I believe in states' rights, too. But there are also state responsibilities. It seems clear to me that if a state doesn't believe in the administration of justice, to the extent of not even calling witnesses in a case like the Poplarville case, then the Federal Government must consider something else."

Mr. Rogers emphasized the failure of Mississippi officials to

call any witnesses before their grand jury. *New York*
"It was as flagrant and calculated a miscarriage of justice as I know of," he said. "This man was taken from the county jail and brutally lynched."

A reporter asked whether the F. B. I. report included evidence sufficient to establish anyone's guilt. The Attorney General declined to give a specific reply, but he said:

"When the evidence is eventually added, I think the nation will be shocked."

The evidence would be made public at a trial of any persons for the Parker killing. Such a trial would follow indictment by a Federal grand jury if it were a felony. For a misdemeanor the Justice Department could move on its own, without a grand jury.

The department has called for an investigation by a Federal grand jury. Such a jury is expected to begin work in Federal Court somewhere in Mississippi next month.

The Attorney General said any prosecution would be brought under one or both of the two existing criminal statutes in the civil rights field.

The first provides a maximum prison term of ten years and a \$5,000 fine for persons conspiring to deprive someone of his civil rights. Because the maximum sentence is in excess of one year, this would be a felony.

The second statute makes it a misdemeanor for persons acting "under color of law"—in other words, state officials—to deprive another of his constitutional rights. The maximum penalty is a year in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

Mr. Rogers said the relatively light punishment in those statutes seemed to him "inappropriate" to the crime of murder. That was why the department wanted Mississippi to proceed, he said, and why new legislation may be needed.

Nation Will Be Shocked Over Failure To Act In Lynching, Rogers Says

Says State's Attitude Will Shock
U.S. When FBI Facts Are Learned

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NNPA and Atlanta Daily World Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—Attorney General William P. Rogers declared that the nation "will be shocked at the realization" that ~~Mississippi~~ authorities refused to take any action in the Mack Parker lynch case after evidence and testimony of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is presented to a federal grand jury.

Mr. Rogers made the statement Tuesday during a news conference in which he branded as a "travesty on justice" the failure of the state jury to indict anyone or hear the evidence in the case.

Mr. Rogers declared that Parker had been taken from the Pearl River County jail at Poplarville, Miss., and "brutally lynched."

"The Federal Government did exactly what I think was appropriate for it to do," the Attorney General said, adding:

"We turned over the evidence to state authorities and they not only did not call witnesses but did not do anything with any of the FBI agents.

"You talk about states' rights — and that is fine — but there are also state responsibilities."

Mr. Rogers added that if a state does not honestly believe in the administration of justice and that all men are equal before the law, then he thinks the Federal Government must reconsider its civil rights legislative proposals.

He explained that he did not mean that it was necessary to have a Federal antilynching law, but the Justice Department has to consider whether there are possible legislative proposals that would correct the situation, "and we are studying this."

ALL THE WORLD

"This is not just the case of Poplarville," Mr. Rogers said. "People all over the world know about this and it is difficult to make

people understand why the Federal Government cannot do something about it."

The Attorney General explained that the existing statutes are inadequate for this type of crime.

There are only two Federal criminal civil rights states. The civil rights conspiracy statute carries a maximum penalty of a \$5,000 fine and 10 years in prison. The other statute, which appears to be the more applicable, makes it a Federal offense to deprive citizens of civil rights under color of state laws. It carries a maximum penalty of a \$1,000 fine and one year in prison.

When a violation resulting in death is involved, Mr. Rogers said, "certainly the Federal statute which makes it a misdemeanor and punishable by one year in jail, or the statute which provisions for 10 years in prison, is not appropriate to the crime itself."

NOT APPROPRIATE

The Attorney General emphasized that neither statute is appropriate "for this kind of brutal killing."

The Justice Department turned the prosecution over to state authorities, Mr. Rogers said, "because we did not want to do anything which would indicate that the Federal Government was interfering with their right to prosecute those guilty of this crime."

But we did not have any expectation that they would refuse even to call witnesses."

Mr. Rogers said, "We are going

to present some of this testimony to the grand jury. I think when the testimony is introduced — and it will have to be — the Nation will be shocked at the realization that state authorities refused to take any action."

The Attorney General said the FBI conducted an investigation of the Barker lynching — and he called it a lynching — for about a month. He said the investigation was conducted with the approval of Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi. When the investigation was concluded, he added, the report was turned over to the appropriate state officials because there was no violation, the Department felt, of the Federal kidnapping law.

60 AGENTS

The FBI had approximately 60 agents in the Poplarville area during the investigation, Mr. Rogers said. The FBI, he added, estimated the cost at about \$80,000.

"I can say without any reservation that this was one of the finest and most complete investigations I have ever seen conducted," Mr. Rogers declared, adding:

"Prior to the time when the state grand jury was convened, we asked the United States Attorney to notify the appropriate authorities that the FBI agents stood ready to testify and make available all the information, all the evidence they had, including fingerprint testimony, criminal laboratory identifications, and so forth."

"You know the result. No FBI witnesses were even called by the grand jury. Not only was it a travesty on justice, but failure to call witnesses before the grand jury was as flagrant a violation of law as I can imagine."

Asked whether his statement that events in Mississippi might lead to proposals for legislation meant any general revision of the civil rights legislative proposals the Justice Department sent to Congress during the last session, Mr. Rogers replied:

"We are going to support the proposals which have been made but we are also going to consider new proposals, including the re-

commendations of the Civil Rights Commission.

EXCELLENT JOB

"As Judge (Lawrence) Walsh (Deputy Attorney General) indicated, we feel that the Civil Rights Commission has done an excellent job and has made some recommendations worth considering."

"The proposal I have in mind concerning Poplarville is something

not recommended by the Civil Rights Commission."

"To summarize, we are going to consider the need for additional recommendations in the civil rights field."

Mr. Rogers was asked whether any additional civil rights proposals would be criminal in nature.

"It seems clear to me in a situation of this kind," he replied, "that if the states are going to disregard their duty under the Federal-State relationship to the point where they do not even call witnesses before grand juries and give grand juries an opportunity to weigh the evidence, the Federal Government must consider something else because the damage is not to the locality that causes the travesty on justice, but harm results to the United States."

"It is just that simple."

Mr. Rogers said he was referring to foreign relations. "We talk about equality before the law, and we are a nation that believes in law enforcement and not a government of men but of laws."

"Most public officials live by that creed. But one or two things like this make people in the rest of the world forget about the fact that we believe in it and live with it."

Federal Judge Sidney Mize has announced that he will convene a Federal grand jury either in Hloxix or Jackson, Miss., on Jan. 4 to hear the evidence in the Parker lynching case.

The Justice Department requested that the Federal grand jury be convened after the Pearl River County grand jury failed to hear any evidence and report an indictment in the Parker case.

9543

How Cartoonists View Mississippi Lynch Case

Incident In Mississippi



Baltimore Evening Sun



St. Louis Post-Dispatch



N. Y. Post



Louisville Courier Journal

Now's The Time To Call A Halt

AN EDITORIAL

Only one conclusion can be drawn from the shoddy manner state and county authorities handled the Mack Charles Parker lynch case: the judicial process broke down in the face of that peculiar phenomenon loosely defined as "Mississippi justice."

Most critics of this amazing miscarriage of justice are quick to blame members of the defaulting grand jury and, perhaps, the Court and the District Attorney.

Although this over-simplifies and narrows the area of responsibility, it is due to two things:

1. Judge Sebe Dale, who charged with criticizing the Supreme Court than punishing a lynch mob.
2. District Attorney Vernon Broome, whose duty it is to prosecute law breakers, failed utterly to execute the duties of his office.

While the Court, the District Attorney and the jurors exhibited a shocking degree of dereliction, the blame is not theirs alone.

Nor is the responsibility for "Mississippi justice" limited to state officials, nor confined to the physical boundaries of the Magnolia State, or to the time scope of the present.

Part of the blame must be placed at the door of every Congress which in the past bowed to the will of such men as Vardeman, Rankin, Bilbo and (now) to Eastland and failed to enact Federal law to punish lynchers.

Because of this failure, the Justice Department now practically finds it

self powerless to prosecute, although the FBI knows the identity of the lynchers.

Responsible, too, are all the race baiting politicians — municipal, county, state and Federal — who have stumped their various districts waving oratorical flags of racial animosity.

A goodly share of the blame also rests with the "manifesto" bloc in Congress which, in defying the Supreme Court as the final arbiter of the Constitution, counseled lawlessness and encouraged law breakers.

They set the course.

The county judge (Pearl River) merely followed their example. The District Attorney followed the judge.

The jurors followed the District Attorney.

The finished product is (as we stated above) a hideous legal monstrosity labelled "Mississippi justice."

And "Mississippi justice" is an Emmett Till lynched, and his killers freed.

It's a Mrs. Beatrice Young, a pregnant mother, being beaten in the county jail at Jackson, and her tormentors unpunished.

It's a Gus Courts shot at Belzoni for trying to register and vote, or a Rev. Thurman ambushed, or a courthouse yard killing at Hazelhurst for the same reason.

It's terrorism, as nakedly brutal as under any totalitarian government anywhere in the world.

But even "Mississippi justice" is

not above Federal law. It appears about time for the Federal Government to start protecting the constitutional rights of all the citizens of that state.

Hearing Is Scheduled For Jan. 4

By BERRY REECE

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — A federal judge said Wednesday he will convene a U. S. District Court grand jury Jan. 4 to consider indictments in the Mack Charles Parker lynch case.

The U. S. Attorney's office here, on instructions from the Justice Department, will make presentations to the grand jury and probably will seek indictments on civil rights charges.

A Pearl River County, Miss., grand jury last week refused to indict anyone for the lynch-murder of Parker, 23-year-old Negro truck driver who was dragged from a Poplarville, Miss. jail cell and shot last April 23 by a mob of masked white men.

The Justice Department announced almost immediately that it would re-enter the case. More than 60 FBI agents spent a month investigating the lynching and submitted a detailed 378-page re-

port to Mississippi Gov. J. F. Coleman.

The Pearl River grand jury, however, did not consider the FBI report or call any FBI agents to testify.

Judge Sidney Mize told a news conference Wednesday that he would either convene a new grand jury at Biloxi or reconvene a grand jury now in recess in the U. S. District Court in Jackson. He said he could not call a grand jury for Dec. 16 as the district attorney requested because of a term of court at Vicksburg, Miss. on that date.

The Justice Department apparently will prosecute persons named in the FBI report as lynch mob members under a civil rights statute carrying a maximum of 10 years imprisonment and \$5,000 fine.

The FBI was withdrawn from the investigation without making arrests after the Justice Department said it found no grounds for federal jurisdiction in the case. This apparently applied only to charges of murder and kidnaping in which the victim would have had to have been taken across a state line to permit federal prosecution.

It was learned that the FBI report turned over to Gov. Coleman not only named 15 to 20 men who allegedly formed the lynch mob, but also cited by name a deputy sheriff who witnesses said, told the nightriders exactly where they could find Parker and how they could wrest him from his cell.

THE BEG? — This deputy sheriff, it was reported, is the peg on which the Justice Department could try a case.

A state official who conspires to deprive a citizen of his civil rights is in violation of federal law.

The feeling around Poplarville is that the Justice Department Civil Rights Division attorneys, who pushed for the grand jury, are not certain of a conviction, but that they do think they will be able to spread their evidence on the record for the nation to see.

Reportedly there are few persons in Pearl River County who cannot reel off the names of those

the FBI said were involved in the lynching of Parker.

2 more lynchings fail to perturb state's officials

(EDITORIAL ON PAGE 9) 27a

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi has recorded two more recent lynchings to shock a nation already disgusted by its handling of the Mack Parker lynching case. 11-21-59

The latest two involve Booker T. Mixon, 35, whose mutilated body was found near Clarksdale, and Luther Jackson, 27, who was fatally shot in Philadelphia (Neshoba County, Miss.).

So far, the state has taken even less interest in these two incidents than it did in the Parker case.

NO INQUEST or investigation of any kind was held in the case of Mixon. His relatives, through Memphis Attorney James F. Estes, have asked Gov. Coleman to inquire into the matter.

According to Coahoma County Coroner Parnell Birdsong, no inquest was held on Mixon's death because:

"It turned out that the man got hurt in Quitman County near the Panola County line and there's no coroner in Quitman County."

"He was brought here to the hospital, and after he died here (12 days after he was found) his relatives took his body to Memphis... and I sure couldn't go up to Memphis to conduct any inquest."

He added: "From what little I know about it, it looks like a hit-and-run case on the highway."

MR. ESTES, however, had pictures of the body made. The pictures show deep wounds and bruises on the man's face, back, chest and other parts of the body.

Because of the nature of the wounds, Mr. Estes and Mixon's relatives do not believe they were inflicted by an automobile. Mr. Estes said:

"There is no question in my

mind that the man was murdered and probably lynched, although we have not at present been able to establish a motive.

The body shows every evidence of having been dragged over a rough surface, probably behind a car, and there were other evidences of mutilation."

Mixon's death came on Oct. 23.

TWO DAYS later, Luther Jackson was shot. The justice Department is reportedly investigating the case after receiving a moving eye-witness account.

The sworn affidavit of Mrs. Hattie Thomas, 37, who reported the matter to Medgar Evers, state NAACP president.

She said that she and Jackson were sitting in a friend's car on Philadelphia's Pine St. when a policeman approached and told them to get out.

The officer pushed Jackson "in front of the car and around the side out of sight."

"At the time I was getting out of the car, I heard a shot. When I started to go the day that as a result of the Mack same way... I heard a second shot. It all happened so quickly."

"When I arrived at the scene... Mr. Jackson was lying in a ditch. He had been killed instantly."

"I BEGAN to cry and said 'You have shot him for nothing.'"

"I knelt down beside him and the officer knocked me

back. I hit him back... He went to his car and called City Hall... and said 'Come on down here, I think I have killed a n-r.'"

Mrs. Thomas said that more officers arrived and she was struck with a pistol and a blackjack. Her glasses were broken.

She said that she was still crying when she got to the jail.

"I heard them say that no one was allowed to see me until after the trial."

THE NEXT morning, Mrs. Thomas was fined \$40 for drunkenness, resisting arrest and assault and battery. She also swore that:

"Mr. Jackson had in his possession at the time of his death a diamond ring and watch which have not been returned."

Neshoba County officials reported that Mr. Jackson was shot to death by Ptl. Lawrence Rainey and that the killing was justified.

Police chief Bill Richardson said that the officer was attacked by a man and a woman and was being choked when he shot.

Lynch Case Spurs Study On 'Action' Rogers Says Move Based On Needed Rights Legislation

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Tuesday that as a result of the Mack Charles Parker lynching in Mississippi "we are studying the need for some new criminal statute in the civil rights field."

He told a news conference that no FBI agents were called to testify as to who may have lynched Parker, a 23-year-old Negro, and the failure to call witnesses was as flagrant and calculated a miscarriage of justice as any know of.

Rogers was asked if he had in

mind pressing for a federal law against lynching. He replied "not necessarily," and added the remark about a need for some criminal action based on civil rights.

Parker had been arrested last spring for raping a pregnant white woman in the presence of her five-year-old daughter, after that the jury could have seen her auto stalled on a highway.

DRAGGED FROM CELL

He was jailed in Poplarville, Miss., but while awaiting trial he was dragged from his cell and shot dead by hooded night riders.

The Pearl County grand jury met at Poplarville last week but did nothing about the case, and Rogers termed its inaction "a real travesty on justice." This was the first time the grand jury had met since Parker was killed.

"The harm in this case is not confined to Poplarville," Rogers said. "The harm results to the United States and our standing before the world."

"We believe in a government of law, not of men. But one or two things like this make it hard for people elsewhere in the world to believe this."

STATE 'RESPONSIBILITY'

"You hear a lot about states rights. I believe in states rights, also, but I believe in state responsibility."

"It seems clear to me that if the states are going to disregard responsibilities to the extent of not even calling witnesses in a case like the Poplarville case, then the federal government must consider something else."

The "something else," as Rogers indicated, is not likely to be a federal antilynching law. For one thing, such proposals have regularly failed to get through Congress in years when lynchings were comparatively frequent in the South.

'RIGHTS' EFFORT

Next year being an election year, however, there are certain to be strenuous efforts for and against some new civil rights laws.

Rogers recalled that after the Parker lynching, the FBI made a long investigation, costing \$80,000. The Justice Department found

no grounds for prosecution under the federal kidnapping law, which does not apply unless state lines are crossed.

"The FBI report was one of the most complete I have ever seen and we had the U.S. attorney in the area advise the local authorities the FBI agents were ready and willing to testify before the

grand jury," Rogers said. **'IDENTIFIED' KILLERS**

The report, which is said to have identified certain men as the killers of Parker, was not considered by the grand jury. Dist. Atty. Vernon Broom said the FBI findings were only hearsay, but that the jury could have seen them if it had wished.

Since a kidnapping charge has apparently been ruled out, the government is trying to see if those responsible for the lynching can be brought to trial under existing civil rights statutes, which variously carry maximum penalties of one to 10 years.

Rogers described these penalties as "not appropriate to the crime."

'BRUTALLY LYNCHED'

The attorney general said Parker was "brutally lynched" and that "people all over the world know about it and do not understand why nothing has been done about it."

In response to a question, Rogers said he could not discuss details of the FBI report on the Parker case, but asserted that when and if the contents become public, "the nation will be shocked by the state's inaction."

In another civil rights field, the attorney general said the Justice Department "will do what we can to resolve" the matter of a white segregated school at Huntsville, Ala., operated primarily for children of military personnel assigned to the nearby Redstone missile center. The school receives major federal support. Negro children on the military base are sent to general Negro schools in the area.

'ALL-OUT WAR'

Gov. John Patterson of Alabama said last week that if the federal government attempts to integrate the Huntsville school, operated by local authorities, it would be "the opening battle of an all-out war."

When asked about this, Rogers said:

"The school was built with federal money and the children are almost without exception drawn from the Redstone base. We feel that Negro youngsters on the base should be permitted to go to that school. The housing on the base is on an integrated basis."

"It seems a little hard to justify ordering military personnel around to various stations and then denying schooling to their children."

LITTLE ROCK CASE

He said a similar school situation at an Air Force base at Little Rock, Ark., had been cleared up through integration with the assent of local authorities, and indicated he hoped the same would be true at Huntsville.

Asked if his department had discussed the matter with the Huntsville authorities, he replied it was his understanding that the Defense Department had had such discussions and that justice officials were keeping in touch through the defense authorities.

For Whites Killed Nation Will Be Shocked 'Go-Between' Man Over Failure To Act In Lynching, Rogers Says

By L. F. PALMER, JR.

SHELBY, Miss. — They called him "Humpy." He was a familiar sight in Shelby, Mississippi, and when white men wanted to consort with colored women, "Humpy" was their contact man.

Just before the sun rose above the cotton fields of Mississippi Sunday, August 9, they found the hunchback Negro's body beside a road about a half mile from U.S. Highway 61 here. The right side of his face had been bashed in and his head lay grotesquely in a ditch.

In the Cleveland, Miss., jail, a short distance away charged with the murder of L. B. Gooden, 35, is Grady Robinson. Shelby's police chief told the Defender that Robinson has confessed slaying Gooden with a tire tool.

Reports have leaked out of the Cleveland jail, however, that Robinson told the police two white men "had the job done."

Reports had reached Chicago that Gooden's body had been mutilated. But a Defender investigation found no basis for these rumors.

The dead man's father, Willie Gooden, told the Defender that he was not "satisfied" that the jailed man is his son's murderer.

"Of course, I have no way of knowing," he said. "But there are some things about this situation that I just don't understand."

NO MOTIVE

Robinson, 30, was arrested at the scene of the crime. Police found blood on the old model car which he was driving. No one, not even the police — could suggest a motive for the slaying.

The elder Gooden said his son fell off a wagon when he was eight years old.

"The wheel struck him and hurt him pretty bad," he said. "About two years later he started getting a hump in his shoulder and all

Over Failure To Act In Lynching, Rogers Says

Says State's Attitude Will Shock U.S. When FBI Facts Are Learned

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—Attorney General William P. Rogers declared that the nation "will be shocked at the realization" that Mississippi authorities refused to take any action in the Mack Parker lynch case after evidence and testimony of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is presented to a federal grand jury.

Mr. Rogers made the statement Tuesday during a news conference in which he branded as a "travesty on justice" the failure of the state jury to indict anyone or hear the evidence in the case.

Mr. Rogers declared that Parker had been taken from the Pearl River County jail at Poplarville, Miss., and "brutally lynched."

"The Federal Government did exactly what I think was appropriate for it to do," the Attorney General said, adding:

"We turned over the evidence to state authorities and they not only did not call witnesses but did not do anything with any of the FBI agents."

"You talk about states' rights — and that is fine — but there are also state responsibilities."

Mr. Rogers added that if a state does not honestly believe in the administration of justice and that all men are equal before the law, then he thinks the Federal Government must reconsider its civil rights legislative proposals.

He explained that he did not mean that it was necessary to have a Federal antilynching law, but the Justice Department has to consider whether there are possible

legislative proposals that would correct the situation, "and we are studying this."

ALL THE WORLD

"This is not just the case of Mississippi," Mr. Rogers said. "People all over the world know about this and it is difficult to make people understand why the Federal Government cannot do something about it."

The Attorney General explained that the existing statutes are inadequate for this type of crime.

There are only two Federal criminal civil rights statutes. The civil rights conspiracy statute carries a maximum penalty of a \$5,000 fine and 10 years in prison. The other statute, which appears to be the more applicable, makes it a Federal offense to deprive citizens of civil rights under color of state laws. It carries a maximum penalty of a \$1,000 fine and one year in prison.

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to the crime
NOT APPROPRIATE

The Attorney General emphasized that neither statute is appropriate for the crime of lynch.

The Justice Department turned the prosecution over to state authorities, Mr. Rogers said, "because we did not want to do anything which would indicate that the Federal Government was interfering with their right to prosecute those guilty of this crime."

"But we did not have any expectation that they would refuse even to call witnesses."

Mr. Rogers said, "We are going to present some of this testimony to the grand jury. I think when the testimony is adduced — and it will have to be — the Nation will be shocked at the realization that state authorities refused to take any action."

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60 AGENTS

The FBI had approximately 60 agents in the Poplarville area during the investigation, Mr. Rogers said. The FBI, he added, estimated the cost at about \$80,000.

"I can say without any reservation that this was one of the finest and most complete investigations I have ever seen conducted," Mr. Rogers declared, adding:

"Prior to the time when the state grand jury was convened, we asked the United States Attorney to notify the appropriate authorities that the FBI agents stood ready to testify and make available all the information, all the evidence they had, including fingerprint testimony, criminal laboratory identifications, and so forth.

"You know the result. No FBI witnesses were even called by the grand jury. Not only was it a travesty on justice, but failure to call witnesses before the grand jury was as flagrant a violation of law as I can imagine."

Asked whether his statement that events in Mississippi might lead to proposals for legislation meant any general revision of the civil rights legislative proposals the Justice Department sent to Congress during the last session, Mr. Rogers replied:

"We are going to support the proposals which have been made but we are also going to consider new proposals, including the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission.

EXCELLENT JOB

"As Judge (Lawrence) Walsh (Deputy Attorney General) indicated, we feel that the Civil Rights Commission has done an excellent job and has made some recommendations worth considering.

"The proposal I have in mind concerning Poplarville is something not recommended by the Civil Rights Commission.

"To summarize, we are going to consider the need for additional recommendations in the civil rights field."

Mr. Rogers was asked whether any additional civil rights proposals would be criminal in nature.

"It seems clear to me in a situation of this kind," he replied, "that if the states are going to disregard their duty under the Federal-State relationship to the point where they do not even call witnesses before grand juries and give grand juries an opportunity to weigh the evidence, the Federal Government must consider something else because the damage is not to the locality that causes the travesty on justice; but harm results to the United States.

"It is just that simple."

Mr. Rogers said he was referring to foreign relations. "We talk about equality before the law, and we are a nation that believes in law enforcement and not a government of men but of laws.

"Most public officials live by that creed. But one or two things like this make people in the rest of the world forget about the fact that we believe in it and live with it."

Federal Judge Sidney Mize has

announced that he will convene a Federal grand jury either in Biloxi or Jackson, Miss., on Jan. 4 to hear the evidence in the Parker lynching case.

The Justice Department requested that the Federal grand jury be convened after the Pearl River County grand jury failed to hear any evidence and report an indictment in the Parker case.

Lynch Law in Mississippi

The New York Times

The kind of "flagrant and calculated" *** miscarriage of justice that, in Attorney General Rogers' words, has just taken place in Mississippi affords the strongest argument we know

for adoption of Federal anti-lynch legislation. The United States Government now has but feeble powers to deal with such an outrage when, as in this instance, the local authorities and citizenry refuse to act.

A young Negro named Parker held in jail for

was lynched last April in Poplarville, Miss., just before he was scheduled to come to trial. At the request of Governor Coleman the

Justice Department entered the case, made a

thorough F.B.I. investigation, and then with-

drew because "no *** successful Federal prose-

cution could be maintained." The Federal kid-

napping statute had not been violated, and there

is no Federal anti-lynching statute. The F.B.I.

report was, of course, turned over to state au-

thorities. This month a Mississippi grand jury

considered the affair, failed to call a single

F.B.I. agent to testify or bring evidence, and

adjourned without acting on the case.

Now the only thing left for the Justice De-

partment to do is to try to obtain an indictment

from a Federal grand jury for violation of one

or both of two ancient statutes, passed during

reconstruction days, providing jail terms for

depriving persons of their civil or constitutional

rights. The maximum penalty is ten years and

a \$5,000 fine.

Fortunately, lynching has almost disappeared

in this country—even in Mississippi. The last

before this one was in 1955. Punishment for

such a crime should, of course, be a local respon-

sibility; but when—as in the present instance—the

state refuses to take that responsibility, it is

only inviting the Federal Government to search

for a means to intervene and it provides impetus

for new laws to make such intervention effective.

What Other Nations Think Of Us

Ala. Journal

WHENEVER ATTORNEY Gen-

eral Wm. P. Rogers has anything

to say on civil rights, he always

brings out that we must be careful

in this country about what other

nations think of us. Our acts must

all be such as will win the approval

and good will of the rest of the

world. We must be an example for

all to follow.

When Mr. Rogers talks about the

lynching in Mississippi—a rare

thing now in any part of the South

—he attacks the lynchers in such

a way as to seem to defend a criminal

who committed one of the most

horrible crimes that the human

mind can conceive. Mr. Rogers

doesn't emphasize the crime. He

talks only of the outraged citizens

and their impetuosity in punishing

a Negro offender without waiting

on the slow courts to act.

Mr. Rogers cannot regret a lynching

any more than the good-thinking

people of the South regret it. But

the South's basic indignation is

against the crime and the vile criminal

who committed it instead of

against the men who took him from

jail and administered summary pun-

ishment.

Much as we regret lynching down

this way, our sympathy is with the

victim of a horrible crime, and Mr.

Rogers' attitude would make it ap-

pear that we should give our atten-

tion to the men who did the lynching

rather than to the fiend who

committed the crime which calls for

a death sentence in all Southern

states.

If all the facts are presented to

the world the South is willing to be

judged by its placing of the empha-

sis. We should like to have it known

to the world that we do not propose

to tolerate mistreatment of helpless

women by vicious fiends of either

race. That, is what we should like

the whole world to know.

27a 1959

LYNCHING INQUIRY BY U. S. ASSAILED

Times New York
Mississippi Judge Charges
Improper Leaks of Data
in the Parker Case

POPLARVILLE, Miss., May 27 (AP)—Circuit Judge Sebe Dale called today for an end to "piecemeal leaks" from Government sources on the Mack Charles Parker lynching case.

"If the Government has turned over all its evidence to Gov. J. P. Coleman [of Mississippi]," Judge Dale said, "then it ought to stop these piecemeal leaks and not try the case in the newspapers."

Judge Dale would have presided at the trial of the 23-year-old Negro, who was charged with the rape of a pregnant white woman last February. A band of masked and gloved raiders estimated at ten to eighteen men dragged the Negro from his jail cell here early on April 25, two days before the trial was scheduled to start. He was found shot to death.

Judge Dale said in a telephone interview he could not condone the purported details of the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the case given to the press by "authoritative Government sources."

The sources said the evidence contained the names of the victim's killers and a description of a farmyard meeting where the raid allegedly had been planned.

That information, he said, should have gone only to the district and county prosecutors for grand jury presentment.

"I don't know who in the government has given out this report," The judge said, "but I don't think it was the F. B. I."

Voices His Feeling

The judge said he had never condoned lynching. But had the rape victim been a member of his own family, Judge Dale said he was fearful he might have killed the attacker himself.

"I saw Parker in court before he was taken [kidnapped]. I never saw anybody so smug in a courtroom. It was like he was sitting there getting an award. Looking at him, I gave thanks to God that it didn't

happen in my family. I'm scared awaiting trial on charges of rape to death I might have taken the law in my own hands right there in court, Judge Dale said.

"And that applies to a Negro or white man," he added. "I thank God I wasn't faced with it."

"But let me make this clear, I don't mean to condone murder," Dale said. "I was anxious for this case to be tried so the world would know what had taken place. I am not condoning any lynching."

Judge Dale, who lives in nearby Columbia, said his first reaction was that Governor Coleman had been unwise in deciding against a special grand jury to look into the lynching.

Judge Dale said the seven-month wait until the regular November session could give the accused to learn who they are and allow them to leave the state.

U. S. Lynch Law Urged

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPI)—Senator Richard L. Neuberger, Democrat of Oregon, said today the F.B.I.'s decision to withdraw from the Poplarville, Miss., lynching case had shown the need for Federal anti-lynching legislation.

He said in a statement that the kidnapping and murder had been an "unconscionable thing."

"We must attempt in every way possible to strengthen the legal machinery which can be employed to halt such abuses," Senator Neuberger said.

18 Reported Implicated in Lynching

Montgomery
We report

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—At least 18 persons were implicated in the FBI report on the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, station WDSU-TV said Tuesday night.

The FBI had no comment on the story which the television station said it had obtained from a highly reliable source.

The Department of Justice announced in Washington Monday it had withdrawn from the case because no evidence had been found of a federal law violation.

All persons named by the FBI, the TV station said, live in the area around Poplarville, Miss., where the 23-year-old Negro was

The TV station said the kidnappers met at a farmer's home and drove into Poplarville.

"As the mob dragged Parker from the jail, he broke loose briefly in front of the courthouse but was knocked unconscious by a blow on the head," the station continued.

Parker's body was found May 4.

MISSISSIPPI

Poplarville Sheriff Denies Forcing Parker's Kin To Make Statement

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 30 (UPI)—Authorities today denied they forced a Negro witness to give a tape recorded statement incriminating Negro M. C. Parker, who was later kidnapped from jail here by a mob of masked men.

An FBI investigator of the apparent lynching of the rape suspect was in its sixth day with no reports of Parker's whereabouts or the identity of the mob members. He was awaiting trial on charges of attacking a white woman when he was beaten and whisked away early Saturday.

These were the latest developments in the controversy surrounding the case:

—State authorities said they had a tape recording by Lee Underwood, a brother-in-law of Parker, in which he voluntarily quoted Parker as saying he planned to attack the woman last February. Underwood was taken to Chicago by a Negro newspaper which quoted him as saying officers had threatened to charge him as an accessory unless he gave the statement.

—Parker's attorney, R. Jess Brown, accused the state of "trying the (rape) case in the newspapers" as justification for the mob action. Brown said he could have "easily created the necessary reasonable doubt to have successfully maintained Parker's innocence."

Sheriff W. O. Moody said there was "no truth" in Underwood's statement. "It's just something started by the newspaper," he said.

Referring to the Chicago Defender which said it "smuggled" Underwood out of the state, Moody said Underwood was free to leave anytime he wanted to.

Two other Negroes gave similar statements against Parker. Both said today they were not intimidated.

Erle Johnston, editor of the Scott County Times at Forest, Miss., published an editorial saying the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "must share part of the

blame" for the mob action.

He pointed out that the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans had recently ruled that Negro Robert Lee Goldsby—convicted in 1954 in another county of killing a white woman—must receive a new trial because there were no Negroes on the jury that tried him, even though there was none qualified for jury service in the county.

"Goldsby must be tried again in eight months—with Negroes on the jury—or go scott free," Johnston said. He said the NAACP had been instrumental in obtaining the decision and through its legal actions has made "a mockery of our court system."

"No doubt this was in the minds of the mob members as they spirited the Negro away to face some kind of sure justice for his crime," Johnston said.

Frenchman Asks Yank About Poplarville Mob

Paris Herald
B'ham, Ala.
Fri. 5-1-59
BY HENRY N. TAYLOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

PARIS, April 30—Paris is a long way from Poplarville, Miss., and this city is supposed to be concentrating on the high diplomacy of a Western Foreign Ministers' meeting here to stave off war over Berlin.

But a front page photo in France's largest selling daily paper last night had nothing to do with French play pretty rough when with Christian Herter. It showed they catch an Arab rebel prisoner.

Eliza Parker in her board shacker in Algeria. in Bogalusa, La., weeping for her abducted son Mack, 23, Negro, lost and presumed lynched.

It's hard to realize what something like Poplarville does to America until you are an American walking down a foreign street in the Spring sunshine and a stranger with a newspaper stops you and says:

"Who are you Americans to tell Europe what to do when you murder innocent people in your jails?"

Sure, it's been four years since young Emmett Till ended up dead in a swamp for annoying a white girl in a country store. You tell the Frenchman so. Also that you understand the full extent of the law."

The U. S. Information Agency has done its best to stress how the South's own politicians deplore what the crowd of masked jail-raiders did to Mack Parker. The lead of the agency's version of the story yesterday was the pledge of Mississippi's Gov. J. P. Coleman to arrest and prosecute the criminals "to the full extent of the law."

9545

P. 37

P. 20

Clip, Sign This And Mail It To Your Congressman

Dear

at Pittsburg, Pa
Sat. 8-7-59

Freedom-loving people in this country of ours, and throughout the world are shocked by the apparent inability of the Justice Department to prosecute members of a Mississippi mob who lynched Mack Charles Parker after abducting him from an unguarded jail.

Although reportedly identity of members of the mob who committed the vicious crime have been turned over to Mississippi authorities, due to the unjust and archaic customs of the state, I have little hope the guilty persons will be apprehended and convicted.

Hence the violations of true democratic and legal principles in the case pose a grave and most disturbing threat to every citizen of this country regardless of race or color. For I know that evil once unleashed does not respect human pigmentation.

Therefore I urge you to support fully a civil rights bill with a clause which will give the Justice Department jurisdiction in such cases.

By doing this you can enhance justice, peace and harmony for all Americans and win greater good-will of other countries.

This matter is of sufficient gravity to demand your immediate action.

Sincerely,

(Signature)

Street and No.

City

State

Send the above letter to Reps. William L. Dawson, Robert C. N. Nix, or Charles C. Diggs, Jr. at the HOUSE BUILDING, Washington, D. C.

9546

Farmer Tells of Seeing Poplarville Abduction

No Trace Found of Lynch Victim's Body

POPLARVILLE, Miss. — A 54-year-old white man, who stood 25 feet tall as Mack Charles Parker's captors threw him into the back seat of a get away car, became the star witness Sunday in the Negro lynching case.

The witness, John Reyer, who happened around the corner of the courthouse when he battered Parker was being dragged away early Saturday, was closely questioned Sunday by FBI agents.

But after nearly two days, no major break-through in the case was apparent; and the whereabouts of Parker or his body were still a mystery to more than 50 investigating officers.

Reyer told reporters Sunday that he was frozen in stark fear when he realized what was happening outside the courthouse, and he was unable to make any identification of the men or the automobile in which Parker was whisked away in the darkness.

NOTICED MEN

He said he remembers that the car took off in a westerly direction on a street which dead-ends two blocks away.

"There could have been other cars, but I didn't see them. I didn't look for them when the car drove past me," the wiry little farmer said.

As he rounded the corner of the courthouse on his way for a cup of coffee at about 12:15 a. m. Saturday, Reyer said he noticed the men coming out of the south doorway of the courthouse "and I could see they were masked and dragging something."

He said it was possible that he was unnoticed by the men. He drew back when he figured out what was happening. "I realized I was in the wrong place when I saw them, and I didn't want to get involved," the man related Sunday.

"Where they went, I don't

know and I don't want to know," he said.

KEY LINK

None of the men spoke to him. "I didn't hear anyone of them say anything, but I've related it to the farm house, 10 miles north of Poplarville."

Apparently FBI agents considered Reyer a key link in the case. The man, it was learned, was questioned Saturday by agents; and they again put him through questioning Sunday.

Twenty-five FBI men and a like number of Mississippi highway patrolmen were in the investigation Sunday. They had radio cars in operation at various times over the search area.

The search Sunday, concentrated in Pearl River county, included occasional excursions in three or four other counties as leads developed.

A bundle of blood-stained clothing was turned up early in the day near Brooklyn, Miss., some 20 miles from here, but there was no indication Sunday that the clothing tied in with the Parker case.

SHERIFF REAPPEARS

One item of clothing was a shirt which was apparently worn by a young boy. Other items included a jacket and a pair of blue jeans.

Parker was known to be wearing only an undershirt and a pair of ivy league pants when he was taken from the jail.

Sheriff Osborn Moody, who dropped out of the active search Saturday, after federal agents poured into town, Sunday re-appeared and joined with federal men and state patrolmen in the investigation.

The contingent of highway patrolmen in this Pearl River county seat was doubled Sunday, and state officers apparently moved into a more active role in the investigation than they had occupied Saturday.

AGENTS ARRIVE

A new team of eight federal agents arrived Sunday morning

to add to the 16 FBI men who were on hand by late Saturday night.

"We still don't have anything to report," declared Sheriff Moody Sunday.

Ralph Bachman of New Orleans, who is directing FBI forces here, has consistently said "no comment" to any questions about developments in the case.

Moody confirmed Sunday, for the first time, that he knew of Reyer's presence at the scene when Parker was hauled away shortly after midnight Saturday in the apparent lynching.

The sheriff had said earlier that there were no witnesses to the abduction of the accused Negro rapist.

CAR DESCRIBED

Moody said that Reyer told him shortly after the lynching occurred that he had seen five or six cars leave the courthouse square when the Negro was dragged out.

But Reyer told reporters Sunday that he noticed only one car, the one in which the men took Parker. He said it was a four door sedan and that Parker was thrown into the back seat.

Officers appeared convinced Sunday that not more than three automobiles were used in the lynching, and the mob which took the Negro from the jail was no larger than 10 men.

Reyer said that he happened to be in the vicinity of the courthouse because he had driven his brother and his brother's ailing wife to the hospital, located directly behind the tan brick courthouse building.

When they drove up, he said he heard hollering, "like somebody in trouble" coming from the jail, which is just across the street from the hospital.

GOES FOR COFFEE

After his brother took his wife into the hospital, Reyer said he decided to get a cup of coffee and started to walk over to Main st. to find an open cafe. He said he started diagonally across the street and was heading across the corner of the courthouse lawn when the masked men came out of the side door.

Mrs. Forest Burge, a nurse who was on duty in the hos-

pital, had also heard cries from the jail and telephoned Sheriff Moody as is customary when prisoners are hurt during the night.

The jail is left unguarded at night; and if a prisoner becomes ill or needs attention, it is customary that they holler across the street to nurses in the hospital, who notify the sheriff or one of his deputies.

Official Says City Blameless

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (UPI) — Part-time Mayor Pat Hyde said the people of his town had nothing to do with a lynch mob that broke into the county jail and kidnaped accused rapist Mack Charles Parker.

"We have the best race relations of any town in the United States," he said, "and I challenge anyone to prove me wrong on that statement."

"The people here are not concerned with this case," Hyde said. "I doubt if 10 people in town—outside of law enforcement people—knew anything about that Negro or that white woman."

"I think the town is getting the blunt end of publicity."

Panel To Hear Lynch Evidence

Memphis, Tenn.
Grand Jury At Poplarville
To Be Empaneled

Tomorrow

By JOHN HERBERS

United Press International Staff

POPLARVILLE, Miss., Oct. 31.—The FBI's case against the alleged lynchers of Mack Charles Parker will go before a Pearl River County Grand Jury next week.

The jury will be empaneled Monday by Circuit Judge Sebe Dale and will hear testimony of FBI agents during the week.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro truckdriver accused of raping a white woman, was dragged from his jail cell by a gang of masked white men last April

25, shot to death, and his body dumped into the Pearl River near here.

The FBI, using up to 60 agents, investigated the case for a month on invitation of Mississippi authorities and then turned the report on its findings over to Gov. J. P. Coleman.

Goes To Local Officials

Gov. Coleman later submitted the report to Dist. Atty. Vernon Broom who, along with County Atty. William Stewart, will prosecute the case.

Reliable sources in Washington said the report named several Mississippi white men as members of the lynch gang and said the gang was formed at a farm house meeting called to seek ways of preventing Parker's Negro attorney from questioning the alleged rape victim on the stand.

The accused lynchers' identities have not been disclosed. If any are indicted they must be arrested and jailed before they can be identified publicly.

Indictments are given to the circuit clerk who in turn passes them along to the sheriff who is charged with arresting defendants. This usually is done immediately. If there are indictments the defendants are expected to go on trial during the regular November term of court.

60 On Venire

Judge Dale has picked a venire of 60 names for selection of the jury Monday. From these names, between 15 and 20 will be chosen at random to serve on the panel.

Ordinarily, 18 members are used on grand juries in this county. Under Mississippi law, at least 12 grand jury members must vote for an indictment if one is to be made.

Broom, of Columbia, said the jury also will have other criminal cases to consider and he will leave it to the jury to decide which case will be considered first. Broom said some witnesses, apparently FBI agents, had been subpoenaed to testify but he would not say how many.

Report Withheld

Broom has said the FBI report would not be submitted to the grand jury but that FBI agents who worked on the case would be allowed to testify.

Under state court procedure, the grand jury will be charged

by Judge Dale immediately after it is empaneled and will retire for its deliberation. All grand jury proceedings are secret for six months.

Judge Dale has already said he will allow no cameras or broadcasting equipment used in court in connection with the case.

Residents of the Poplarville area still don't like to talk about the case. There have been some rumors concerning the men named in the FBI report but apparently authorities have prevented any "leaks" of information from the report.

Prisoner Feared Lynched

MOB RAIDS MISS. JAIL

Bloody Trail Marks Path Left By Mob

By CLIFF SESSIONS For UPI
POPLARVILLE, Miss. (UPI)—A lynch mob of masked white men broke into the county jail here early Saturday, beat an accused Negro rapist in his cell with pistols and clubs, and dragged the screaming captive to a waiting car.

A trail of blood led from the second floor cell where the mob seized M. C. Parker, 23, in the Pearl River County jail. Parker was to have gone on trial Monday for the Feb. 24 rape of a young white woman, but authorities feared he would be found dead.

The FBI sent a special squad here and pledged use of all its detection facilities. Atty. Gen. William Rogers said the White House was being kept informed. Gov. J. P. Coleman called out six highway patrol units to aid local officers.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said today's mob action proved that "mob violence is not dead in the South as we had thought."

Wilkins considered it unnecessary for the mob to wear masks "because even if they were recognized, no court in Mississippi would convict them."

"The nine or 10 men who did this knew what they were doing," a highway patrolman said. "They knew where the sheriff kept his keys, and they knew which cell Parker was in."

One of the six other Negro prisoners in the jail said nine men staged the actual break in and beating but others waited in the courtroom. He said the mob arrived in five cars about 12:30 a. m.

BEATEN IN CELL
C. J. Monday, a Negro charged with murder, was Parker's cell

mate. He said the men "swarmed all over" Parker. The darkskinned truck driver was pitifully whipped, clubbed and hit with a garbage can, Monday said.

"I heard them hitting him," Monday said. "Parker kept yelling 'Help! I didn't do it! I didn't do it.'"

"He was yelling to me the whole time," Monday said. "He said, 'Monday, are you going to stand there and let them do this to me? He kept yelling Monday, Monday, all the way down the stairs. But there was nothing I could do.'"

The courthouse and jail, the dominant building in this small South Mississippi town of cattle and tung oil interests, was unguarded when the mob broke into Sheriff Osborne Moody's office through a window, opened a metal cabinet and found the jail keys. The jailer was at his home two blocks away.

Poplarville, a sleepy town of about 3,000 inhabitants, was the home of the late U. S. Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, an ardent white supremacist, whose massive "country house" and smaller "dream house" just outside the town are now crumbling into ruins.

The cars used by the lynch mob apparently mingled with other cars leaving a dance at Pearl River Junior College here. The governor said there were hundreds of places where Parker might have been taken since the county, on the Louisiana border, in largely swamp and timberland.

LYNCHING RECORD
Figures compiled by the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., show Mississippi outranks all other states in the number of lynchings. The last lynch murders in the nation were in Mississippi in 1955, and the state as a whole has recorded 577 lynchings since 1882.

In 1955, 14-year-old Emmett Lee Till, a Chicago Negro, was killed after he "wolf-whistled" at a white woman. Two white men were acquitted. The same year George Lee of Blount, Miss., and Larmar D. Smith of Brookhaven, Miss., were shot and killed, allegedly in connection with a campaign to register Negro voters. No arrests were made in either case.

More recently, Negro Jesse Woods was abducted from jail in Sumter County, Fla., but was not

killed. Tuskegee Institute said that since 1882 there have been 4,733 lynchings in the United States, and 3,440 of the victims were Negroes. It said Mississippi topped the list with 577, Texas was next with 493, and Georgia was third with 491.

Gov. Coleman told a news conference in Jackson, Miss., that he asked the FBI to enter the Parker case as soon as he learned of it. He said he "never expected to see the day" when there would again be mob action in the state.

SURE OF GUILT

Coleman said he considered the case against Parker was "conclusive" and that he would have been convicted of the rape.

"We trust that our citizens won't be punished by civil rights legislation as a result of what a small handful of men have done in violation of the law," Coleman said.

Parker had been held in the jail here since April 5 after first being held in Jackson. A 60-man jury venire had been drawn Friday for his trial.

Sheriff Moody said he and Circuit Judge Sebe Dale had discussed asking for National Guardsmen to guard Parker throughout trial, but had dismissed the idea since "the case seemed pretty quite."

Parker was accused of raping the young woman while her 4-year-old daughter looked on. Police said he allegedly came on the woman and child in their stalled car on the highway between here and Lumberton, Miss., after the woman's husband had gone for help.

They said Parker smashed the car window with a toy pistol, forced the woman and child into his car, and drove them to a deserted country road where the attack

occurred. Parker denied it, but police said other Negro witnesses told them Parker planned to attack the woman after spotting the stalled car.

Grand Jury Will Consider Lynch Case

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP)—Circuit Judge Sebe Dale fingers his tie, clasp and its symbolic scales of justice. He stares intently at his desk top.

"In all my years," the 62-year-old Mississippi jurist says, "I've found there's no telling which way a jury will go."

The judge's remark sums up advance speculation on Chapter 2 of the Mack Charles Parker lynching.

On Monday, Nov. 2, the all-white Pearl River County grand jury meets to consider evidence towards possible indictments in connection with the Negro's violent death.

Chapter 1, Poplarville, is already known through newspaper headlines around the world.

ACCUSED OF RAPE

Parker, 23-year-old truck driver from nearby Lumberton, was accused of raping a 24-year-old white woman, three months pregnant, in the presence of her 5-year-old daughter.

The woman, who was waiting in a stalled car while her husband went for help, later picked Parker out of a lineup.

Two days before his April 27 trial 10 to 20 men drove up to the unguarded jail.

Hooded and masked, their hands in white cotton gloves, the men broke into the sheriff's office through a first floor window. They seized the jail keys and stalked to Parker's cell.

HOLLERING FOR HELP

C. J. Mondy, 25, one of five Negro prisoners, spotted the mob first.

"I saw one man with a pistol and some of them had clubs in their hands. The one with the pistol went in Parker's cell first and Parker started hollering for

help. "Parker began struggling with the man with the gun and then the others pushed in and started hitting him with the sticks. One of them picked up a garbage can and hit him with it."

The raiders dragged Parker out of the cell by his heels. Flecks of blood marked the mob's trail as they dragged Parker down the stairs, his head thumping from steel tread to steel tread. They pulled him along a white tiled corridor, pushed him outside into a waiting car and vanished into the red clay hills.

BODY FOUND IN RIVER

Nine days later, searchers found Parker's body in the Pearl River on the Louisiana-Mississippi border. Two bullet holes showed in his body.

The grand jury that Judge Dale will impanel in Pearl River County next month will be an all-white, all-male body.

What chance is there for an indictment? And if an indictment is handed down and a trial is held, what chance is there for a conviction?

Judge Dale, who would have presided at Parker's trial, says, "I can't tell what will happen."

WON'T DISCUSS CASE

The two prosecutors—Dist. Atty. Vernon H. Broom of Columbia and County Atty. William H. Stewart of Poplarville—decline to discuss the case.

Strong forces press for indictments—Northern opinion, the theory that Mississippi justice is on trial before the world, a 374-page FBI report that reportedly contains names and statements of chief suspects.

But there are unknowns pulling against indictments. Perhaps the FBI report isn't sufficient to support indictments. The FBI hasn't said it was.

Sheriff W. Osborne Moody, who worked with the FBI, says: "Just don't think they have anything to support a conviction. If they did, there would have been arrests when they were here."

Moody says he and his deputies have not been able to trace the lynchers.

27a 1959

MISSISSIPPI

New Shame In Mississippi Lynching At Poplarville Places Dark Stain On State Banner

The bold abduction in Poplarville, Miss., over the weekend of a Negro accused of raping a white woman in the presence of her child is a new blow to the entire neighbor state and will set the down howling again.

The outright act, apparently a lynching, is sure to set the groups favoring more federal civil rights laws into still more active effort to produce new powers for the Justice Department.

The action, coming as it did after a week of hearings in which such persons as Gov. Patterson of Alabama and Atty. Gen. McDonald Griffin had testified as to Southern states' capacity to handle their own affairs, and the absence of need for any new federal rights laws, could hardly have been more damaging to the Southern cause.

Sure also to be raised are questions as to the abduction itself—the fact that the abductors knew apparently right where to go to get the keys to the cells, the fact that the Negro prisoners in the jail were left unguarded. A simple question such as, suppose there were a fire, is enough to indicate a failure adequately to have handled the situation.

The crime of which the young Negro, was accused of course raises tempers and represents an affront to all decent people. But as Gov. J. P. Coleman underscored, this is the kind of thing respectable, law-abiding southern people have long been trying to prevent.

We must face the fact that still among us, here and in neighbor Mississippi, are some thick-headed, bigoted and inhumanly cruel people who are ever ready to take the law into their hands.

The good cause of the South, the effort to keep conditions such that we can all live together peaceably and in good faith, has been immeasurably damaged.

It is evident that, once the crime had been done, Mississippi law enforcement officers began immediately to do everything they could to apprehend the criminals who took the Negro from his bloodied cell.

The nation and the world, once again, will have a hard and cold eye focused on Mississippi.

Let every effort be made to see that full justice is carried out in this ghastly situation.

The eloquence and logic of Boyd Campbell and the emphatic and well-documented statement by Attorney General Joe Patterson and the biting, convicting speech by Cong. John Bell Williams — all opposing the proposed Civil Rights legislation at Washington, were flushed down the drain Saturday morning by the Poplarville lynching.

The fact, of course, remains that added legislation is not needed in the disturbed racial situation, but we'll probably get such action, — and speedily.

The majority of thinking Mississippians deeply deplore the lynching. The taking of the law into one's own hands is not the manner in which our state wants to operate. Due process of law is the course we want always to pursue.

Mississippi is not alone in this business of taking the short cut to vengeance outside the law. The stains that sprinkle the banners of other states have been pointed to repeatedly by Southerners, even though outsiders tend to minimize these crimes and magnify what happens in the Deep South.

We hate to see a band of impulsive men put a dark stain on our own Mississippi flag and put us down in the class occupied by others.

Brutality is deplorable wherever it occurs and taking the law into one's own hands is not the solution to crime. Violence breeds only violence.

Reprehensible as the act is, it serves to emphasize again the fact that force must not be used in pushing revolutionary changes in social custom. Every such action produces equal and opposite reaction.

Leak By Judge Dale

Circuit Judge Sebe Dale of Poplarville, Miss., before whom lynched Mack Charles Parker would have been tried, took sharp exception last week to what he termed "piecemeal leaks" of information contained in the FBI report handed Gov. J. P. Coleman.

And then he made a revealing "leak" himself. He laid bare for the world to see just how objective and impartial he would

have been had not a mob robbed him of a chance to preside over Parker's trial the following day.

"I saw Parker in court before he was taken (lynched). I never saw anybody so smug in a courtroom. It was like he was sitting there getting an award," Judge Dale told newsmen.

"Looking at him, I gave thanks to God that it didn't happen in my family. I'm scared to death I might have taken the law in my own hands right there in court. I thank God I wasn't faced with it."

"But let me make this clear. I don't mean to condone murder and I am not condoning any lynching."

That's an amazing statement coming from any judge and especially one before whom Parker's lynchers are to face trial next November, if they are indicted.

What this Mississippi jurist seems to be confessing is that he had already found Parker guilty, without the benefit of testimony or evidence;

That in his heart and mind, if not in fact, he too is a lyncher;

And that the hooded mob, which brutally dragged Parker bloody and screaming from his jail cell on April 25, was actually doing Judge Dale a favor.

This is a shocking admission which goes a long way toward explaining why not a single member of Mississippi's 579 lynch mobs has ever been made to answer for his foul and cowardly deed.

Ike's Misplaced Confidence

President Eisenhower, Tuesday, disappointingly reaffirmed his "do nothing" policy in the field of civil rights.

Queried at his weekly press conference, Mr. Eisenhower said that he did not believe the lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Mississippi called for new, stronger civil rights legislation.

But more astounding, the President expressed confidence that Mississippi would "find some way" to punish members of the mob which dragged Parker from his jail cell, savagely beat and shot him, and then dumped his mutilated body in the swollen Pearl River.

We say this statement is astounding in face of the clear record that Mississippi throughout its bloody history has never punished a single lyncher, although with 579 victims to its credit, it leads all the states in committing this atrocity.

On what then, could Mr. Eisenhower's confidence be based?

THE PRESIDENT needs not to search back through dusty files to learn that what happened at Poplarville is no isolated incident; that it is part of the pattern of frontier justice Mississippi reserves for its colored citizens.

Mr. Eisenhower was in the White House in 1955 when Mississippi winked at the cold-blooded kidnap lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till whose bludgeoned and weighted body was also fished from a muddy bayou stream.

It was during the same year that the Rev. George Lee was shot from ambush because he refused to remove his name from registration books and Lamar Smith, five months later, was lynched in daylight on the courthouse lawn for conducting a voter-registration drive.

IF MISSISSIPPI felt no compulsion to act in these cases where the perpetrators were well known, what in heaven's name makes Mr. Eisenhower so "confident" that it will ever move to punish the lynchers of Poplarville, whose identities still remain concealed?

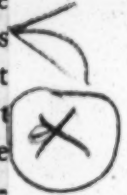
The hard truth is that Mississippi will never abandon its "lynch tradition" unless it is forced to do so by stern Federal law and it's time Mr. Eisenhower stops fooling himself and awakens to this sombre fact.

The Lynching

The Nation New York
Lynchings are more horrifying than private murders only because the community is more directly involved. No doubt some local citizens regard the lynching at Poplarville with abhorrence, but the general feeling is probably accurately expressed by Governor J. P. Cole-

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man of Mississippi: "We trust that our citizens won't be punished by civil-rights legislation as a result of what a small handful of men have done in violating the law." The high-level counterpart of this attitude is that while lynchings are wrong, the worst thing about them is that the Communists will make propaganda out of them. That the crime is one against the conscience of a putatively Christian nation, that it is hideous in itself, is an afterthought.

27 a Mrs
The Governor, dutifully deploring, hastened to add that the case against the victim was "conclusive," that he would have been duly convicted of rape had the mob stayed its hand. No doubt the Governor was right on the second count. Actually, the guilt or innocence of the Negro is of only incidental interest to the white supremacist. A white female has been raped. A black male must die. Only in this way can the purity of white womanhood, with all its secondary economic and psychological benefits for the dominant race, be preserved and perpetuated. Occasionally an obstacle has been interposed in the form of a sheriff with pistol in hand at the door of the jail. But at Poplarville the conditions were normal, reminiscent of the twenties and before. The sheriff knew from nothing, the jailer was at his home, the jail was unattended, and the keys to the cells were hanging conveniently in the sheriff's office.



FBI Agents In Poplarville Deny Plans To Leave Case

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP) — Dist. Atty. Vernon Broome said FBI agents investigating the Mack Charles Parker lynch-kidnap case appeared to be breaking camp Friday amid reports they found no evidence of any federal law violation.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro from nearby Lumberton, was snatched from the Pearl River County Jail here April 25 and shot to death before his body was dumped into the Pearl River on the Mississippi side of the stream, the boundary between this state and Louisiana.

Broome told newsmen he had no official word that the Justice Department is bowing out of the case, but said there are indications the agents are returning to their home offices.

There have been reports from unnamed Justice Department officials in Washington the investigation showed no federal laws were broken and the case would be turned over to Mississippi officials.

In another development Friday a New York radio station said it had received a letter naming 10 men involved in Parker's death and outlining his kidnaping.

Special Agent Ralph Bachman, heading the big FBI contingent in Poplarville, denied a story that appeared in Friday's edition of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, saying the FBI had concluded its investigation.

"We have issued no such report," Bachman said in a telephone interview. "That's not to say we will not abandon the investigation. Sooner or later our case must end, but there's been no decision on such a move yet."

The FBI has had as many as 30 agents in the Poplarville area since Parker was kidnaped from his cell in the Pearl River County Court House in the predawn hours of April 25. He was awaiting trial on charges of raping a 20-year-old pregnant white woman. His bullet-torn body was found floating in the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La., May 4.

R. Peter Straus, vice president

of Station WMCA in New York, said he turned the letter sent to the station over to the FBI.

The writer, Strauss said, did not want the \$5,000 WMCA offered for Parker's kidnapers, contending he was "only interested in justice."

NAME WITHHELD

Strauss said he is withholding the writer's name and details in the letter which he felt might make it possible for the men named or their friends to identify the informant.

The letter, Strauss said, also said an elected county official made arrangements to have Parker brought to Poplarville jail a week before trial, told the mob where the jail keys were and what cell Parker was in, and even acted as lookout when the crime was committed.

The Poplarville jail had no attendant the night Parker was dragged from the cell by the band of masked and gloved raiders. But officials pointed out that such is the normal routine in many small Mississippi jails.

The Commercial Appeal story said Justice Department attorneys had sifted through the mounting files turned in by agents in Poplarville and were unable to find any federal violation.

Paper Says Lynch Mob Arrest Near

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — The FBI is poised to arrest seven persons in connection with the lynching of a 23-year-old Negro who was charged with raping a white woman, it was reported Friday.

The Commercial Appeal, in a dispatch from Poplarville, Miss., said the arrests are expected to be made over the weekend. The newspaper quoted unnamed authoritative sources.

The 40 FBI agents working on the case have questioned many persons in the Bogalusa, La., and Hattiesburg, Miss., area since

Mack Charles Parker was dragged from the Poplarville jail by a group of masked men.

The dispatch said sources close to state and local authorities indicated that anyone accused of being a mob member would face two charges — a state murder charge, and a federal charge of conspiracy to deprive Parker his civil rights.

Coleman Cool To Jury Call On Mob Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mississippi Gov. J. P. Coleman indicated Thursday he will not convene a special grand jury to consider an FBI report on the lynching of Mack Charles Parker.

Coleman said the report will be given to the local district attorney in plenty of time to prepare his case for the next regular session of the Pearl River County, Miss. grand jury in November.

The Mississippi governor appeared before a Senate judicial subcommittee to testify on civil rights legislation. But he spent most of the time answering questions about the Parker case.

CHARGED WITH RAPE

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro, was kidnaped from a jail at Poplarville, Miss., in the early hours of April 25. He had been due to go on trial, charged with raping a white housewife, nine days after he was dragged from his cell by masked men. Parker's bullet-punctured body was found in a river.

The Justice Department last Monday withdrew from the case, saying that no federal law was broken in the lynching. An FBI report on the case was turned over to Coleman for use in any local prosecution of the lynchers.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has asked Coleman to call a special grand jury session in the case.

But Coleman told the subcommittee there would be no point in doing this. He said the state supreme court repeatedly has

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thrown out indictments returned by special grand juries.

Once again, Coleman refused to say what was in the report. He said Mississippi law requires that evidence submitted to grand juries be kept secret, adding:

"If I were to discuss it here it would be trying the case in the papers in advance of the grand jury."

Government sources have said the FBI report named the men who lynched Parker.

FBI Quizzed

Advertiser
Mechanic
Alabama Journal
In Lynching

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP) — J. F. Lee Jr., 32-year-old Poplarville mechanic, said the FBI apparently has stopped following him after intensive questioning about the lynching of Negro Mack C. Parker.

Lee, described by his boss as "a damn good mechanic and a damn good truck driver," said FBI agents questioned him and his wife twice and followed him "a little better than a week but I haven't seen them in several days."

His wife, Robbie, said FBI agents told her: "My husband was involved in this thing, that he helped make plans for the lynching."

Speaking quietly and smoking a cigarette in the auto garage, Lee told the Associated Press he was at home in bed at the time a hooded band of men beat and dragged the 23-year-old Negro from the Pearl River County Jail April 25.

The interview came amid reports the FBI was expected to make several arrests during the weekend in connection with the lynching.

Parker, a Lumberton truck driver, was charged with raping a pregnant white woman Feb. 24 while her five-year-old daughter watched. He was to have gone on trial April 27 before Circuit Judge S. Dale.

Nine days after the abduction, Parker's body was pulled from the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La., 20 miles west of Poplarville.

He was shot twice, the bullets passing through his body.

WENT TO TOWN

In describing the FBI interrogation, Lee said two FBI agents came to his home eight miles east of Poplarville.

"I was already in bed," he said, "but I got up and went to town with them."

The agents took Lee to their headquarters 1½ blocks off of main street and four blocks from the Pearl River county courthouse which houses the jail.

Lee said agents photographed him, but didn't fingerprint him. He declined their invitation to submit to a lie detector test.

He said agents implied he made a trip to Hattiesburg to lay plans and pick up a mob for the lynching, but Lee said he made the trip to seek a job.

He described the questioning as "sometimes rough and sometimes nice, but I guess that's how they operate."

TELL TRUTH

On the way home, he said, "one agent asked me if I was ready to tell the truth. I told them I had already told the truth and I wasn't going to tell them any more."

Three days later, Lee said, two other agents visited his home to question him and his wife again. The questioning followed the same information as before and Lee said he declined to repeat it.

Asked if his home had been searched, he said, "I know it has, but I just can't prove it. But they can search my house anytime they want if they come up like gentlemen and ask."

Mrs. Lee said neighbors told her agents had questioned them about the Lees' personal life.

"That's none of their business," she said.

Lee said his father, the Rev. J. F. Lee Sr., a missionary Baptist minister, told him somebody hit his dog on the head one night and he fired his shot gun into a thicket. The next morning he found six cigarette butts and footprints leading from the thicket.

Meanwhile, the town itself was unusually quiet for a Saturday afternoon. Generally, Mississippi's towns bustle on Saturday afternoons when rural folk come to town for relaxation after a hard week's work.

The absence of activity by both

the FBI and the town all but belied reports that arrests of seven men were expected over the weekend in connection with the lynching.

FBI agent in charge Ralph Bachman remained noncommittal, giving his usual "no comment" to newsmen's questions.

Bachman and state Highway Patrol Chief Bill Hood caused a flurry of excitement among newsmen in mid-afternoon when they hurried out of their headquarters and drove away.

Newsmen followed them to a cafe where they all ordered coffee and watched the Preakness on television.

Most other persons in the area seemed to accept and submit to questioning by the FBI, but another man was provoked.

18 Reported Implicated In Lynching

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — At least 18 persons were implicated in the FBI report on the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, station WDSU-TV said Tuesday night.

The FBI had no comment on the story which the television station said had obtained from a highly reliable source.

The Department of Justice announced in Washington Monday it had withdrawn from the case because no evidence had been found of a federal law violation.

All persons named by the FBI, the TV station said, live in the area around Poplarville, Miss., where the 23-year-old Negro was awaiting trial on charges of raping a 24-year-old pregnant white mother when he was seized April 25.

The TV station said the kidnapers met at a farmer's home and drove into Poplarville.

"As the mob dragged Parker from the jail, he broke loose briefly in front of the courthouse but was knocked unconscious by a blow on the head," the station continued.

Parker's body was found May 4.

9548

Brain Hemorrhage Follows FBI Grilling In Lynch Case

Man. 5-18-59
POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP) —

Arthur E. Smith, 32-year-old McNeill stump hauler and tractor driver, was hospitalized, with a cerebral hemorrhage a few hours after FBI agents questioned him intensively about the April 25 lynching of Negro M. C. Parker.

The cerebral hemorrhage was described as being "caused by high blood pressure brought on by extreme nervousness and tension." The doctor added that intensive questioning could have been a factor.

FBI agent-in-charge Ralph W. Bachman declined comment. There was no comment either on reports that agents were about to arrest seven men in connection with the lynching.

Because of the reports news reporters again converged upon this small sawmill town in southeast Mississippi.

Smith's physician told newsmen Sunday he had ordered Smith hospitalized at dusk Saturday immediately, setting up headquarters about three hours after Smith suffers and questioning persons intensively in an area bounded by Bogalusa, Poplarville, Picayune and Wiggins, Miss.

Smith's condition was described as undetermined. A sign on his hospital room door barred everyone but his wife.

Mrs. Smith declined to talk with newsmen. But Smith's two brothers talked freely.

Cecil Smith, a brother who lives half a mile from Arthur and for whom Arthur works, said FBI agents took Arthur from the family home about 11 p.m. May 10, questioned him in Bogalusa, La., nearby, and returned Smith about 6 a.m. May 11.

For the next five days, the brother said, agents maintained a round-the-clock watch on Arthur from a car parked on a dirt road that ends at the Smith family home just north of McNeill.

Twice additionally during the week agents questioned Arthur Smith, and one time they quizzed Cecil Smith.

The last questioning was on Saturday morning. FBI agents returned Arthur to his home about midafternoon. A short while later, relatives said, Arthur suffered the attack and a doctor was called.

The doctor said Arthur was unable to speak coherently but nodded or shook his head to indi-

cate he was aware of his surroundings. Man. 5-18-59

FBI agents supposedly questioned Smith concerning his whereabouts at the time a band of hooded men broke into the Pearl River County jail at Poplarville and dragged the screaming Parker from his third-floor cell into waiting car and death in Pearl River.

The 23-year-old Parker's body was found nine days later on the Mississippi side of the river near Bogalusa, La. The body showed marks of severe beating and two bullet wounds. The bullets passed through his body. Identification was made through fingerprints.

Parker, a Lumberton, Miss., truck driver who held a dishonorable discharge from the U. S. Army, was awaiting trial on raping a pregnant white woman. He was killed two days before this trial was scheduled to begin at Poplarville.

About 40 FBI agents from several states moved in on the case immediately, setting up headquarters and questioning persons intensively in an area bounded by Bogalusa, Poplarville, Picayune and Wiggins, Miss.

FBI Leaves Poplarville Death Probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department Monday pulled out of the Mack Charles Parker lynching case, saying a month-long FBI investigation turned up no evidence that federal law had been broken.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced that material gathered by FBI agents would be turned over to Mississippi authorities. Further FBI help was offered if state officials need it in any prosecution they may undertake.

Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi acknowledged he had received a "comprehensive report" from the FBI on the case.

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT
Coleman issued the following

statement: "Only authorized representatives of the FBI have today delivered to me a comprehensive report on the investigation at Poplarville."

"The proper procedure is that I shall make this information available to the next regular session of the Pearl River grand jury, in November."

"The law requires the grand jury to keep secret for six months all testimony offered before it. Therefore, pending grand jury action, I shall not under any circumstances reveal any part of the contents of the FBI report."

"As Governor of Mississippi, I want to thank the FBI for thorough investigation and for making the results available for state action at the local level."

GAVE NO HINT

Rogers' statement gave no hint as to whether the federal agents knew the identity of any of the 15 or 20 hooded and masked night riders who dragged Parker, 23, a Negro, from an unguarded cell at the Pearl River county jail at Poplarville, Miss., in the pre-dawn hours of April 25.

Parker, a truck driver, had been about to stand trial on charge of raping a 24-year-old white housewife, three months pregnant.

Screaming and struggling wildly, Parker was pulled by his heels from the jailhouse, trailing blood. He was bundled into a car which roared off into the darkness. Five other Negro prisoners watched in terror. They said later they were warned by the raiders to keep their mouths shut.

Nine days later Parker's body was found on the Mississippi side of the Pearl River, across from Bogalusa, La. He had been shot twice.

Demo Chairman Challenge Coleman To Parker Debate

Man. 6-22-59
GULFPORT, Miss. (UPI) — State

Democratic Chairman Bidwell Adam has challenged Gov. J. P. Coleman to a debate concerning the lynching of Mack Charles Parker.

Adam made public Saturday a letter addressed to Coleman in which Adam said it was rumored "you plan to speak in Poplarville and your subject will be law and

Watching Mississippi

On the government authorities of Mississippi rests a burden of responsibility affecting the honor of the state and the entire nation's reputation before the world. We refer to their duty to prosecute the members of the bloodthirsty, anarchistic mob that dragged Mack Charles Parker, a young Negro, from jail in Poplarville where he was being held on a rape charge, shot him to death and left his body on the Mississippi side of the Pearl River. It was the first American lynching for more than three years.

Governor Coleman deserves credit for an act unusual in such cases in the deep South. He called in the Federal Bureau of Investigation at once. Some sixty F. B. I. agents, working with the cooperation of local police, gave the whole Poplarville area a month-long search in unusual depth and range. But they found no evidence of violations of Federal law.

The Department of Justice could do no more — except to turn over, as it has done, all the findings of its investigation to Governor Coleman for action under Mississippi law.

Incredible as it may seem, however, no further action is scheduled for the next six months. Governor Coleman says that the case will be submitted to the next regular session of the county grand jury, which won't be held until November. But a special session can be called at any time. This should be done immediately and every possible effort made by the authorities to bring the culprits to book. The offer of P. B. I. Director Hoover to make his agents available to testify when the case comes to trial should promptly be accepted.

All this might invite political reprisals by bigoted constituents. But it would bring Mississippi honor far beyond its border.

dragged him from the Pearl River County jail before dawn April 25. His bullet-riddled body was later found in a nearby river.

Adam also declared he was "sure" Coleman "would like to discuss" what he said was an attempt by northern radical Democrats and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "to melt Mississippi and the South with a blazing blowtorch."

The Gulfport attorney asked Coleman who would pay for the governor's state-wide television speech June 29 and asked Coleman if he would give his "critics" half of the television time "so that the people may see both sides of the coin."

In the past, Coleman has usually met Adam's charges with silence.

order in Pearl River County." The Democratic Executive Committee chairman asked, "Are you willing to divide that time with us on that occasion?"

"We could talk about protecting the white womanhood of the South instead of shedding so many tears over Parker," Adam said.

Parker was to go on trial on charges of raping a white mother as her small daughter watched when a hooded white gang

9549

Coleman Confirms Nobody's Rights Violated In Probe

By CLIFF SESSIONS

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — Gov. J. P. Coleman refuted complaints Friday that FBI agents "intimidated and harassed" citizens while investigating the lynch-murder of Mack Charles Parker.

"There just isn't anything to these charges," Coleman told a news conference. "The FBI has not violated anybody's legal or constitutional rights."

Parker, a Negro accused of raping a white woman, was taken from the Pearl River County Jail in Poplarville, Miss., April 25 by a mob. His body was found near Bogalusa, La., in the muddy Pearl River.

Coleman called in the FBI, at which he said brought widespread condemnation in Mississippi because of "temporary emotionalism" that a few politicians have whipped up.

HAVE BEEN COMPLAINTS

"I think the time will come when all people will see the wisdom of what I have done," he said. "The people of Mississippi won't condone the lynching, although we've had some who have played politics with it."

There have been several complaints of harassment of citizens by the FBI, but Coleman said he conducted a personal investigation of the charges and found them false.

Doctors have said at least two persons were hospitalized after being interrogated in the case. Coleman pointed out defense attorneys often send their clients to hospitals with men's existent ailments.

The governor said officials in Washington were deciding whether the killers of Parker violated federal laws. The decision will determine whether the mob members, when arrested, will face federal or state charges.

Coleman declined to say whether he would appoint a special state prosecutor if the mob members are charged in Pearl River county.

MEET IN NOVEMBER

The Next Pearl River grand jury meets in November and the governor pointed out that if the grand jury failed to indict those arrested, "that would be the end of it. The grand jury is the one tribunal in our form of government from which there is no appeal."

"When I asked for the governor's office four years ago, I knew it would be no ice cream party," he said. "However, I never expected to have to fool with a lynching."

"I have the responsibility of this office and my critics don't have that responsibility. It is my duty to stand against the irresponsible."

"The lynchings haven't hurt Mississippi as much as I first thought it would. Two new industries have moved into the state since the incident. Both considered the Poplarville case but both were convinced state officials were doing all they could to apprehend the violators."

Coleman Cages On Lynch Case

Governor Won't Speculate On Possible Action Against Mob

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., May 22 — Gov. J. P. Coleman said Friday it would be a waste of time to try and anticipate developments in the Poplarville lynchings of an accused Negro until the FBI completes its investigation and announces its findings and course of action.

He also said in an afternoon press conference that should the FBI determine there is no basis for federal action "then it will be time for the duly constituted state authorities to determine what they will do."

Governor Coleman said the decision as to what to do with the evidence gathered by the 40 agents in the case on April 25 abduction and lynching of Mack Charles Parker "is up to the FBI."

Hasn't Asked

He said he has not asked for

any reports of the investigation and thus far no meeting has been scheduled with Special Agent Ralph Bachman, who is in charge of the investigation.

"If I do meet with the FBI officials, I will inform the press of it," the Governor said.

He said he planned to spend the week end at his home at Ackerman.

Meanwhile, reports from Washington said the Department of Justice is studying the evidence in the case preparatory to determining whether there are grounds for Federal action or whether the case will be turned over to state authorities. If the latter is the decision it is expected that the findings will be filed with Governor Coleman.

State Has Two Courses

Action then would be in state hands with two courses: Arrests of those believed to have been in the hooded mob on murder charges pending action of the Pearl River County Grand Jury, or wait and present the evidence to the November session of the grand jury.

At Poplarville, Dist. Atty. Vernon Broome said the FBI agents appeared to be breaking camp Friday. Mr. Broome said he had no official word but said there are indications the agents are returning to their home offices.

New York Gets Letter

A New York radio station Friday said it has received a letter postmarked at Pontotoc, Miss., which listed 10 men as those involved in the lynching of Parker. The radio station said the letter had been turned over to the FBI but declined to reveal its contents.

Governor Coleman said he has personally investigated charges by some citizens at Poplarville that they have been harassed and threatened by FBI agents in the investigation. He has assigned Chief Bill Hood of the State Highway Patrol to co-operate with FBI officials. Some highway patrolmen have been in the case under Chief Hood's orders.

"There is nothing to those charges of mistreatment," Governor Coleman said. "The FBI has not violated anybody's constitutional and legal rights."

Complaints Denied

County Atty. William Stewart of Poplarville also said he had received complaints of mistreatment and had submitted them to

Mr. Bachman. The FBI official said his agency had checked the charges and found them to be false.

The Governor also said that criticism of his request for FBI assistance in the investigation came from "temporary emotionalism that a few politicians have whipped up."

"I am confident a majority of the people feel that the dignity of the state must be upheld," he said.

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MISSISSIPPI

ATTY. R. JESS BROWN.
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

9550

(NEGRO ATTORNEY FOR MACK CHARLES PARKER)

Negro Attorney Called Factor in Lynching

POPLARVILLE, Miss., May 10. — A movement aroused by the employment of a Negro attorney to defend Mack Charles Parker, who may have been a participant in the lynching of Parker, according to movement here.

R. Jess Brown, Negro attorney of Vicksburg, had been employed to defend Parker, who was taken from his cell on the eve of the trial and killed.

Brown had filed a motion for two days before the trial to quash the indictment against Parker because Negroes were on the jury.

The attorney's appearance gave rise to comment that he would cross-examine the young white mother and reportedly caused considerable feeling.

Court authorities said they took no special precautions in the case, believing that Parker was in no danger since the victim was not a local resident.

FBI agents were to have testified in the case for the state about evidence sent to the bureau for inspection. Their testimony reportedly would have bolstered the state's case against Parker.

9551

Minister Said Lynch Suspect

Says Fired Shotgun At 'Federal Agents'

Jackson News
POPLARVILLE, Miss. (UPI) — A 58-year-old white Baptist minister said today the FBI told him several persons have named him as the prime suspect in the slaying of a Negro alleged rapist.

The Rev. James Lee, pastor of a rural Baptist church here, told United Press International the FBI told him several persons have identified him as "the number one suspect" in the kidnapping of 23-year-old Mack Parker.

Parker was forcibly taken from a jail cell here April 25. He was being held on a charge of raping a white woman. His body, riddled by two bullets, was found in the Pearl River May 4. One of the minister's eight sons, garage mechanic Jeff Lee, and farmer C. C. (Crip) Reyer, both of Poplarville, said the FBI has questioned them at length about a hooded mob that abducted Parker. They said the federal agents have also had them under surveillance.

The elder Lee added that he believed racial tension was being stirred up by "the Communists and the NAACP."

The younger Lee said FBI agents "can follow me to hell and back. I don't care."

His father indicated he may have been watched. He said he heard agents behind his house one night and fired a shotgun at them, but apparently missed.

The Missionary Baptist minister said the federal agents had "both of them" with long questioning sessions. He said the interroga-

Mississippi Preacher Says FBI Terms Him Top Lynching Suspect

Atlanta
POPLARVILLE, Miss. (UPI) — The Rev. James Lee, a missionary Baptist preacher, who believes Negroes are meant to be servants, said Wednesday the FBI has told him he is a "prime suspect" in the lynching of Negro M. C. Parker.

FBI agents have advised him and his son, garage mechanic Jeff Lee, to retain attorneys, he said.

However, no charges have been brought against anyone in the Parker lynching, which occurred April 25. The FBI refused comment.

Parker, 23-year-old Lumberton, Miss., Negro being held on charges of raping a white woman, was taken from the Pearl River County jail here by 9 or 10 masked men wearing white gloves. He was found last week in the Pearl River, slain by gunshots.

QUESTIONED AT LENGTH

The 58-year-old backwoods minister told United Press International that federal agents have questioned him extensively. He said they told him several persons identified him as "the No. 1 suspect" in Parker abduction and death.

The Rev. Lee, father of eight sons, said the agents asked him to account for his whereabouts in the early hours of April 25 when Parker was kidnaped.

"I told them I would do that when they brought some kind of legal action against me, but right now I don't have to," he said.

His son, Jeff Lee, said Tuesday he also had been questioned at length and put under surveillance by the FBI.

The son said he refused to take a lie detector test because I

don't believe in them." Both father and son said the agents advised them to hire lawyers.

EXAMINE CAR

One other person, farmer C. C. Crip Reyer, said the FBI has been following his movements. Reyer said agents found pair of gloves and a rope at his home and took them for examination. He said they spent a day and a half examining his red and white Oldsmobile.

A witness to the abduction said the lynchers had a two-tone car. The Rev. Lee, who has a congregation in a rural area north of here, said racial tension is being stirred by "the Communists and the NAACP." He said "God's word set forth that the Negro is a servant."

The preacher said a board fell on him while he was doing carpentry work the day before the lynching and he entered a hospital for treatment of a neck injury the morning after Parker was abducted.

He said he heard agents behind his house during a recent night and fired a shotgun at them, but apparently missed.

He said the FBI had "both of them" with long questioning sessions. He said they tended to make me say words I'm ashamed of."

QUIZZED BY F.B.I.

Preacher Prime Lynching Suspect

Jackson
POPLARVILLE, Miss., May 13 (UPI)—The Rev. James Lee, a Missionary Baptist preacher, said today the FBI has told him he is a prime suspect in the lynching of Negro M. C. Parker.

FBI agents have advised him and his son, garage mechanic Jeff Lee, to retain attorneys, he said.

However, no charges have been brought against anyone in the Parker lynching case, which occurred April 25.

The FBI said: "We're not going to identify anybody as a suspect until we have something to go on." The spokesman said dozens of people have been questioned.

Parker, 23-year-old Lumberton, Miss., Negro being held on charges of raping a white woman, was taken from the Pearl River County Jail here by nine or 10 masked men wearing white gloves. He was found last week in the Pearl River, slain by gunshots.

The son said he refused to take a lie detector test because "I don't believe in them." Both father and son said the agents advised them to hire lawyers.

Farmer Probed
One other person, farmer C. C. (Crip) Reyer, said the FBI has been following his movements. Reyer said agents found a pair of gloves and a rope at his home and took them for examination. He said they spent a day and a half examining his red and white car.

A witness to the abduction said the lynchers had a two-tone car. Lee, who has a congregation in a rural area north of here, said racial tension is being stirred by the Communists and the NAACP.

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Lee, father of eight sons, said

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FBI

Rumors Of Arrests In Lynching Grow

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (UPI) — Local speculation increased today that the FBI is about ready to make arrests in the lynching of Mack Charles Parker.

Sources close to the FBI here said "several persons" would be arrested soon. There was no official confirmation. Activity by dozens of FBI agents working on the case appeared at a near standstill.

Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson came to Poplarville Tuesday and conferred with FBI and local officials.

Before meeting with FBI officials, Patterson conferred for an hour with Pearl River County prosecuting Atty. William Stewart and Atty. Vernon Broome, Poplarville Mayor Pat Hyde and Sheriff Deborne Moody. The officials then went to FBI headquarters.

Patterson, the first high state official to arrive on the scene of the lynching investigation, said he came to talk with the federal agents about the "harassment" of citizens by the FBI.

The FBI would not comment on the meeting, but Patterson and Broome said the federal officers had denied any intimidation of citizens.

Parker, a 24-year-old Lumberton, Miss., truck driver charged with raping a white woman, was taken from the Pearl River County jail here April 25 and was shot. He was abducted from an unguarded cell about 9:15 p.m. by 10 masked white men.

The FBI entered the case almost immediately. Parker's body was found nine days later in the Pearl River, 20 miles west of here. He apparently was slain soon after his abduction.

FBI agents questioned a number of persons at length last week. Reports that two of those questioned suffered illness, possibly as a result of the interrogation, brought complaints that citizens were being harassed and intimidated.

FBI Marking Time In Lynching Case

Hints Heard Agents Know
Who Killed Parker

POPLARVILLE, Miss., May 23.—(UPI)—FBI agents were taking it easy here Saturday after apparently wrapping up their investigation of the Mack Charles Parker lynching case.

Indications were that a large-scale, relentless investigation ended late this week and G-men here were waiting for word from Washington on what to do next.

Authoritative sources have said privately the FBI knew the identities of gang members who abducted Parker from the jail here and killed him four weeks ago.

The gang members' names along with evidence have been submitted to Washington for a decision on how to go about prosecuting them.

Gov. J. P. Coleman said late Friday the case was under study at Washington to determine if the gang members violated Federal laws. If not, the case probably will be turned over to the state for prosecution.

FBI Denies Lynch Probe Abandoned

POPLARVILLE, Miss., May 22.—The FBI today denied it is abandoning its probe of the Mack Charles Parker lynching amid reports in New York that a radio station received a letter naming 10 men involved in the death of the 24-year-old Negro.

Special agent Ralph Bachman, heading the big FBI contingent in Poplarville, denied a story that appeared in today's edition of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, saying the FBI had concluded its investigation.

"We have issued no such report," Bachman said in a telephone interview. "That's not to say we will not abandon the investigation. Sooner or later our probe must end, but there's been no decision on such a move yet."

The FBI has had as many as 60 agents in the Poplarville area since Parker was kidnaped from his cell in the Pearl River County court house in the predawn hours of April 25. He was awaiting trial on charges of raping a 24-year-old pregnant white woman. His bullet-torn body was found floating in the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La., on May 4.

R. Peter Straus, vice president of Station WMCA in New York, said he turned the letter the station received over to the FBI.

The writer, Straus said, did not want the \$5,000 WMCA offered for Parker's kidnapers, contending he was "only interested in justice."

Straus said he is withholding the writer's name and details in the letter which he felt might make it possible for the men named or their friends to identify the informant.

The letter, Straus said, also said an elected county official made arrangements to have Parker brought to Poplarville jail a week before trial, told the mob where the jail keys were and what cell Parker was in, and even acted as "lookout" when the crime was committed.

The Poplarville jail had no at-

tendant the night Parker was dragged from the cell by the band of masked and gloved raiders. But officials pointed out that such is the normal routine in many small Mississippi jails. The Commercial Appeal story said Justice Department attorneys had sifted through the mounting files turned in by agents in Poplarville and were unable to find any federal violation.

The Memphis newspaper's story also said the FBI would turn over its file to Mississippi Gov. J. P. Coleman for action. Coleman said on the day of Parker's kidnaping that the state deplored such mob action, promised all-out cooperation to federal officials and warned that the men involved would be treated as murderers.

Are G-Men Quitting Probe of Lynching?

said he turned the letter the station over to the FBI.

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP) — Dist. Atty. Vernon Broome said the FBI agents investigating the Mack Charles Parker lynching case found no evidence of any federal law violation.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro from nearby Lumberton, was snatched from the Pearl River County Jail here April 25 and shot to death before his body was dumped into the Pearl River on the Mississippi side of the stream, the boundary between this state and Louisiana.

Broome told newsmen he had no official word that the Justice Department is bowing out of the case, but said there are indications the agents are returning to their home offices.

There have been reports from unnamed Justice Department officials in Washington the investigation showed no federal laws were broken and the case would be turned over to Mississippi officials.

In another development Friday a New York radio station said it had received a letter naming 10 men involved in Parker's death and outlining his kidnaping.

Special Agent Ralph Bachman, heading the big FBI contingent in Poplarville, denied a story that appeared in Friday's edition of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, saying the FBI had concluded its investigation.

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The FBI has had as many as 60 agents in the Poplarville area since Parker was kidnaped from his cell in the Pearl River County Court House in the predawn hours of April 25. He was awaiting trial on charges of raping a 24-year-old pregnant white woman. His bullet-torn body was found floating in the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La., May 4.

R. Peter Straus, vice president of Station WMCA in New York,

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Wilkins Outlines Lynching Aspect

NAACP Leader Cites 'Revelations About State'

JACKSON, Miss., May 17. (UPI)—NAACP leader Roy Wilkins said Sunday the most significant aspect of the recent lynchings of Negro Mack Charles Parker was "the horrible revelation about Mississippi."

Wilkins, executive of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, addressed a statewide NAACP observance of the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision on segregation decisions, which so far have had no effect in Mississippi.

Mississippi white leaders have maintained that the high action of breaking into a jail and executing Parker before he had a trial was not condoned by the mass of white citizens in the state.

But Wilkins said, "Nothing we on the outside can say about Mississippi can condemn the state as soundly as the guilt feelings revealed in the utterances of our own citizens and newspapers." He noted that Gov. J. Coleman and Circuit Judge Dale, in whose court Parker was to be tried, "cried out against stronger Federal civil rights legislation."

Their statements constitute an admission that the Negro outside the Deep South has reached such a size and importance that the vote of white men in the Deep South no longer has sufficient strength to outweigh the non-South Negro vote," he said. He said "in the old days" when the South had more influence nationally "no Mississippi governor or circuit judge would have felt the need to say anything."

About 1,200 Negroes attended the meeting. Six or seven plain-clothes white policemen sat in the rear of the auditorium and other policemen were stationed on the outside of the building.

NAACP Says State Legion Condoned Lynch

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Mississippi NAACP leaders think the state American Legion should be seeking the kidnapers and killers of M. C. Parker instead of demanding the American flag with which Parker's casket was draped during funeral services. Edgar Evers, field secretary of the National Assn. of Colored People, issued a statement yesterday. It referred to an order by Gary Moore of Winona, state legion commander, instructing the Lumberton legion post to seek the flag used at the Parker rites a Lumberton May 5.

Parker was the 23-year-old Negro abducted from Pearl River County jail at Poplarville April 25. His body was found in the river May 4. His abductors and killers have not been found.

Pearl River County Atty. William Stewart said that inasmuch as Parker was dishonorably discharged from the Army he was not entitled to the honor of the flag.

The flag was reported in possession of Parker's 19-year-old sister, Delores, at Bogalusa, La.

The NAACP statement said, "since Moore and his bunch want to do something patriotic, he should issue an order for the capture of the band of cowards that lynched Parker rather than to further discredit his state and his group by his proposed action."

The statement added, "It should be quite apparent to every Negro... just what the American Legion stands for and condones Lynchings!"

Lynch Case Solved, Says N. A. A. C. P.

Urges Publication Of F.B.I. Findings

By Peter D. Franklin

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserted yesterday that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has "solved the case" of the lynching of Mack Charles Parker.

In a civil rights resolution drawn up at its fiftieth annual convention, the organization asked for a full report on the case, which attracted nationwide attention. The twenty-three-year-old defendant, charged with the rape of a white woman, was dragged from his cell in Poplarville, Miss., by a masked lynch mob April 25, two days before his trial. On May 4, he was shot to death.

The resolution called upon the Department of Justice "to make a full report to Congress on the findings of the F. B. I. and to ask the Congress for any additional legislation that is needed to punish and prevent the crime of lynching in the United States."

F. B. I. Led Search

The F. B. I. led the search for the victim and took charge of the investigation until May 25, when it dropped the case, saying it had turned up no violations of federal law. Its investigation reports were turned over to the Mississippi authorities.

In another resolution, Gov. Rockefeller was urged to refuse the extradition from New York of Willie Reid, an escaped convict who was sentenced in Lake County, Fla., to fifteen years on the chain gang. The resolution said that Reid is now a "useful and law-abiding citizen." His appeal is before the Supreme Court.

An internal battle between the local N. A. A. C. P. chapter and the national organization over forming branch organizations within a certain geographical area was pigeonholed in a

resolution which said the situation would be reviewed. L. Joseph Overton, president of the New York chapter, had disputed the recent establishment of another branch within the Department of Welfare.

Would End Union Bias

Another resolution called for ending all discriminatory practices within labor unions, asserting "the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee has failed effectively to enforce AFL-CIO policy resolutions against discrimination." It charged that discrimination still exists in many unions and industries throughout America.

The week-long convention is scheduled to conclude with a rally at the Polo Grounds today at 2:30 p.m. Among the speakers will be Mayor Wagner; Jackie Robinson, a vice-president of Chock Full O'Nuts Corp.; Roy Wilkins, executive-secretary of the organization, and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria.

9554

Abduction Brings New Calls For Tougher Rights Laws

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

WASHINGTON, April 25. The abduction of a Negro accused of assaulting a white woman in Poplarville, Miss., raised new calls Saturday for stronger Federal civil rights legislation.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, Negro executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "This tragic incident points to the necessity of stronger protection of civil rights by the Government."

And Representative Byron G. Rogers (D., Colo.), a member of a House subcommittee considering civil rights legislation, said the incident will test Southern arguments that no new Federal legislation is needed to protect Negro rights.

New Federal Laws
"If state law can't take care of these things," Mr. Rogers said, "then definitely we need some Federal legislation in these fields."

But Mississippians as well as leaders from other Southern states strongly disagreed.

Representative Frank E. Smith (D., Miss.) said civil rights legislation wouldn't have prevented the incident. Representative Arthur Winstead (D., Miss.) said state officials had full authority to prosecute, and Representative William M. Collier of Mississippi said the incident "does not reflect the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of Mississippians."

Senators James Eastland and John Stennis of Mississippi both deplored the incident, but said such happenings weren't confined to the South.

Coleman Calls In FBI

In Jackson, Mississippi Gov. James P. Coleman said he hoped his state would not be "punished by civil rights legislation." He said he had asked FBI help in the case immediately and that he was doubly sorry of the incident because "the proof of this man's guilt was conclusive. I don't think there is any doubt he would have been convicted."

Among Mississippi Negro leaders condemning the action was Albert Powell, president of the Mississippi Progressive Voters League. "Small wonder," he observed, "that Negroes turn to outside assistance when their own state government fails to give them equal protection under the law."

Need U.S. Protection, NAACP Chief Says

NEW YORK, April 25 (UPI)—

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said Saturday that the kidnapping of a Negro prisoner in Poplarville, Miss., proved that "map violence is not dead in the South as we had thought."

"This tragic incident points to the necessity of further and stronger protection of civil rights of citizens by the federal government," the Negro leader said.

9555 ✓

Negro Seized in Cell By Miss. Lynch Mob

Rape Suspect Dragged to Car

By United Press International
POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 5—A lynch mob masked while it broke into the county jail here early today, beat a Negro accused of rape with pistols and clubs and dragged the screaming captive to a waiting car.

A trail of blood led from the second-floor cell where the mob seized M. C. Parker, twenty-three, in the Pearl River County jail. Parker was to have gone on trial Monday for the Feb. 24 rape of a young white woman. Authorities feared he would be found dead.

The F.B.I. sent a special squad here and pledged use of all its detection facilities. Federal Attorney General William P. Rogers said the White House was being kept informed. Gov. J. P. Coleman called out six highway patrol units to aid local officers.

Gov. Coleman told a news conference in Jackson, Miss., that he asked the F.B.I. to enter the Parker case as soon as he learned of it. He said he "never expected to see the day" when there would again be mob action in the state. He said he considered the case against Parker was "conclusive" and that Parker would have been convicted of the rape.

"We trust that our citizens won't be punished by civil-rights legislation as a result of what a small handful of men have done in violation of the law," Gov. Coleman said.

"The nine or ten men who did this knew what they were doing," a highway patrolman said. "They knew where the sheriff kept his keys, and they knew which cell Parker was in."

Waited In Courtroom
One of the six other Negro

prisoners in the jail said nine men staged the actual break-in and beating, but that others waited in the courtroom. He said the mob arrived in five cars about 12:30 a. m.

C. J. Monday, a Negro charged with murder, was Parker's cellmate. He said the men "swarmed all over" Parker. The truck driver was pistol-whipped, clubbed and hit with a garbage can, Monday said.

"I heard them hitting him," Monday said. "Parker kept yelling 'help. I didn't do it. I didn't do it.'"

"He was yelling to me the whole time," Monday said. "He said 'Monday, are you going to stand there and let them do this to me?' He kept yelling 'Monday, Monday' all the way down the stairs. But there was nothing I could do."

Monday said he was sleeping when the noise of the mob coming up the stairs awakened him. He said all of them wore white cotton gloves and masks or hoods.

"They yelled at another prisoner, 'Boy, where is M. C. Parker. We want him,'" Monday said.

Hid in Shower

"Parker jumped out of bed and hid in the shower in his cell," Monday related. "The men—there were nine of them—couldn't get in the cell door, and they asked me how I had to tell them because they had pistols and sticks."

"They rushed into the cell, and I heard Parker yelling. Parker picked up a foot tub full of water and threw the water on them. They swarmed all over him."

"He got loose once and ran toward me. He splattered blood on my shirt. His face and head were bloody. Then they hauled him off down the stairs."

Still Yelling

"We all rushed to the window and looked out," Monday said. "We saw them dragging him in

the car and heard him still yelling."

Attendants at the Poplarville Hospital about 200 feet from the jail called the sheriff shortly after the mob left. They said they at first suspected nothing unusual since there often was noise at the jail.

The sheriff found only the trail of blood from the cell, through the courtroom and out the front door. The jail keys were lying on the steps.

Jail Unguarded

A posse of between fifty and 100, including state highway patrolmen, deputies, Poplarville police and other officers joined in the search and investigation of the abduction.

The courthouse and jail, the dominant building in this small south Mississippi town of cattle and tung-oil interests, was unguarded when the mob broke into Sheriff Osborne Moody's office through a window, opened a metal cabinet and found the jail keys. The jailer was at his home two blocks away.

Poplarville, a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, was the home of the late United States Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, and ardent

dismissed the idea since "the case seemed pretty quiet." Parker was accused of raping the young woman while her four-year-old daughter looked on. Police said he allegedly came on the woman and child in their stalled car on the highway between here and Lumberton, Miss., after the woman's husband had gone for help.

Police said Parker smashed the car window with a toy pistol, forced the woman and child into his car, and drove them to a deserted country road where the attack occurred. Parker denied it, but police said other Negro witnesses told them Parker planned to attack the woman after spotting the stalled car.

Stronger Laws Urged

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today's mob action proved that "mob violence is not dead in the South as we had thought."

"This tragic incident points to the necessity of further and stronger protection of civil rights of citizen by the Federal

Government," he said.

Parker's attorney, R. Jess Brown, a Vicksburg Negro who frequently handles cases for the N. A. A. C. P. disagreed with Gov. Coleman's claim of "conclusive" evidence.

"Parker's guilt could have at best only been deemed conclusive after the defense had presented its side," Mr. Brown said. "Mr. Coleman, himself a lawyer, knows that."

"And if permitted," Mr. Brown added, "we stand ready to set a precedent in Mississippi by defending Parker in a trial in his absence."

High Lynch Record

The cars used by the lynch mob apparently mingled with other cars leaving a dance at Pearl River Junior College here. The Governor said the county, on the Louisiana border, is largely swamp and timberland.

Figures compiled by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., show Mississippi outranks all other states in the number of lynchings. The last lynch murders in the Nation were in Mississippi in 1955, and the state as a whole has recorded 577 lynchings since 1882.

In 1955, fourteen-year-old Emmett Lee Till, a Chicago Negro was killed after he "wolf-whistled" at a white woman. Two white men were acquitted. The same year George Lee, of Belzoni, Miss., and Larmar D. Smitty, of Brookhaven, Miss., were shot and killed, allegedly in connection with a campaign to register Negro voters. No arrest were made in their killings.

Trial Prepared

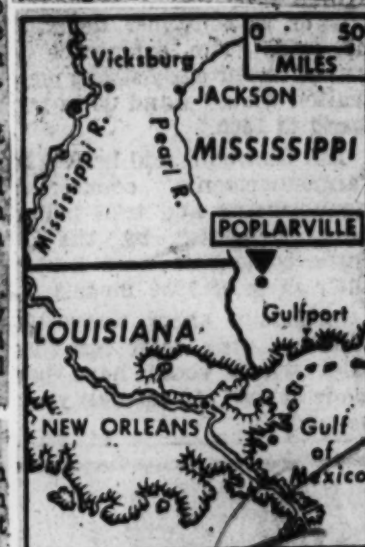
More recently, Negro Jesse Woods was abducted from jail in Sumter County, Fla., but was not killed.

Tuskegee Institute said that since 1882 there have been 4,733 lynchings in the United States, and 3,440 of the victims were Negroes. It said Mississippi topped the list with 577, Texas was next with 493, and Georgia was third with 491.

Parker had been held in the jail here since April 5 after first being held in Jackson. A sixty-man jury venire had been drawn yesterday for his trial.

Sheriff Moody said he and Circuit Judge Sebe Dale had discussed asking for National

Guardsmen to guard Parker throughout the trial but had



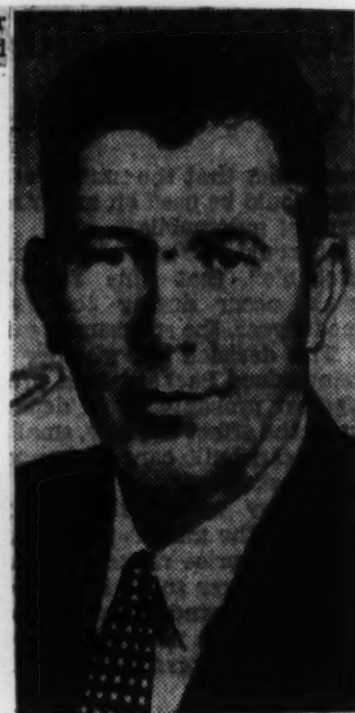
Associated Press

Locating Poplarville, Miss., where a mob seized prisoner from jail.



Associated Press wirephoto

ABDUCTED BY MOB—
M. C. Parker.



Herald Tribune—UPI

ASKS F. B. I. AID—Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi, who asked the F. B. I. to enter the Parker case.

HEART POSSIBLY PIERCED

Inquest Shows Parker Shot To Death By Mob

Montgomery, Ala. (AP) — Charles Parker, kidnapped in his hometown, died of wounds at the hands of terrorists, a coroner's jury ruled Tuesday.

The six-man, six-woman jury reached its simple verdict in the sweltering Pearl River County Courthouse. The verdict said: "Death apparently was caused by two 1/4-inch high speed projectiles that entered the victim's body."

The bloated, water-bleached body of the 23-year old Negro truck driver was found in the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La., Monday. Parker and his kidnapers had been the objects of widespread search by FBI agents and Mississippi highway patrolmen since he was kidnaped April 25.

Parker was awaiting trial on charges of raping a pregnant white woman. His trial would have started April 27. President Eisenhower said at his Washington press conference he was confident Parker's slayers would be caught and punished. He discounted any probability the case would push new civil rights legislation and said the State of Mississippi was cooperating fully with FBI agents.

FBI agent Joseph M. Myers testified at the inquest and said the body showed two fully penetrating holes, one on the right side and the other near the breastbone. Myers told newsmen he didn't care to speculate if the holes penetrated the body. Another FBI agent, J. E. Smith, testified the top layer of skin was missing from Parker's body, but he added there was enough flesh left on some fingers to establish identity.

The FBI established the identity of the body by comparing the prints with those on Parker's Army enlistment papers. Pearl River County Atty. William Stewart testified the autopsy showed Parker's death was caused by "a penetrating injury of the pulmonary region," indicating a bullet may have pierced a lung or

the heart. A sister, aunt and uncle claimed Parker's body from a Hattiesburg, Miss., Negro mortuary and conducted funeral services at nearby Lumberton.

People Blame Court, NAACP In Mob Action

By JOHN HEBBERS

United Press International JACKSON (UPI) — Now that the initial shock is over, the return of the lynch law to Mississippi is being blamed by many white citizens on the U. S. Supreme Court and the NAACP.

Reporters covering the abduction of Negro M. C. Parker from the Pearl River County Jail met a lot of people who insisted there would have been no mob violence had the people been assured the rape suspect would have received justice under the written law.

They referred to the Robert Lee Goldsby case which had a direct bearing on the Parker case.

Actually, the Supreme Court has not yet ruled on the Goldsby case, but having the reputation that it does in this state, most people assume that it will agree with a lower court ruling on the systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service.

In the Goldsby case a three-judge federal panel ruled that Goldsby did not receive a fair trial in 1954 for the murder of a white woman because there were no Negroes on the Carroll County jury that convicted him. State law requires jury members to be qualified Negro voters. Carroll County at the time of the trial.

LAW CHANGE SUGGESTED

Pearl River County, where Parker was charged with raping a white woman, also has no qualified Negro voters. A number are registered, Circuit Judge Sebe D. said, but they have not paid their poll taxes since 1946, a require-

ment for voting.

Dale suggested that the state change its laws "so that a Negro can be tried for a crime against a white person."

When the abduction occurred the state had under appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court the lower court ruling in the Goldsby case. If the ruling is affirmed the high court must overturn its own previous rulings regarding minority races on juries.

The court has long held that if Negroes are systematically kept off of juries in a county then a Negro cannot receive a fair trial for a crime against a white person. But in the past this has not applied when no Negroes in the county were qualified for jury service.

South Mississippi has had a number of cases similar to the Parker case in recent years.

Willie Magee of Laurel was finally put to death in the early 1950's for raping a white woman after five years of appeals. That case had to be tried twice in Jones County Circuit Court because of the Negro juror requirement.

In another Laurel case Negro Theldor Lang was sentenced to life for raping a white woman but he won a new trial after new evidence was found casting doubt on his innocence and that case is still in the courts.

In Brookhaven, a Negro service station operator was convicted and later put to death for attacking several white women.

Mississippi Judge Criticized For

Parker Comments

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP) —

A Circuit Court judge unwittingly condoned mob murder and lawlessness in his condemnation of what he termed "leaks" in the lynch probe of the mob that killed Mack Parker. He also justified unintentionally the "leaks" from the FBI in the Parker case.

Judge Sebe Dale expressed the same views of the alleged attack of Parker on the white woman, that must have prompted the mob members to kill Parker without waiting for proof of the charges against him. The judge claimed he never

condoned lynching. It was reported in the press, but had the victim been a member of his own family, Dale is reported to have said, he was fearful he might have killed the attacker himself. According to the Associated Press, the judge said:

Own Hands

"Looking at him (Parker), I gave thanks to God that it didn't happen in my family. I'm scared to death I might have taken the law in my own hands right there in court."

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, discussing the judge's reported words in an editorial titled, "Strange Words from a Judge," stated:

"Coming from any member of the bench, such an expression of personal feeling would be amazing: coming from a judge so close to the case itself, the pronouncement is simply incredible and exposes southern justice as a whole to fresh and undeserved attack."

The gravity of the judge's untimely remarks is hinged on the fact that he had originally been scheduled to preside at Parker's trial. It is easy to imagine the chances this man would have had in Judge Dale's court. Actually, the trial would have been "legal" lynching southern style.

From The Afro-American Work Bench Baltimore Md. By Clarence Mitchell

Miss. Mudhole Of Violence

The editorial furnaces are blasting hotter each day in Mississippi on the subject of Poplarville. The conscience of each editor tells him that to all the world the state is now a mud hole of violence and stolidity. As he looks around him, he sees that much of this is right.

One of the leading segregation editors of a daily newspaper has come as close as persons in his frame of mind can come to admitting the truth. He laments the fact that proper precautions were not taken to prevent a situation that everyone knew would develop.

Stripped of the round-about wording

his editorials point out that only a stumble-bum or worse would have failed to see that a lynching was in the making. He points out that common sense would have told local officials to take extra precautions or keep the accused man out of the county.

THE EDITOR

reminds the residents of his state that there is still a dual standard of justice under which white men who rape colored women are set free and colored men go to the death chamber. He sensibly concludes that this is a wrong that the state must face.

As he looks at the boiling political pot he realizes that there are some people who will run for public office on a pro-mob platform. Almost with resignation, he concludes that some of them will win. This will make another lynching inevitable.

He is dismayed that the Department of Justice has scooted out of the case and is now leaving the matter to Mississippi. He takes a close look at Poplarville and decides that even though there may be an air-tight case against the members of the mob, there is little chance that they will be convicted. He knows that there is a much greater chance that they will get medals—at least something in the nature of a halo.

IN HIS

press room there are editorials all ready to blast the Justice Department for interfering with states rights by prosecuting the members of the mob. Sadly, he knows that these editorials must be scrapped. When he reaches that conclusion, he has reached the moment of truth.

What he sees, and what every other newspaper editor like him sees, is the terrible product that he has helped to create. He has created a world in which he wants law and order, but must denounce the Federal Government if it is the only instrument for bringing in justice.

He has created a world in which it is news of front page quality when there is a story about an alleged or real attack of a colored person on a white person. It is an item for inclusion on the page with the classified ads if the victim is colored.

THE EDITOR

and his fellows have made the U.S. Supreme Court seem like an alien institution to those of its readers who get beyond the comic section or who, being unable to read or write, have the headlines quoted to them by those who want to keep the segregation kettle steaming.

Perhaps he should ponder this question: If he went to Poplarville, would he be safe if he made a speech against lynching in the leading church on Sunday morning?

There is also this question: If he fled from the church with the mob in hot pursuit and finally reached a telephone booth to call the U.S. Department of Justice for help, would it really be worth the ten cents required to get the operator?

9556

Judge Dale Has No Apology For Poplarville Grand Jury

By The Associated Press

POPULARVILLE, Miss., Nov. 6.—Judge Sebe Dale, in court a grand jury took no action in the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, doesn't mince words. "I have an idea the action may look down on Mississippi without an indictment in the Parker case."

Judge Dale added, "I'm not apologizing." The outspoken judge, in charging the grand jury, referred to the United States Supreme Court as a "board of sociologists." Dale told the jurors that the responsibility was to the people.

Family Of 12

Judge Dale, reared in a family of 12 children in a tiny Mississippi town now called Hattiesburg, loves the red clay timbered hills and the people of southern Mississippi. He has lived here for 62 years.

Judge Dale's father, grandfather (who lost his home in the Civil War), great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather lived here, too, since the middle of the 19th century.

Everyone in Poplarville knows the judge—a lean, rangy man with gray hair combed back.

Judge Dale walks down the main street, he rarely looks back without tipping his hat to a woman he knows or giving off a greeting to a neighbor in his country twang.

Nearby Columbia, his hometown, Judge Dale shares an office with his son. The judge has a tieclasp with the words of justice on it. Occasionally, he wears a bright red pocket handkerchief in a dark blue suit.

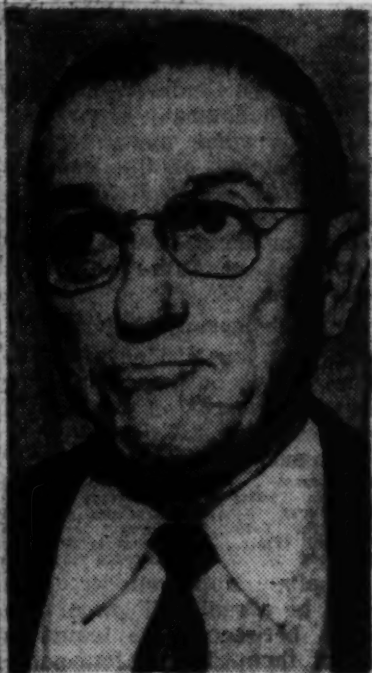
He wore just that garb when he came to Poplarville after the lynching. And it touched a story.

Dances Symbolism

Newspapers said the red necktie and handkerchief, and blue pants meant only one thing to Poplarville residents. They recognized it as a replica of the uniform of the late white supremacist Senator Theo Bilbo of Mississippi.

"It's a word of truth in it," Judge Dale when asked to explain. "The only thing it is I'm getting old enough to wear loud ties."

Judge Dale has a razor-sharp tongue. He can tell you how



Judge Sebe Dale

many votes he got 24 years ago when he was first elected district attorney. The victory followed service in World War I, a period as an oil field worker, and a 1924 law degree.

To Judge Dale, perhaps the most heartening election came in 1958, when five Mississippi counties re-elected him 15th Circuit Court district judge for the third straight time.

His district includes the site of the Parker lynching, Pearl River County, which has no Negro registered voters out of about 5,000 Negro residents.

Lost Big Race

The peak year was 1955 and Judge Dale lost the biggest election. It was for Mississippi's lieutenant governorship.

But that's all over and now the mail piles high in Judge Dale's law office. It comes from throughout the country. Some praising him. Others, the unsigned letters, bitterly denouncing him and Mississippi justice. Judge Dale calls these the

"hate" letters. He used to save them and show them to friends. The letters started after the April 25 lynching, then let up. When the grand jury met this week, the letter writers got busy again.

Judge Dale is a little weary of it all now.

"I don't read them," he says. "When I see what they're like, I quit reading them."

U.S. Considers Lynching Case From Vermont

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Justice Department is studying the idea of a Federal prosecution in the alleged kidnapping-lynching of a white man in Chelsea, Vt.

A department spokesman said evidence in the case has been submitted by the local United States attorney and is being studied by the Justice Department's criminal division.

The alleged victim in the case was Orville A. Gibson, a hot-tempered, 47-year-old dairy farmer who was killed Dec. 31, 1957.

State prosecutions apparently ended in the case last month when the state prosecutor nolle prossed action against one defendant and the state judge ordered another one acquitted.

The state charged the slain man was dragged from his barn, beaten, bound and thrown alive into the Connecticut River in the neighboring state of New Hampshire.

The dairy farmer had earned the hatred of the small farming town six days earlier by beating his hired man for spilling two cans of milk.

The state prosecutor told the jury when he opened his case against the two defendants that the slain man was the victim of "vigilante action."

The Justice Department said the most likely prospect for Federal jurisdiction in the case is a possible violation of the Federal anti-kidnaping law.

However, he said a successful prosecution under this law would have to produce proof that the victim was alive when he was taken across the Vermont-New Hampshire border.

Judge Dale calls these the

The Justice Department thus far has limited its activities to studying evidence sent here by the local United States attorney. It has not directed FBI agents to make a full investigation in the case to determine whether any Federal law was violated.

Justice Officials Admit Reversal

Spokesman Won't Tell Why
Department Shifted View
On Poplarville

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Justice Department conceded Friday it has had a "change of mind" since last May about launching a Federal prosecution in the kidnapping-murder of Mack Charles Parker, Negro accused of criminally assaulting a white woman.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced May 25 it had been "clearly established" that the Federal Anti-Kidnaping Law had not been violated.

And he added that the Justice Department had decided that "no other successful Federal prosecution could be maintained" in the case.

Evidence Will Be Presented
However, the department announced Thursday that evidence in the case will be presented to a Federal Grand Jury. United States Atty. Robert E. Hauberg appeared before Federal Judge Sidney C. Mize in Jackson Friday to ask that Federal Grand Jury be convened for the purpose.

Asked about the change in signals, a department spokesman said: "Yes, it does represent a change of mind."

Asked why, he said: "I don't think there is anyone in the department who wants to say why. However, there seems to be a feeling now that we can sustain a prosecution."

The spokesman was unable to cite any reason why the department should feel more confident of obtaining convictions in the case now than it did last May.

The FBI had completed its investigation and 378-page report at the time of the May 25 announcement. And no new Fed-

eral laws bearing on the case have been enacted since then. The announcement last May ruled out a prosecution under two Federal civil rights laws enacted during the Reconstruction Era.

But official Justice Department sources indicated Friday the action now launched at Jackson will be under these old laws, which make it a Federal crime to conspire to deny anyone a Federally-guaranteed right because of race or color. The maximum penalty is 10 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

No 'New Angle'
Rumors that the department has figured out a "new angle" and will bring proceedings under some new approach were discounted by the department spokesman.

With Senate debate on new civil rights laws scheduled to start in the Senate next Feb. 15, civil rightists will be certain to exploit any failure to convict in the Poplarville case.

Senator Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.) introduced a bill last May 26, the day after Mr. Rogers' announcement to make lynching a Federal crime.

Negro Leader Hits Bilboville Action

Grand Jury's Failure To Act
Brings NAACP Protest

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 6.—(UPI)—The president of Mississippi NAACP branches said Friday the failure of a grand jury to act in the Poplarville lynching case "proves that those responsible . . . have no regard for law and order."

C. R. Darden of Meridian told the annual meeting of state NAACP branches the "Bilboville" lynching of Negro criminal assault suspect Mack Charles Parker "added to the state's brutal and bloody record."

Poplarville is the site of the late Senator Theodore Bilbo's summer home. Darden also charged that "members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are being persecuted by false arrests on ridiculous charges."

Darden apparently referred to his own arrest on disorderly conduct charges after he got students in a Negro school to wear badges commemorating the anniversary of the 1954 United States Supreme Court school integration decision.

Memphis NAACP Chapter Deplores Failure To Act

The Memphis Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has termed grand jury action at Poplarville, Miss., as "another miscarriage of justice."

At the urging of Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, the organization of 1,000 Memphis Negroes sent the following telegram to William P. Rogers, States Attorney General.

Day 11-7-59

"The miscarriage of justice in the State of Mississippi in the Mack Parker case. The failure of the grand jury to convict anyone with the evidence at hand is deplorable. We trust that your department will use every means available to bring justice to all persons implicated while we do not condone any sort, we believe that every man is entitled to a fair trial."

A spokesman for the Memphis NAACP said the organization is sure that the Justice Department has already announced plans to pursue its action in the Poplarville case.

"Mr. Wilkins asked us to send the telegram anyway," the spokesman said.

J. S. Grand Jury Will Act Soon

To Study Lynching In Special Session

U.S. Atty. Robert Hauberg expects the Mack Parker lynching case to be presented before a special federal grand jury "as soon as practicable."

He awaited a Washington phone call this morning from acting Atty. Gen. Lawrence Walsh, who said yesterday the federal government would re-enter the

Hauberg said the September grand jury in Jackson was in recess and could be called into special session by District Judge Sidney

Indictments were presented, the Miami division of the federal court would have venue at the site of the trial, Hauberg said.

Hauberg confirmed that he had been instructed to present the matter to federal court.

Hauberg said in Washington yesterday the Justice Department would

after the Pearl River County grand jury ignored the 378-page report on the Negro lynch case.

Parker was a 23-year-old Lumbee truck driver yanked from Poplarville jail cell Apr. 25,

days before he was to stand in state court for the rape of a pregnant white mother.

HASN'T SEEN REPORT

Hauberg said he had not yet seen the FBI report.

Hauberg also declared he did not know the charges would be.

"They are somebody in Washington on that now," he said.

mentioned has been a section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act which

has a conspiracy for "impeding, obstructing, or de-

feating in any manner, the due course of justice in any state."

The Justice Department pulled out of the case after a month-long investigation by some 40 FBI agents. Reports in Washington said they found no evidence of interstate kidnapping.

The Lindberg kidnap law carries the death penalty. But federal conspiracy carries a maximum of 10 years in prison and \$5,000 fine.

17 INDICTMENTS

The Pearl River grand jury returned 17 secret indictments to Circuit Judge Sebe Dale. None of them concerned the Parker lynching.

The 18 grand jurors, predominantly farmers, discussed the case behind their closed doors but did not look at the FBI report, according to reliable sources.

The 378-page FBI evidence report allegedly names several South Mississippians. Parker was killed by two bullets, according to a coroner's inquest. His body was found in the Pearl River.

Acting Atty. Gen. Walsh's statement in Washington yesterday said: "During April and May of 1959, the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted intensive investigations with respect to this occurrence. On May 25, 1959, a report

as to this investigation was turned over to authorities of the state of

Mississippi for action in connection with possible violations of the laws of that state.

"At that time, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice terminated be no possible interference with a their activities so that there could prosecution for state crimes which then seemed simpler and more effective as vehicles of state law enforcement than any related violation of the federal statutes."

BARRIER REMOVED

Walsh said in view of the Pearl River grand jury inaction there was no reason now why the federal government could not resume action.

Meanwhile, Gov. J. P. Coleman, who invited FBI assistance in the case, and Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson had no comment.

But Gov.-elect Ross Barnett had something to say.

He said, "Somebody in Washington is confused."

Barnett, who campaigned on "local self government" planks, said when the FBI withdrew, a Justice Department spokesman said no evidence of a federal violation had been uncovered.

"If the federal government has no jurisdiction in the matter, it has no business doing this," stated Barnett.

Circuit Judge Sebe Dale, who commended the Pearl River jury after receiving its report, said he had "just as much respect for our state court as federal courts."

Dale said the government's re-entry apparently did not come as a surprise to anyone in Poplarville. "The decision had already been made to do something about a long time ago," he said.

Pearl River county Sheriff Os-

borne Moody said following the jury's report to judge Dale that there is "simply not enough evidence to convict anyone in the case."

Moody said the FBI rounded up some information during the first half of its investigation but during the last two weeks "they were getting further away from it all the time."

NAACP ASKS ACTION

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York had asked the Justice Department to take further action following the county grand jury's refusal to indict.

"National prestige and honor are at stake apart from casual Mississippi attitudes toward lynching of human beings," the NAACP said.

Obviously, most residents of Pearl River County had hoped the grand jury's action would end the matter. The FBI's stay in Poplarville last spring is generally referred to as "the occupation."

In its final report, the grand jury commended Judge Hale for his "very informative and inspired charge" to the jury Monday. In the charge, he blasted the U. S. Supreme Court whose rulings have been mentioned by state officials as a possible cause of the lynching.

The report said "our sole purpose has been to seek justice based on properly submitted evidence."

"From the standpoint of good continue to be alert and vigorous our county compares favorably with any in the entire world."

"We urge our entire citizenry to continue to be alert and vigorous so as to insure continued morality and prosperity in our county, it said.

Judge Dale told the jury, "our county, state and nation will be

Press Comment On A 'Lynching'

Advertiser p. 4A
The Atlanta Journal

NOE again the ugly word, lynching is heard in the South and, being heard here, is echoed practically everywhere in the civilized world. *Montgomery, Ala.*
Evil and tragic is the incident which gets Poplarville, Miss., on the map. The name a cowardly group of hoods gave that town when they dragged a Negro prisoner from his jail cell presumably to lynch him is one the town doesn't deserve. *Miss. 4-30-59*
People elsewhere in the South, who will shoulder the stigma with Poplarville, heartily echo the words of Circuit Court Judge Sebe Dale that "the modulates of hate and hell have been loosed upon us."

That is part of the tragedy. For the entire South is condemned for the sorry act of a few in its midst. And as it well knows, this happening will generate or harden in many the world over an abstract hate for the South and its people.)

Richmond Times-Dispatch

WAS inexcusable for the jail at Poplarville, Miss., to have been left unguarded, so that a mob could kidnap a Negro prisoner, accused of raping a white woman. Elementary precautions required that such a prisoner be guarded at all times. Failure to provide this protection constituted gross negligence on the part of the jailer.

It is to be hoped that the guilty members of the mob will be caught and given the heaviest penalties.

Yet, in order to keep our perspective, let us bear in mind that equally heinous crimes, often with a racial angle, are committed in the North, and there is no nationwide outcry. Gang murders in Northern cities, whether by rival mobs of criminals or juvenile delinquents, don't get front page display from coast to coast, as did this bloody Mississippi abduction. But one type of crime is as outrageous as the other.

The Selma Times-Journal

ET us face the situation realistically. This mob has done a grievous wrong, both to the Negro and the South, and we should confess it without reservation. Only in this fashion can the South convince the nation that it really does not hate Negroes, but that it only is trying to preserve its basic civilization.

New York Herald Tribune

PERHAPS the present tragedy should

MISSISSIPPI

On A 'Lynching'

it will be realized that the Poplarville lynching is an isolated incident. But it also must be kept in mind that thorough disregard for law and order and the due process of our judicial system reflects on the entire region.

There is need for strong protests against such acts, and any other disregard for law and order, and further that every possible effort be expended to bring those responsible for the Poplarville lynching to speedy justice.

The Charlotte Observer

IT IS a little strange that this should have happened just a few days after young Gov. Hollins, and young Gov. Patterson, were in Washington to explain that all is fine and dandy on this front of human relations. Yankees asked many questions of them, but it is safe to say that no question damaged their testimony nearly as much as this event in Mississippi. It is the kind of thing that cuts ground from under the argument for states' rights and the argument against "Interference."

The lynching is over now. The question is what the sovereign state of Mississippi will do about it.

Every Southerner has a stake in the answer.

The Tampa Tribune

THE fact that the crime of lynching virtually has been eliminated in the South will be quickly forgotten in the anger rising from the disgraceful incident at Poplarville, Miss., where a lynch mob has taken a Negro prisoner from jail and apparently murdered him on the eve of his trial for rape. And if the crime brings retributive legislation by Congress, the people of Mississippi must assume full responsibility.

For ever if minimum security measures had been in force the incident never would have happened.)

The Tuscaloosa News

THE lynching comes at a time when Southern governors and other officials were presenting their cases to a congressional committee and, in many instances, were delivering telling blows against some of the proposed bills that are little more than punitive measures aimed at this section of the country.

The hope must be expressed that

PRESS COMMENT

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27a 1959

Asks for \$ Million

Woman 'Raped' In Lynch Case Sues for Libel

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — The name of the 24-year-old white woman, whose alleged Feb. 24 rape resulted in the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, 23, has been publicized after she filed a \$1,000,000 libel suit against a Negro newspaper. Names of rape victims usually are not disclosed.

Last week Atty. Lawrence Arrington, former District Attorney for Forrest County, filed the suit which bore the title "Mrs. June Walters vs. the Robert Abbott Publishing Co." in Federal District Court here.

IN THE suit the woman charges the Tri-State Defender, owned by the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Co., Chicago, carried a story headlined: "Claim Woman Cried Rape to Hide Secret Love Tryst."

The suit charges the story quoted an unidentified white man as saying he was the woman's lover and that the night of Feb. 24 she kept a tryst with him and concocted the rape story to cover up.

The suit also charged the paper with publishing "vulgar, base, fictitious, fraudulent and false statements."

The bill of declaration stated that the Tri-State Defender gave this account:

"On the night of Feb. 24, the white woman and her husband and five-year-old daughter were headed for Petal, Miss., where they lived, when their car broke down. While the husband went for help, the woman's white lover appeared and transferred her and the little girl to his car, then drove into the woods for the

tryst." The suit claimed the account has done "irreparable harm" to the woman's reputation.

Parker, who was arrested Feb. 27, was to have faced trial April 27 on a charge of raping the woman. He was dragged from the Pearl River County Jail at Poplarville in the pre-dawn hours of April 25. His bullet-torn body was found nine days later in the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La.

Dismisses \$1,000,000 Libel Suit

CHICAGO. — (AP) — The \$1,000,000 libel suit the mother of lynched Emmett Till brought against Look magazine was dismissed Monday by Cook county circuit court judge Thomas E. Kludynski.

Mrs. Mamie Bradley brought the suit which was filed Jan. 1, 1958, charging among other things, that two stories which appeared in Look, libeled her "by implication" because of things said in the story about Till, and that the stories invaded her right of privacy. The 14-year-old boy was lynched August 28, 1955 in Money, Mississippi. Attorney Don H. Reuben, repre-

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sending Cowles magazine, publishers of Look, charged that Till himself was not libeled in the stories since in Illinois law you cannot libel the dead. Reuben contended that there was no libel of the mother by what was said concerning the boy and that only the mother's name, address and age were mentioned in the stories.

Denying the invasion of privacy, he declared that even if it was admitted, it was excusable because of the "celebrated nature of the case."

Mrs. Bradley's attorney, Joseph Tobias, declared that no matter how celebrated the person, there was always a degree of decency which the writer is obligated to respect and adhere to.

Tobias said he would appeal the ruling in a higher court.

FBI Mississippi Lawmen Comb River Bank For Clues

BOGALUSA, La. (AP) — Teams of FBI agents and Mississippi highway patrolmen combed the banks of the muddy Pearl River Wednesday for gloves and hoods worn by the raiders who killed a 23-year-old Negro after kidnaping him from a Mississippi jail cell.

The foot-by-foot search was futile. The search turned up no trace of the men who dragged Mack Charles Parker screaming from a Poplarville, Miss., jail on April 25. Parker was awaiting trial on charges of raping a pregnant white woman.

Parker's bloated and bleached body was found in the Pearl River near here Monday. A coroner's jury in Poplarville ruled Tuesday he died of wounds caused by "two high-speed projectiles," implying Parker was shot before his body was tossed into the river.

The FBI apparently put little stock in a burned automobile found near here. Agents combed the car for possible leads, but made no announcement on their findings.

At Poplarville, just 20 miles on the other side of the state line, the FBI continued its investigation, questioning several persons and searching for the gun used in the Parker killing.

Ralph Bachman, heading the probe for the FBI, told newsmen there were no new developments. A tenseness settled over Boga-

lusa, a paper center in southeast Louisiana, after the finding of Parker's body Monday.

One Bogalusa woman said she wished "that they could have kept this thing in Mississippi instead of dropping it in our laps."

The rape victim, an attractive 24-year-old brunette, was a former resident of Bogalusa. She was en route home to Lumberton, Miss., on Feb. 25 when the attack occurred. Their car broke down and her husband went for help.

While she and her 5-year-old daughter waited in the stalled car, she said a Negro man in a black car drove up, threatened her with a gun, slapped the child, and took them to nearby woods where the rape occurred.

The victim picked Parker out of a 25-man lineup. She said his voice was different but she was sure he was her attacker.

Parker was buried in a hilltop Negro cemetery near Lumberton Tuesday.

9559

Mississippi Urged To Use Parker Lynching Report

Gross Negligence In Protection Of Citizens Cited

Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi and the Pearl River County district attorney have ignored an NAACP request that the evidence gathered by the FBI in the Mack Parker lynching case last April be submitted to the grand jury, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the Association's southeast regional secretary, reported this week.

Following announcement by District Attorney Vernon Broom on Sept. 11 that he would not submit the FBI report to the grand jury, Mrs. Hurley sent a telegram to him charging that "failure to ask court action on FBI evidence is inexcusable." Citing a newspaper report of his announcement, she said, "We strongly urge you to reconsider your decision."

Moreover, the NAACP regional sec'y pointed out, "the State of Mississippi has been grossly negligent in its protection of the rights of Negroes and is evidently unwilling to bring to justice the guilty parties."

CALLED 'HEARSAY'

The 367 - page FBI report was submitted to the district attorney by Gov. Coleman for presentation to the grand jury hearing scheduled for Nov. 2. Mr. Broom dismissed the report as "mostly hearsay" and announced that he would not place it before the grand jury.

In her telegram to the Governor, Mrs. Hurley urged him "to use the full authority" of his office "to assure the safety and rights of all citizens in Mississippi and to take all possible steps to get court action" in the Parker lynching case.

Mr. Hurley also wired ten members of Congress urging "positive action" on civil rights legislation which, she declared, would at this time "go far in showing Mr. Khrushchev and the world that democracy will prevail over communism."

White men held in rape of Negro

GREENVILLE, Miss., Aug. 22 — Two white men were being held Saturday for investigation of raping a 15-year-old Negro girl.

Sheriff Malcolm James said the name of the men, one 23 and the other 41, would be withheld until his investigation was complete. They were arrested Aug. 9 on drunk charges.

James said the girl told officers the men came to her home on a plantation near Hollandale Aug. 8 and one raped her, but both fled when her mother returned home.

The sheriff said a hearing would be held next week.

9560

Commendation To The Department Of Justice

Atlanta Daily World
The failure of a Mississippi County Grand Jury at Poplarville to take action to bring to trial the persons responsible for the lynching of Mack Parker last April is disappointing to those who believe in the principles of law and order and that every man is entitled to a fair trial.

Certainly the voluminous report the Federal Bureau of Investigation made on the case and reportedly named persons and places in connection with the crime which outraged the nation and the civilized world, must have contained sufficient facts to warrant a public trial.

Apparently the U. S. Department of Justice must feel this way as we do for it has commendably ordered that the case be brought before a federal Grand Jury at Jackson.

Mississippi officials are being controlled by their prejudices in this matter rather than reason. They were given ample time by the government to act but failed to do so. Yet these same people will argue about States Rights and object to federal intervention.

There are already two options under discussion whereby the government could re-enter the case.

(1) A federal statute is well defined in "when two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen of any right or privilege provided by the Constitution";

(2) When a person is deprived of his rights because he is an "alien or, by reason of his color or race."

Surely, an investigation that proceeded past the \$200,000 water-mark, with circumstances and names involving known persons, with such tempting ramifications, would not prove futile.

The Department of Justice is fully aware of such happenings and it is in no mood now to continue such mediums of do-nothing-ness whereby law violators are encouraged to take the law into their own hands — at will.

It would never do, under these circumstances and in this hour of unrest and international tension, to allow another grave contempt for civil justice to go unchallenged.

The Department of Justice is entitled to a big hand and it can be depended upon to do its full duty — and it will.

Several communications have been sent to the Department of Justice in praise of its prompt action in re-entering the Parker case. More individuals and organizations should show appreciation for this courageous action which has been characteristic of the Eisenhower Administration, when the constitutional rights of persons are concerned.

We regret to see a Grand Jury anywhere take a case such as the Parker lynching so lightly as apparently Mississippi has done, but on the other hand, we can take some consolation in the fact that this tragic failure on the part of a state will hasten the day for Congress to give the federal government clear and unmistakable jurisdiction in such cases.

Let the people move to urge the Congress to take this action at its next session in January.

Winter Grand Jury To Get Lynch Case

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss. 11-7-59
Masked lynchers of Negro Mack C. Parker may face federal grand jury action here before Christmas.

U. S. Atty. Robert Hauberg requested federal Judge Sidney Mize here yesterday to reconvene the 22-man September grand jury, now in recess.

Judge Mize left this morning for his home in Gulfport, saying we would have "some news" upon his return Wednesday.

Hauberg said he expects Judge Mize to announce the reconvening of the grand jury in December 'or perhaps even January.

The rangy, graying district attorney is awaiting further instructions from the Justice Department, which announced yesterday it would re-enter the case.

The Washington announcement came within five hours after the Pearl River County grand jury ignored the 378-page FBI report and declined to indict the several lynchers reportedly named in the report.

Hauberg was instructed by acting Atty. Gen. Lawrence Walsh to ask Judge Mize to reconvene the September jury.

Judge Mize could impanel a new grand jury in Biloxi, but this would be an abnormal procedure, according to reliable sources.

TRIAL AT BILOXI

Any trial of the lynchers would probably be held in the new federal building in Biloxi, the source said. The next regular term of criminal court is slated there for February.

Foreman of the September grand jury is John W. Bee of Brookhaven.

Others included: Grady Austin of Forest, Jack A. Corbett of McComb, J. C. Austin of Liberty, J. W. Butler of Liberty.

L. D. Aldridge of Roxie, Josh Baker of Brookhaven, Herbert R. Brooks Jr. of Durant, Archie Harris of Star, Roy Blissett of Monticello, Costly Sessums of Lena.

Ellis Adcock of Madison, W. W. Dixon, of Hazlehurst, Hulon Craft of Raleigh, A. A. Foster of Pinola, William Badon of Liberty, C. H. Bankston, of McComb.

W. E. Overby of Florence, G. G. Abels of Conehatta, D. E. Faust, Jr. of Hazlehurst, J. H. Coleman of Mendenhall, and Dan Allen of McComb.

Parker was a 23-year-old Lumberton truck driver yanked from his Poplarville jail cell Apr. 25 three days before he was to stand trial in state court for the rape of a pregnant white mother.

HASN'T SEEN REPORT

Hauberg said he had not yet seen the FBI report.

He also declared he did not know what the charges would be. "They have somebody in Washington working on that now," he said.

After jury fails to act—

U. S. will enter Parker lynch case

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala. 11-6-59
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—The Justice Department had waited for action by a Mississippi Grand Jury, but no action came. Now the department will seek federal court action against the lynchers of Negro Mack Charles Parker.

Acting Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh announced last night that the U. S. attorney in Jackson, Miss., had been told to take steps toward presenting the case to a federal grand jury.

Parker, a 23-year-old Lumberton, Miss., Negro indicted for raping a white woman, was dragged screaming from his cell last April. His body was found later in a river.

INITIAL MISSISSIPPI reaction to the newest federal move was hostile. Judge Sebe Dale, in whose court the Pearl River County Grand Jury made its report, said he didn't think the Justice Department had a chance to get an indictment.

"They seem hell bent to punish us about everything that comes

up," Judge Dale said. "They want to carry it to the last degree."

Justice Department officials declined to say whether they would try to indict the lynchers under the kidnapping law with its death penalty or under civil rights laws with their lesser penalties.

THE DECISION to enter the case marked a sharp reversal for the department. After a month-long investigation by the FBI last May, justice department officials said there had been no evidence of violation of the federal kidnapping law because the lynchers apparently had not crossed a state line.

The FBI report then was

turned over to Mississippi. But the 378-page report, which reportedly identified the men involved, was not considered by the local grand jury.

Dist. Atty. Vernon Broom labeled the report hearsay. The grand jury could have the report if desired, he said. The 16-man jury, reporting yesterday, did not hand down any indictment in the case.

From the standpoint of citizenship and law enforcement, the grand jury said, "our county compares favorably with any in the entire world."

PARKER WAS TAKEN from his cell in Poplarville last April 24 by a band of hooded men. He was shot and his body dumped into Pearl River, 20 miles east of Poplarville.

The Negro had been awaiting trial for the rape of a 24-year-old pregnant white woman marooned in a stalled car on a highway. His trial had been scheduled for April 27.

IN JACKSON, Gov. J. P. Coleman and Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson had no comment on the Justice Department's decision to reopen the case.

Dist. Atty. Broom said he also had no comment, but he added: "It seems like a strange paradox to me that when a respectable woman of Mississippi is attacked on a lonely highway, the press showed little interest in it."

"Then when something happens to the rapist, the press raises an endless clamor."

Justice Department Moves In On Mississippi Lynching Case

The Joliet Daily Home P. 1.
Joliet Daily News
By STANLEY MEISLER

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department had waited for action by a Mississippi grand jury, but no action came. Now the department will seek federal court action against the lynchers of Negro Mack Charles Parker.

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Initial Mississippi reaction to the newest federal move was hostile. Judge Sebe Dale, in whose court the Pearl River County Grand Jury made its report, said he didn't think the Justice Department had a chance to get an indictment.

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Jurors Will Hear Findings Of FBI That State Refused

Atlanta Daily World P. 1.
Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 11-7-59
JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)—The Justice Department petitioned U.S. District Court Friday for a federal grand jury to investigate the Mack Charles Parker lynching.

U. S. Attorney Robert E. Hauberg, acting on instructions from Washington, asked Judge Sidney Mize to call the regular grand jury for south Mississippi back into session or empanel a special jury for the Parker case.

Mize indicated he would announce next Wednesday or Thursday when and how he would call the jury. He is authorized to call a grand jury at any time.

The federal government stepped back in the case Thursday night after a Pearl River County grand jury at Poplarville refused to indict anyone in the case.

Parker, a Negro, was dragged from his jail cell last April 25 while awaiting trial for raping a white woman, shot to death and his body dumped in the Pearl River.

Hauberg will present to the grand jury findings of the FBI during a month-long investigation of the case. He said it would be premature to speculate on what charge the government would seek against several white men named as lynchers by the FBI. Mississippi officials criticized the federal government's re-entry into the case.

Gov.-Elect Ross Barnett said the Justice Department had announced last May it was turning the matter over to the state because no federal law had been violated.

"Somebody in Washington is confused," Barnett said. If the federal government has no jurisdiction in the matter it has no business doing this. The county grand jury would have the final authority.

In Washington, Acting Attorney Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh said the FBI stepped out so there would be no interference with state prosecution and how that the state had refused to act "there is no reason why federal proceedings may not resume."

Break Seen In Lynching

Jackson News
POPLARVILLE, Miss. (UPI)—A break in the Mack C. Parker lynching case was reported imminent today. An authoritative source close to the FBI's probe of the three-week-old murder said at least seven Mississippians could be arrested "pretty soon." The feeling was prevalent that the break in the case would come this week-end.

Activity was stepped up during the last three days by the more than 40 FBI agents here on the case. For the first time, unidentified persons were hauled to FBI headquarters. They were seen lying down in the back seats of automobiles and were quickly taken inside for questioning and photographing.

J. P. Walker, a garage owner at nearby Picayune, Miss., freely told a United Press International newsman the FBI had accused him of being a member of the mob which lynched the 23-year-old rape suspect April 25.

Walker, who is running for the office of sheriff, said agents questioned him several times and took him to a motel in Bogalusa, La., Thursday for additional interrogation. He was the fourth person to make such a statement in the past few days.

"They treated me and talked to me like I was a nigger or a dog or something," Walker said.

The garage owner said he was in Poplarville the night Parker was abducted from the Pearl River County jail, but denied any implication in the case, explaining he was only "politicking" and drinking coffee.

During the Thursday questioning session, Walker said, "They (the FBI) called me a lie and told them to bring me home. I ain't going to tell them no more and I ain't going off with them no more unless they arrest me."

Walker, a former deputy sheriff, said he refused to take a lie detector test. He added that the federal government was "spending \$100,000 because of that nigger who wasn't worth two bits."

He said he offered his informa-

Coleman Defends Calling In Of FBI

By BERRY REECE
Daily News Staff Writer

Gov. J. P. Coleman believes the skulking violence of lynchmen at Poplarville will not besmirk the name of the state.

He was encouraged by remarks in Pittsburgh. He had just returned from a visit to the Vicksburg "Gold in the Hills" troupe aboard the steamer "Savannah."

"I am convinced from this trip to that typical American city that this incident at Poplarville will not do anything near the harm to our reputation as the case did," said Coleman.

His remarks referred to the recent kidnap-murder of Mack C. Parker, accused Negro rapist of a pregnant white woman, and to the kidnaping of Negro Emmet Till in 1955.

"I understand some small opposition has been expressed to the presence of the FBI in Pearl River County," Coleman declared. Poplarville, where Parker was abducted, is the seat of that county.

The Governor, who told Sheriff W. Osborn Moody to notify the FBI agent in Gulfport when first informed Apr. 25 of the incident, said he wanted to "point out several things":

1. "Under U. S. law, these men (the FBI) couldn't come in anyway after 24 hours." After 24 hours, there's a presumption the kidnap victim had been taken across state lines, giving the FBI jurisdiction.

2. "If these violators were from outside Mississippi, the only chance for that to be established is by the FBI, because our state officers have no jurisdiction across state lines."

3. "The presence of the FBI has presently assured the nation that this incident has not been winked at here. There has been a high degree of cooperation between state and federal officers."

4. "I don't think any finer thing could have happened than for President Eisenhower himself to recently say the people of Mississippi couldn't be condemned en masse and that no additional (anti-lynch) laws were necessary by

Farmer Is Sick After FBI Quiz

Doctor Thinks Questioning
May Be Cause—Man
Unable To Talk

POPLARVILLE, Miss., May 17.—A farmer who was questioned by FBI agents about the lynching of Negro Mack Charles Parker, was reported in serious condition Sunday after a cerebral hemorrhage.

Armed with a .38 Smith & Wesson was hospitalized here. His physician said: "The cerebral hemorrhage was brought on by extremely high blood pressure, and it's very possible this was the result of intensive questioning by the FBI."

Mr. Smith was taken to a hospital Saturday afternoon and his doctor said he would reach a crisis within 72 hours after the attack when his condition will either improve or worsen.

The physician said Mr. Smith had lost all power of speech and only muttered and made noises.

Quizzed Repeatedly
Cecil Smith said his brother had been questioned "several times" by the FBI and one time was kept all night and brought home at dawn.

He added that their mother was "on the verge of a breakdown" because of the FBI's grilling.

The latest disclosure came as a break in the case was reported imminent. A source close to the investigation said at least seven Mississippians would be arrested "pretty soon."

Parker was awaiting trial for criminally assaulting a white woman when he was abducted from his cell April 25.

Witnesses said there were nine or 10 hooded white men in the lynch gang. The Negro's bullet-pierced body was found in the nearby Pearl River, the southernmost boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana.

Meanwhile, the FBI's investigation drew an attack from Dist. Atty. Vernon Broome of Columbia, Miss., who told United Press International:

"I have had several complaints about the FBI's tactics

and we are seriously considering what to do about it. It's a deplorable situation. We had hoped the FBI would respect the rights of individuals and the privacy of the homes. We didn't know they would harass people and call them liars."

Others Reported Nervous
There have been unconfirmed reports of several Poplarville citizens having nervous breakdowns because of the FBI's investigation. It was learned the FBI has ordered hospital personnel not to release any information to the press.

FBI Activity Stepped Up At Lynch Site

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (UPI)—FBI agents intensified their probe in the Mack Parker lynching case Wednesday night. More than 20 FBI cars were seen parked outside the place of the FBI's work after the hour the agents usually call a day.

Residents of this south Mississippi town, scene of the Negro's abduction April 25, speculated "something was going on." However, the FBI had no comment to make.

United Press International Staff Writer Cliff Sessions reported the FBI usually closes its office here by 8 p.m., leaving a skeleton staff on duty. Sessions said last night's activity appeared to include nearly the entire FBI force here.

Parker, accused rapist of a white woman, was waiting trial when he was taken from his jail cell by white men. The FBI has been leading the investigation in the case.

Parker's body was found May 4 punctured with two bullet holes.

MAY STOP HELPING

Poplarville 'Fed Up' With FBI Harassing

POPULARVILLE, Miss. (UPI) — Poplarville residents today were said to be fed up with the tactics of the FBI in its investigation of the lynching of Mack Charles Parker.

Local officials indicated they might stop helping the FBI with its hunt for the hooded white men who murdered the 23-year-old Negro after kidnaping him from the Poplarville County jail here.

County Atty. William Stewart declared, "I am chalking out these reports. If they are true, we'll see to it the FBI gets no further cooperation."

He referred to charges of residents here that they had been questioned over and over by federal agents and kept under surveillance although they maintained they had no connection with the lynching.

Dist. Atty. Vernon Broome of Columbia, Miss., told United Press International:

A break in the case appeared imminent. An authoritative source close to the investigation said seven Mississippians would be arrested "pretty soon."

Smith's physician, who said he remained hospitalized Saturday after being interrogated by the FBI about the lynching.

Smith has been in serious condition since the stroke. The doctor said, "The cerebral hemorrhage was brought on by extremely high blood pressure, and it's very possible this was the result of intensive questioning by the FBI."

The physician said Smith would probably reach a crisis today when his condition would either improve or worsen.

The doctor said Smith had lost all power of speech and only muttered and made noises. He said Smith recognized only his wife.

Smith's brother, Cecil, said: "Arthur was a husky, healthy man who's never been hospitalized. It looks like to me they've got to leave Arthur alone now."

Cecil said his brother had been questioned "several times" by the FBI and one time was kept all night and brought home at dawn.

"I have had several complaints about the FBI's tactics and we

are seriously considering what to do about it. It's a deplorable situation. We had hoped the FBI would respect the rights of individuals and the privacy of the homes. We didn't know they would harass people and call them liars."

State Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson earlier made a similar statement.

Part-time Mayor Pat Hyde, who operates a grocery here, declared, "People are getting fed up."

"It seems that they are harassing people who don't know anything about this crime," he said. He called the FBI's tactics "a lot of foolishness."

The authorities' reactions came after a farm worker suffered a stroke following grilling by the FBI and several other persons were reported to have had nervous breakdowns.

SUFFERS STROKE

Arthur Smith, about 32, was grilled at length Saturday by FBI agents probing the kidnaping and murder of an accused Negro rapist. He suffered a stroke following the interrogation.

His doctor said, "It's very possible this (the stroke) was the result of intensive questioning by the FBI."

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro, was kidnaped from his jail cell

here April 25. His body was found

punctured by two bullet holes May

1.228-6

Whites Questioned In Utmost Secrecy

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (UPI) — Mystery today surrounded the identities of seven or more white men who were questioned and transported in the utmost secrecy by FBI agents hunting the killers of lynch victim Mack Charles Parker.

At least seven men, most of them clad in work clothes typical of this rural area, were driven to FBI headquarters here Thursday afternoon. They were lying on the back seats of the FBI autos, and when they got out agents huddled around them to shield their faces from newspapermen.

Inside the FBI's air-conditioned office the men were questioned and — as indicated by sudden flashes of light — photographed. The agents would not say what the men's connections — if any — with the April 25 lynching might be.

Shortly before sundown the men began leaving. Again the agents blocked the view of newsmen and again the men hid themselves by lying in the back seats.

The possibility that the men had been arrested appeared to have been ruled out by a check of federally-approved jails at Hattiesburg, Gulfport, Jackson and Meridian, Miss., New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala.

FACES SHIELDED

Three of the men questioned were whisked away in separate cars at about the same time, causing a flurry of excitement, as the three were ushered from the FBI headquarters to the cars, agents on each side of them held up pieces of board to prevent newsmen from identifying or taking pictures of them.

The cars returned minutes later, indicating they had taken the men to their homes.

For the second straight night, an unusually large number of agents was working late. However, there did not seem to be as many as Wednesday night, when townfolk began saying "something is going on."

Parker, a Negro awaiting trial for raping a pregnant white woman, was abducted from his cell in the Pearl River County jail by

nine or 10 white men three weeks ago Saturday. He was found shot to death.

FBI denies any suspects in lynch case

POPLARVILLE, Miss., May 14

—The FBI has squelched reports it had any "prime suspects" in the lynch-kidnaping of a 23-year-old Negro charged with the rape of a pregnant white woman.

FBI agents said they had questioned "dozens of people" but emphasized they had no suspects.

The bullet-torn body of Mack Charles Parker was pulled from the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La., last week, nine days after masked and gloved raiders dragged him screaming from a jail cell here.

"WE'RE NOT GOING to identify anybody as a suspect until we have something definitely to go on," an agent in the New Orleans FBI office said. "For one thing, we don't want to blacken a person's reputation and secondly, when we identify someone as a suspect, you can be sure we've got something definite to go on."

A task force of about 30 agents remained in this tiny, South Mississippi sawmill town, probing for leads and questioning residents.

Parker was taken from his cell at the Pearl River County Jail in the pre-dawn hours of April 25. His trial would have started two days later.

The victim, an attractive 24-year-old expectant mother, said she and her five-year-old daughter were waiting in their stalled car last February near Lumberton, Miss., while her husband went for repair help.

She said a Negro drove up, threatened her with a gun, slapped her child, and then dragged them into the woods where the rape oc-

curred. The victim picked Parker out of a 25-man lineup.

\$100,000 Spent on Probe on Miss. Lynching Case

FBI Agents Quiz Hundreds of Witnesses

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (UPI) — The federal government has spent an estimated \$100,000 in its all-out campaign to catch killers of Mack Charles Parker.

One high cost can be found in the salaries and expenses of at least 40 FBI agents from several states who have been stationed in or near here since the Negro was killed two weeks ago.

Other costly items in the Parker case include maintenance of an office staff here, laboratory work, travel, equipment, the shipping of evidence and a continuous use of the telephone in reporting to Washington.

The expenses of looking for lynchers are expected to continue high until determined G-men crack the case. No one expects them to give up and go home.

HUNDREDS QUIZZED

Agents have questioned and requested hundreds of persons. Secretaries have transcribed thousands of pages of notes and interviews. Officers have brought in scores of items that may prove to be clues. Weary G-men have examined guns, mud, sticks, clothes, grass, buttons and cars and they have worked on numerous false leads.

One FBI policy was expressed by associate director Clyde Tolson in Washington when he said: "Precision is the cardinal virtue of an investigating agency. Many a criminal has been convicted, and many an innocent person absolved because somebody took pains to be accurate about an 'unimportant little fact.'"

Some curious citizens are asking how so many federal agents can work so hard for so long and still not know anything. The answer could be a widespread lack of co-operation from citizens or the cleverness of the

lynch mob—or it could be that the agents already know who killed Parker.

Past performances of the FBI indicate the possibility that the case may already be solved, or partly solved; but agents are delaying any arrests until more information is gathered.

SAY NOTHING

The FBI traditionally says nothing to anybody about its cases until it has some major triumph to announce.

"There will always be areas of the bureau's work wherein security considerations, common decency, and operating policy do not permit disclosures," FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has said. Similar statements have been heard here recently time and time again by anybody who wasted his time by asking a G-man: "What's new in the Parker case?"

When, and if, arrests are made, the FBI will have mountains of evidence to turn over to prosecutors. But in the South, that doesn't mean conviction in a Negro lynch case.

One of many examples of the difficulty in gaining such conviction occurred several years ago in South Carolina when the FBI rounded up 20 men for the abduction and brutal slaying of Negro prisoner Willie Earl. Twenty-six of the men signed confessions. The prosecution had reams of FBI-supplied evidence against them. The defense didn't bother to present its case to the jury. Nobody was convicted.

WAS THERE A CONNECTION?

2 Suicide Tries Follow FBI Questioning In Lynch Jail

POPLARVILLE, Miss. — (UPI) — Two incidents described by authorities as suicide attempts occurred last week at the Pearl River County Jail, scene of lynch victim Mack Parker's abduction.

Both persons involved — a janitor and a woman prisoner — had been questioned at length by FBI agents. But it was not known whether their actions had any connection with the Negro's lynching. Both are white.

Houston Amacker, 54, janitor at the jail for eight years, was found collapsed in a corridor of the combination courthouse-jail building Friday. Officers said he had swallowed disinfectant containing hydrochloric acid. He was under treatment at Pearl River County Hospital Monday and no visitors were allowed.

Helen Vann Ness, of Houston, Tex., who had been hauled for removing mortgaged property from the state, slashed her throat with a razor blade in her cell Thursday. The wound was not serious and she was treated at the same hospital and released. She also was released from jail during the weekend after paying a fine.

Amacker "was worried about a lot of things," his brother, Godd Amacker said. "He has been sick for a long time. He and his wife separated a couple of years ago." Parker, charged with raping a white woman, was dragged screaming from his cell by 9 or 10 hooded white men April 25. He was found later, shot to death.

Amacker was not at the jail at the time of the abduction but he was one of those questioned as to how the lynchers knew where the keys to the cellblock were kept. The keys were stolen from a cabinet in the sheriff's office.

Miss Vann Ness was in a cell below Parker's and witnessed kidnapping.

7 Arrests Expected Soon in Parker Lynch Case

Mississippian Quizzed by F.B.I.

In Lynching Case Goes to Hospital

POPLARVILLE, Miss., May 16 (UPI)—An authoritative source said last night "at least seven" persons were expected to be arrested soon in the April 25 lynching of Negro rape suspect Mack Charles Parker.

The statement came from a source close to the FBI agents who have been in charge of the investigation since Parker was taken from the Pearl River County Jail and shot to death.

The source said the suspects "were Mississippians" but he did not further identify them.

A break in the case has been expected for almost a week. Stepped-up activity for the last two days indicated FBI agents were close to making arrests.

J. P. Walker, a garage owner who is running for the office of sheriff of Pearl River County, said FBI agents have accused him of being a member of the lynch mob.

Doctor Says He Suffered Stroke

Poplarville, Miss., May 17 (AP)—Arthur E. Smith, 32-year-old McNeill storekeeper and tractor driver, was hospitalized with a cerebral hemorrhage a few hours after FBI agents questioned him intensively about the April 25 lynching of Negro M. C. Parker.

F.B.I. Agent-In-Charge Ralph W. Bachman declined comment. There was no comment, either, on reports that agents were about to arrest seven men in connection with the lynching.

Smith's physician told news- men Sunday that he had ordered Smith hospitalized at dusk Saturday, about 3 hours after Smith suffered the attack.

Brother Tells of Questioning

The cerebral hemorrhage was described as being "caused by high blood pressure brought on by extreme nervousness and tension." The doctor added that intensive questioning could have been a factor.

Cecil Smith, a brother who lives half a mile from Arthur and for whom Arthur works, said F.B.I. agents took Arthur from the family home about 11 p.m. on May 10, questioned him in Bogalusa, La., nearby, and returned Smith about 6 a.m. on May 11.

For the next five days, the brother said, agents maintained a round-the-clock watch on Arthur from a car parked on a dirt road that ends at the Smith family home just north of McNeill.

Twice additionally during the week agents questioned Arthur Smith, and one time they quizzed Cecil Smith.

Citizens Showing Irritation

The last questioning was Saturday morning. F.B.I. agents returned Arthur to his home about midafternoon. A short while later, relatives said, Arthur suffered the attack and a doctor was called.

F.B.I. agents supposedly questioned Smith concerning his whereabouts at the time a band of hooded men broke into the Pearl River County Jail at Pop-

larville and dragged the screaming Parker from his third-floor cell into a waiting car and death in the Pearl River.

The 23-year-old Parker's body was found nine days later on the Mississippi side of the river near Bogalusa, La. The body showed marks of severe beating and two bullet wounds.

Parker, a Lumberton, Miss., truck driver, was awaiting trial on charges of raping a pregnant white woman.

About 40 F.B.I. agents from several states moved in on the case immediately.

After three weeks, Poplarville citizens are showing open irritation over the continuing activities of the F.B.I.

9563

'I Lied!' Cries Underwood

Fugitive Claims Blame in Lynching Of M. C. Parker

By TED WATSON

(Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO—Just why pretty Lee Curtis Underwood, who escaped from the hate-ridden environs of Poplarville, Miss., would entertain the idea that he is to blame for the death of Mack Charles Parker, is something that reporters could not figure out in a press conference held in the offices of the Chicago Defender last Thursday.

Underwood, a former brother-in-law of Parker, was a witness to the abduction of the 23-year-old former Army man, who was bludgeoned and dragged from an unguarded cell in Poplarville almost two weeks ago.

Underwood, dressed in a dark suit and bright red tie, was interrogated by numerous newsmen before newsreel and television cameras last Thursday and seemed nervous as he unravelled the sordid details of the case.

HE STATED that he had been coerced by Sheriff W. O. Moody of Pearl River County, Miss., to make a statement putting Parker at the scene of the crime.

Underwood said he lied to Moody when he told him that Parker had made a statement to him and two other companions that he had intentions of raping a white woman.

All four men, according to Underwood, had seen the woman and a young child in what they believed was an abandoned car on a stretch of dirt road between Poplarville and Lumberton.

"Underwood implied that Sheriff Moody made him rehearse what he was to say and which testimony was put on a tape recorder.

"I lied to save my own body and soul," Underwood explained pitifully. He said that the law

threatened to whip him and haul him off to Jackson, Miss., where they would charge him with being the accessory to the crime. Underwood claims he never saw the woman, the child or the car.

Legion Won't Be 'Smeared'

WINONA, Miss. (Special)—The Mississippi American Legion today said it will not stand for any person or organization to trample "its good name" in the controversy over a flag that draped the coffin of Mack C. Parker.

Gary Moore of Winona, Legion state department commander, damned NAACP Field Secretary Medgar Evers of Jackson for a statement in which he said the Legion "stands for and condones" lynchings.

"The statement by Evers was the most unfounded, ruthless, damnable falsehood that was ever issued by any person or organization," Moore said.

Evers attacked the Legion for its efforts to recover a flag which was illegally used in Parker's funeral at Lumberton a day after the Negro lynch victim's body was found in Pearl River.

Parker had a dishonorable discharge from the Army and was not eligible for a military funeral or Veterans Administration burial.

Moore said that among "things the American Legion does not condone and will not stand for is any one person or organization to trample its "good name".

DOES NOT CONDONE RAPE
"First," he said, "The American Legion does not stand for the NAACP and their tactics. The American Legion does not stand for rape."

And he added "The American Legion does not stand for the flag of our great country to be draped on the casket of any man or person that has been discharged from the armed forces of our country dishonorably."

He said the Legion will "not stand for any relative of any such person to hold a flag that has been issued to them through mistake".

Moore said yesterday he had ordered the Lumberton Legion post to recover the flag which was used in the funeral. Arnold

Lee Smith, commander of the Lumberton post, said he and Post Adjutant Hal McDonald will accompany E. T. Hall, a Negro undertaker at Hattiesburg, to Bogalusa, La., and demand that Parker's sister, Delores, turn the flag over to them.

Hattiesburg Assistant Postmaster Malcolm Dickson said he gave the flag to Hall last week to be used for Parker's funeral. Hall, who had charge of the funeral, said Delores told him she was unable to find her brother's discharge certificate.

Hall and Dickson said they knew nothing of Parker having a dishonorable discharge until she brought the certificate to them this week.

The Veterans Administration said in Jackson yesterday postmasters must require proof of service "other than dishonorable" before they present flags for use at funerals, but may present the flag at the request of a person of known good character if the discharged certificate is not available.

Dickson apparently issued the flag under the last rule, the VA said.

27a 1959

MISSISSIPPI

GENERAL OPINION

STRONGER CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS NEEDED

9564

Stronger Civil Rights Laws Feared Result Of Kidnaping

From The Commercial Appeal, Jackson, Miss. Bureau
JACKSON, Miss., April 25.—Mississippi officials, stirred by a mob kidnaping of a Negro prisoner from the Pearl River County Jail at Poplarville, expressed fear that the early Saturday morning incident will react in favor of stronger civil rights laws.

However, they made a point to explain that only a handful of men were involved in the crime and that the majority of Mississippians deplore the incident.

Gov. J. P. Coleman, grim-whelming majority of Mississippians over the incident in the state citizens categorically condemning months of his four-year term such lawlessness as that which was shaken and sad-committed by a lunatic fringe of irresponsible and unthinking persons."

Prosecution Promised

"As far as I know, this is the first incident of this kind in Mississippi in 20 years," the Governor said. "The people of Mississippi as a whole do not approve of taking the law into their own hands."

"The violators will be prosecuted and every effort is being made to catch them," he said.

Governor Coleman told newsmen that "I never expected to live to see the day anything like this would happen in Mississippi again."

"I had considered anti-lynch laws as necessary as one against racing a buggy down a fast highway," he added.

Governor Coleman said the lynching of 23-year-old M. C. Parker, Lamar County Negro scheduled to go on trial here Monday for raping a young white mother last February, came as a complete surprise to me."

At Vicksburg, R. Jess Brown, Negro attorney defending Parker, said he also was taken by complete surprise." He was Circuit Judge Sebe Dale of Columbia, who Friday had denied Brown's motion to quash the indictment because there were no Negroes on the Grand jury.

Attorney Brown did challenge the statement by Governor Coleman to the effect that Parker's "guilt was conclusive and he would have been found guilty in a court of law." Brown said "Parker's guilt could have at best only been deemed enocclusive after the defense had presented its side."

Majority Condemn Act

Paul Pittman, new president of the Young Democrats of Mississippi and editor of the Tyler-Times, said "the over-

"Even though the rest of the world may chalk this up as a black mark against our state, Mississippians rise in universal condemnation of this reprehensible act," Mr. Pittman said.

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson, just back from testifying against civil rights bills pending before the House Judiciary Committee, said "The law abiding people of the state regret this unfortunate incident."

"A very small number of men have seen fit to take the law in their own hands and thwart the orderly administration of justice in this case," Mr. Patterson said.

Coleman Promises Effort to Punish Mob Members

Governor Asks Help from FBI

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Governor J. P. Coleman promised Saturday that he would make every effort to catch the men who broke into the Poplarville jail and seized M. C. Parker, an old Negro accused of murdering a young white mother.

Speaking in low, level tones, Coleman told a news conference the day after the attack that he had asked aid from the FBI in the search for the abductors. He said Parker earlier in the day had left a blood-marked path in the jail.

"Violators will be prosecuted according to law," said the governor. "Any killing in premeditated murder in Mississippi, under any circumstances, and we will execute one as such."

GOVERNOR SHAKEN

The shaken and saddened governor told newsmen, "I never expected to live to see the day anything like this would happen in Mississippi again. I had considered anti-lynch laws as necessary against racing a buggy on a highway."

Coleman said, "every citizen is looking for the men. We are using the National Guard if thought that would contribute to the search."

The abduction, Coleman said, was as a complete surprise to even the attorney for the defendant gave no indication of expecting anything like this."

NO TROUBLE SEEN

Jess Brown of Vicksburg, a Negro attorney who handles cases for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told Coleman he had expected no trouble and had asked for no special guard at the Pearl River county jail, which has no night shift.

Coleman said the sheriff and his men in the case had no inkling anything would happen.

"The men possibly were not from Pearl River County," Coleman said, "but we don't know where they are from."

The victim lived in an-

other county and Parker lived near Lumberton, in still another county.

FIRST IN 20 YEARS

"The Highway Patrol," Coleman said, "the only agency at my disposal, has been doing all it could to find Parker and to apprehend anyone involved 'who entered the jail'."

Coleman said the incident occurred just after midnight as a large dance at nearby Pearl River Junior College was breaking up, and "the cars got in with the college cars and nobody knows where they went."

"As far as I know," the governor said, "this is the first incident of this kind in 20 years. It is the first since I've been governor, and I doubly regret it for that reason."

"The proof of this man's guilt (of rape) was conclusive. There was no question he would have been convicted. This made the action all the more unnecessary."

ASKS FBI HELP

"The people of Mississippi as a whole do not approve of taking the law into their own hands. I trust the overwhelming majority of Mississippians won't be punished by civil rights legislation for what a handful have done in violation of the law."

Coleman said he had requested FBI help because federal statutes provide if two or more people conspire to inflict bodily harm on an individual, it shall be a federal offense.

Attorney Gen. Joe Patterson, who attended the Coleman press conference, told newsmen: "It is to be regretted that a small number of men have seen fit to attempt to take the law into their own hands and thwart the administration of justice in this case."

"I know the good law-abiding people of Pearl River County, as well as good law-abiding people of the state of Mississippi as a whole, regret this unfortunate incident."

'My People Not Involved,' Poplarville's Mayor Says

By GERALD MOSES

United Press International Staff

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 26. — Part-time Mayor Pat Hyde said Sunday the people of his town had nothing to do with a lynch mob that broke into the county jail and kidnaped Mack Charles Parker, Negro accused of criminally attacking a white woman.

"We have the best race relations of any town in the United States," he said, "and I challenge anyone to prove me wrong on that statement."

As a special squad of FBI agents and local police combed the swamps and pinelands for Parker, the body, life went on as usual in this South Mississippi town of about 2,500. The population includes about 500 Negroes.

Says Few Know Principals

"The people here are not concerned with this case," Mr. Hyde said. "I doubt if 10 people in town—outside of law enforcement people—knew anything about that Negro or that white woman."

"I think the town is getting the blunt end of this publicity."

Mayor Hyde drove through the Negro section before church and said, "They waved at me just like they would any other Sunday."

The townspeople quickly bought up the out-of-town Sunday newspapers from New Orleans and Jackson at Poplarville's two cafes and talked openly about the case. All seemed to feel the lynch mob

of eight or 10 masked white men came from another area—most said Forrest County where the assaulted woman lives.

Two of the leading ministers, the Rev. Frank H. Thomas of First Baptist Church and the Rev. I. H. Sells of First Methodist church, already had their sermon topics prepared for Sunday and did not depart from them.

Townspeople Friendly

The Rev. Mr. Thomas repeated Hyde's statement: "This case does not concern the people here," he said. "They had nothing to do with it."

Out-of-town newsmen and photographers who flocked to Poplarville to cover the story were genuinely impressed with the open friendliness of the townspeople, most of whom

make their living on tung oil plantations or in a mill which manufactures women's undergarments and pinelands for wear. Some reporters set up headquarters in private homes.

Colmer Deplores Mob Violence

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative William M. Colmer (D-Miss.), whose district includes Poplarville where a Negro was taken from his jail cell by a mob, said Saturday, "Like all good citizens I deplore this unfortunate incident."

"Mob violence," Colmer said in a statement, "is deplored by all good citizens everywhere."

"This is as true in this incident as I am sure it was true in Massachusetts several months ago when a Negro was mobbed and beaten to death on the streets of Boston."

"I am advised that all of the law enforcement officers at the immediate scene as well as the governor of Mississippi and other state officials are making an all-out effort to apprehend and punish those responsible for this unlawful act. This is being done in spite of the detestable crime with which the accused is charged."

"This mob violence does not reflect the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of Mississippians."

27a 1959

MISSISSIPPI

MR. C. J. MONDY
NEGRO
KEY WITNESS

9566

Key Witness in Jail Raid To Make Bond

PEARL RIVER, Miss. (AP) —
Mack Charles Parker
was released from jail on bond

Monday. A Negro has been
in a charge of murder for
months. His trial was sched-
uled for Wednesday, but it was put
off until the next term of Criminal
Court in November when Judge
L. B. Adams adjourned the court
on Monday.

Parker's lawyer, the county at-
torney and Gov. J. P. Coleman
authorized the release on bond.

Highway patrolmen guarded the
Pearl River County Jail on a 24-
hour basis to prevent any intimi-
dation of prisoners who saw the
raid or 10 hooded men who broke
into the jail Friday night and bru-
tally beat and kidnaped Parker.
The jail normally is unguarded.
An officer was on duty Friday night.

Parker, 23, was scheduled to
go on trial Monday on a charge
of killing a 24-year-old white

officer apparently had found
a way to help them in their search
for the trail of the abduc-
tion of Parker, who is feared

more than 60 FBI agents are
working with highway patrolmen
and county officers.

Agents questioned several stu-
dents at Pearl River Junior Col-
lege, about five blocks from the
jail. A dance was being held on
the campus Friday night and ear-
ly Saturday.

Agents also returned to Bogalusa,
La., former home of the
victim.

County Atty. William H. Stewart
and other law enforcement officers
said there was little doubt that a
jury would have convicted Parker.

Stewart said four Negro men ad-
vised Parker stopped his car at
the automobile in which the
mother and her 5-year-old
son sat shortly after mid-

night. Her husband had gone for
aid.

Stewart also said the victim
picked Parker from a lineup as
the man who forced open a win-
dow of her locked car, and at-
tacked her in the presence of the
child.

Stewart said she also described
his cap and his car perfectly. FBI
Agents uncovered technical evi-
dence linking Parker to the crime,
Stewart said.

9567

Mail For Poplarville

Critical In Its Tone

Richmondville, N.Y., signed
 Poplarville, Miss. (UPI)—Harry J. Kniskern. "Such a pity
 letter to town officials that we have such people here in
 the 19th Century (sic)."

Douglas Deplores

U.S. Lynch Role

In response to a letter deploring
 the lynching of Mack Charles
 Parker in Mississippi, Sen. Paul
 H. Douglas (D-Ill.) has informed
 a Chicagoan that he shares his
 regret that the Department of
 Justice has not found it possible
 to take more affirmative action.

"From the public statement of
 the Attorney General, it would
 almost appear that they knew
 the persons who committed the
 crime," Sen. Douglas stated in
 a letter to Floyd Davis, 38 N.
 Elizabeth st.

"The accommodation which this
 Administration has been willing
 to make with the leaders of the
 South not to press too hard for
 the enforcement of existing civil
 rights laws or for the enactment
 of new ones," states Douglas,

"results in a most regrettable
 slowing slowing down of the prog-
 ress toward equal justice."

"I have been glad to join Sen-
 ator Hart in sponsoring an anti-
 lynch law in the Senate," the Illi-
 nois U. S. senator stated in his
 letter.

Sen. Hart's bill which was in-
 troduced during the first session
 of the 86th Congress provides for
 criminal penalties against both
 persons who take part in lynch-
 ing and governmental officers who
 have neglected, refused or know-
 ingly failed to make all diligent
 efforts to prevent the lynching.

Camden, N.J.,
 about 40 received by
 Hyde since Negro
 Parker, 23, was
 the letters condemned
 the town, the state
 the South, but two of them
 approval of the mob

PREGNANT WOMAN
 signed "a pregnant
 and postmarked Stam-
 says, "So glad your
 care of Barker...
 for the people who
 mob in Poplarville."
 like to shake hands
 night riders, they did a
 says a letter signed
 in Albuquerque,
 5-14-59
 more typical message
 on a card from
 N.Y.: "Cowards, cow-
 of you."

from Cincinnati, signed
 Coady, commented,
 Negro who has been
 white man should rise
 the grave, there wouldn't
 standing room in Mississippi."
 from San Francisco was
 to Lynchburg, Miss."
 writer in Chicago suggested
 the mob go north where "the
 will be different," and a
 from Jeannette, Pa., said
 are a disgrace to walk the
 with decent people."

FROM DETROIT
 A Detroit church group said
 is doomed and must
 brought to judgment" and a
 writer said "Mississippi
 a stink reputation already
 make it worse."
 want you, urge a letter
 Palo Alto, Calif.
 the Nigrös (sic) half
 (sic)," asks a letter from

9568

Masked Mob Seizes Negro Rape Suspect

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP) — Masked and hooded men broke into the Pearl River Courthouse early today and seized M. C. Parker, 23-year-old Negro awaiting trial on charges of raping a young white mother.

Hours later there was no clue to his fate.

Bloodstains marked the path where Parker was dragged from his second floor cell down a flight of stairs, along a tiled corridor and on to the jail where he was kept away from the other prisoners — five Negroes and four whites — said nine or 10 men came into the jail. One man had a pistol. They could hear others in the adjoining courtroom. "Keep your damn mouth shut," one of the men told a prisoner. "There are 200 or 300 men outside."

A posse of 100 or more men quickly began searching the area. They went to the home of the 24-year-old rape victim, apparently expecting to find some clue there but found none.

The highway patrol sent units from its Jackson and division headquarters at Gulfport. The FBI also was notified.

The abductors wore black stocking masks or white hoods. Some were dressed in blue jeans and jumpers. Others wore khaki. All wore white cotton gloves.

Bill Stewart, county prosecuting attorney, said the men broke through a window on the first floor and entered the office of Sheriff W. O. Moody, forced a drawer in the filing cabinet and obtained the jail keys.

They went upstairs through the circuit courtroom — where Parker's trial was set for next Monday — and opened a big metal door separating the jail from the courtroom.

They unlocked Parker's cell and grabbed him but he fought back. They finally subdued him and dragged him away. Bloody handprints were on the outside door of the courthouse and on the stone steps. The stolen keys also were found on the steps.

A nurse at the Poplarville Hospital across from the jail heard

the commotion and notified Moody who rushed to the scene but found nothing.

Stewart said there was no indication that trouble was brewing and no guard was kept at night.

The sheriff notified Gov. J. P. Coleman who immediately began a vigil in the governor's mansion in Jackson.

"If I had any indication at all that this sort of thing would happen, we would have taken appropriate steps," the Governor said. "I had not been informed of any need. For three years and four months (since his inauguration) I have been trying to keep down this sort of thing."

On April 17, Parker's attorney had asked that the site of the trial be changed on grounds that the feelings were high in this area. The request was denied.

When first arrested, Parker was held in an undisclosed place and then taken to Jackson where he was given lie detector tests.

Poplarville is about 60 miles northeast of New Orleans.

Parker's trial was scheduled to begin Monday. He was accused of forcing his way into a stalled automobile where the 24-year-old woman and her 5-year-old daughter sat last Feb. 24 while her husband went for help.

She said she and the child were forced at gunpoint into the Negro's car and driven into the woods, where the attack took place in the presence of the child.

The victim picked Parker out of a line-up and said he looked like the man. She said his car appeared to be the one into which they were forced.

Attorney R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg asked Circuit Judge Sebe Dale Friday to throw out the charges against Parker. The motion was set for argument Monday before the start of the trial.

Brown, a Negro, filed the motion after a special 60-man venire was drawn for the trial. He based it on grounds that Negroes were excluded from the list of possible jurors.

Judge Dale denied a similar motion last Friday. Brown argued that the absence of Negro voters in a county with a Negro population of 25 per cent proved they

had been excluded.

State law limits jury duty to vote.

The state said 14 Negroes had been registered, but were not qualified now because they had not paid their poll taxes.

Victim Of Mob Awaited Trial

Negro Charged In Assault Of Young White Mother

DAUGHTER SAW ATTACK

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 25. — Negro M. C. Parker, 23, kidnaped from jail here Saturday by a white mob, was charged with raping a 23-year-old white woman as her small daughter watched.

The woman, her 23-year-old husband and their 4-year-old daughter were en route to their home in Petal near Hattiesburg from Gulfport when their car ran out of gas about 1 a.m. Feb. 24.

The car stalled near Lumberton and the husband left his wife and child in the car to go for help. Before walking to Lumberton, he told his wife to stay in the car and keep it locked.

Warned By Companions

Sheriff Osborne Moody said four Negroes who were with Parker the night of the attack said Parker told them he was going to return and attack the woman.

The four, according to the sheriff, warned Parker against it but Parker told them he was going to do it anyway. Parker was later held on a drunk in charge before criminal assault charges were filed.

The woman told officers that as she waited for her husband a car pulled up behind hers and a Negro asked if he could help.

She said she told him he couldn't and kept the car locked. She refused to open the door and the Negro broke the window with a pistol butt. She said he dragged her and the child from the car, put them in his car and threatened their lives.

The woman said he drove them down a country trail and attacked her. He ordered them to walk back to the highway where

they got a ride to Lumberton, the woman said.

Found Toy Pistol

Parker was arrested several days later. The sheriff said he found a toy pistol in Parker's home that fit the description of the pistol the victim said her attacker used to break the car window.

The victim was brought here to identify Parker. She said he looked like her attacker but she was not positive.

Officers at first refused to disclose where Parker was being held. They said feeling was running too high against him. They later said he was held at Hinds County Jail in Jackson. He was not returned here until the time of the trial.

Attorneys for Parker asked for a change of venue maintaining the trial should not be held here in Pearl River County because of high feeling against the Negro. It was denied.



MISSING — Authorities late yesterday hadn't found any trace of M. C. Parker, Negro truck driver who when seized was awaiting trial on charges of assaulting a white woman.

—UPI Telephoto



NEGRO SEIZED—Sheriff W. O. Moody of Pearl River County, Miss., yesterday inspected the jail cell from which a 23-year-old Negro—M. C. Parker—was taken by a crowd of masked men Friday night. The third floor cell in the Poplarville, Miss., jail was unguarded.

FBI Is Told Farmer Saw Negro Abducted

By Cliff Sessions

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 26 (UPI)—John Reyer, 64, a Pearl River County farmer, has told the Federal Bureau of Investigation he was a witness to the abduction of Negro M. C. Parker, it was learned today.

"It happened so fast, I really didn't see much," Reyer said. "This bunch of men came running from the jail dragging this other man. I thought they were carrying off a drunk," he said. "All the men were hooded."

Reyer said he had just left the Pearl River hospital directly behind the jail as the hooded men dragged Parker from the courthouse.

Reyer said the FBI questioned him extensively yesterday.

"I'm afraid I couldn't help those fellows much," he said.

"I saw them throw him in the back of the car and then they jumped into the car and it took off fast."

Meanwhile, teams of FBI agents fanned out through the swamps and pine forests of South Mississippi today in a hunt for Parker.

The mob, in what officers said was a carefully planned operation, broke into the Pearl River County Jail here shortly after midnight yesterday. The nine or 10 men who entered the jail beat Parker, 23, with gun butts and clubs in his jail cell.

The county on Stewart's wall. The hunt spread over about 600 square miles from the Pearl River swamps along the Louisiana border into neighboring Forrest County, the county in which the rape victim lives.

Stewart and Circuit Judge Sebe Dale, who was to have heard the case against Parker, both said they "wouldn't be surprised" if the mob had come from Forrest County. Townspeople insisted that local residents had nothing to do with it.

"The people here are not

concerned with this case," part-time Mayor Pat Hyde said. "I doubt if 10 people in town, outside of law enforcement people, knew anything about that Negro or that white woman."

Newsmen who hurried to the little town of 2,500 residents, of which about 500 are Negroes, were genuinely surprised at the friendliness of the local citizens. Those who had covered racial outbreaks in other areas in the past said the townspeople were

cell and dragged him, screaming, to a waiting getaway car.

Local officers said they expected to find Parker dead—if he was found at all.

The last recorded lynch murder in the United States occurred in North Mississippi in 1955. Emmett Till, a 14-year-old Chicago Negro visiting relatives near Sumner, Miss., was accused of "wolf-whistling" at a young white woman. His body was found in the Tallahatchie River seven days later, weighted down with chains.

Two white men arrested in connection with the Till case were acquitted, and the murder never has been solved.

Parker was to have gone on trial Monday in Circuit Court here on charges of raping a young white woman while the woman's 4-year-old daughter looked on. The woman would make only one comment to newsmen who called at her home at Petal, Miss.

"They got the right one," she said.

The FBI agents, led by Special Agent R. L. Bachman of New Orleans, met early today with local police and highway patrolmen in the second floor office of County Attorney William Stewart above the editorial office of the Weekly Democrats, the town's only newspaper.

The officers, about 40 in all, drove away in teams of two after studying a huge map of all told them the mob must have been made up of strangers to Poplarville.

Local residents quickly

bought up all the out-of-town newspapers from New Orleans and Jackson, Miss., at the town's two cafes this morning, and life seemed to flow as usual.

Two of the leading ministers, the Revs. Frank H. Thomas, a Baptist, and I. H. Sells, a Methodist, already had picked their sermon topics and did not change them to comment on the case.

Mayor Hyde, who also runs the grocery, drove through the Negro section of the town before church and said "they waved at me just like they would any other Sunday."

But in a three-room shack near Lumberton, Miss., Parker's mother and his five brothers and sisters sat as though at a wake. "My son was a good boy," Mrs. Eliza Parker said.

The men who took Parker from his third-floor jail cell in the county courthouse entered through a window in the sheriff's office and took the jail keys from a metal cabinet. They left the keys behind on the courthouse steps.

Other prisoners in the jail could give officers no description of the men. They said nine entered the jail while others waited in the courtroom. Stewart said investigation showed the men occupied five cars, but at least three other cars were seen in other parts of the town.

Mississippi Mob Seizes Jailed Negro

Masked Men Drag Prisoner Away; FBI Enters Case

From News Dispatches

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 25—A lynch mob of masked white men broke into the county jail here early today, beat a Negro accused of rape in his cell with pistols and clubs, and dragged the screaming captive to a waiting car.

A trail of blood led from the second-floor cell where the mob seized M. C. Parker, 23, in the Pearl River County jail. Parker was to have gone on trial Monday for the Feb. 24 rape of a young white woman, but authorities feared he would be found dead.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover ordered a special squad of agents into the investigation. "Every possible lead will be expeditiously covered," Hoover said.

White House Kept Informed

The FBI said the investigation was ordered by the attorney general because of possible violations of civil rights laws.

Attorney General William P. Rogers said the White House was being kept informed. Gov. J. P. Coleman called out six highway patrol units to aid local officers.

Sheriff W. O. Moody said a methodical search produced no trace of Parker within a 15-mile radius of Poplarville. "The nine or 10 men who did this knew what they were doing," a highway patrolman said. "They knew where the sheriff kept his keys, and they

knew which cell Parker was in."

Hit with Garbage Can

One of the six other Negro prisoners in the jail said nine men staged the actual break-in and beating but others waited in the adjacent courtroom. He said the mob arrived in five cars about 12:30 a. m.

C. J. Monday, charged with murder, was Parker's cell mate. He said the men "swarmed all over" Parker. The truck driver was pistol-whipped, clubbed and hit with a garbage can, Monday said.

"I heard them hitting him," Monday said. "Parker kept yelling 'Help. I didn't do it. I didn't do it.' He kept yelling 'Monday, Monday' all the way down the stairs. But there was nothing I could do."

Wore Cotton Gloves

Monday said he was sleeping when the noise of the mob coming up the stairs awakened him. He said all of them wore white cotton gloves and masks or hoods.

"They yelled at another prisoner, 'Boy, where is M. C. Parker. We want him,'" Monday said.

"Parker jumped out of bed and hid in the shower in his cell," Monday related. "The men—there were nine of them—couldn't get in the cell door, and they asked me how. I had to tell them because they had pistols and sticks.

Dragged by Heels

"They rushed into the cell and I heard Parker yelling. Parker picked up a foot tub full of water and threw the water on them. They swarmed all over him."

"He got loose once and ran toward me. He splattered blood on my shirt. His face and head were bloody. Then they hauled him off down the stairs."

The raiders dragged Parker his head bumping from steel from the building by his heels, tread to steel tread on the stairs. A bloody handprint on the doorstep gave the last trace of Parker.

The jail keys were found lying on the steps.

"We all rushed to the window and looked out," Monday said. "We saw them dragging him in the car and heard him still yelling."

A posse of between 50 and 100 lawmen, including state highway patrolmen, deputies, Poplarville police and other officers joined in the search and investigation of the abduction.

The courthouse and jail, the dominant building in this small south Mississippi town of cattle and tung oil interests, was unguarded when the mob broke into Sheriff Moody's office through a window, opened a metal cabinet and found the jail keys. The jailer was at his home two blocks away.

Jail Left Unguarded

Moody normally leaves the jail unguarded. He followed this routine, he said, because he had no indication feeling was running high against Parker.

At Poplarville Hospital across the street from the jail, night nurse Dimple Burge said she heard a prisoner scream sometime after midnight. She said it wasn't unusual for a sick prisoner to call out for help.

Later, she said, she saw two automobiles speed away from the jail.

The cars used by the mob apparently mingled with other cars leaving a dance at Pearl River Junior College here.

Governor Asks FBI Aid

Governor Coleman told a news conference in Jackson, Miss., that he asked the FBI to enter the Parker case as soon as he learned of it. He said he "never expected to see the day" when there would again be mob action in the state.

Coleman said he considered the case against Parker was "conclusive" and that Parker would have been convicted of the rape.

"We trust that our citizens won't be punished by civil rights legislation as a result of what a small handful of men have done in violation of the law," Coleman said.

The Jackson Daily News called for swift justice for the men who kidnaped Parker. The newspaper, an outspoken

supporter of segregation, said such an act cannot be justified and "strikes fear into the hearts of every Mississippian."

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today's mob action proved that "mob violence is not dead in the South as we had thought."

"This tragic incident points to the necessity of further and stronger protection of civil rights of citizens by the Federal Government," Wilkins said.

Wilkins considered it unnecessary for the mob to wear masks "because even if they were recognized, no court in Mississippi would convict them."

In Washington, Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.), whose district includes Poplarville, said "like all good citizens, I deplore this unfortunate incident."

"Mob violence," Colmer said in a statement, "is deplored by all good citizens everywhere."

"This is as true in this incident as I am sure it was true in Massachusetts several months ago when a Negro was mobbed and beaten to death on the streets of Boston."

The other Mississippi Senator, John C. Stennis, had this to say:

"Along with all Mississippians I greatly deplore this as well as all other acts of violence, including the one this man was charged with committing. I'm sure that the

governor, sheriff and other authorities are doing everything possible to apprehend those responsible and to see that justice is done."

Picture and Map, Pg. B10
Mississippi leads Nation in number of lynchings since 1882.

Page B11.



Associated Press Photo

M. C. PARKER

... abducted from jail



The Washington Post

This map locates Poplarville, Miss. (1), where a Negro prisoner was seized by hooded raiders, and (2) Greenwood, Miss., scene of the last lynching in the Nation, in 1955.

FBI Hunts Jail Raiders In Mississippi

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP) — FBI agents fully launched into a search for a kidnaped Negro prisoner and his jail-raiding abductors gathered a posse Sunday.

The FBI kept silent, but it looked as if the posse planned to comb nearby lowlands, perhaps in adjoining Louisiana. Possesmen wore work clothes and boots.

More than 30 hours after night raiders had seized Mack Charles Parker from his Pearl River County cell where he awaited trial on charges that he had raped a pregnant white woman, no public progress had been made in finding the abductors or their screaming victim.

FBI agents extended their search as far into Louisiana as Bogalusa during the night, using small groups. The new posse organized into small parties.

Some members carried revolvers, as did FBI agents.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in Washington personally pushed the hunt, ordering special squads of agents into the Poplarville area.

The hooded and gloved raiders—apparently well organized—left few clues on which to base a search. Splashes of blood, a nighttime glimpse of two old cars, the screams and howls of a terrified prisoner, these appeared to be the substance.

Around Poplarville stretch pine-clad hills and fields, several small streams and the larger Pearl River. A few miles to the west stretched the muddy and tangled lowlands of Louisiana.

9569

No Trace Found Of Negro Seized By Masked Mob

Taken From Jail

Sheriff Doubts Victim Of
Violence At Poplarville
Is Still Alive

(Pictures and Additional Stories
on Page Seven)

By KENNETH TOLER

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 25.—Search for a 23-year-old accused Negro Poplarville mob member who took him from the jail Saturday night.

Gov. J. P. Coleman, who was shaken by the abduction of M. C. Parker, accused of assaulting a 24-year-old mother of Petal, Miss., said state troopers, a special squad of FBI agents and local officers have joined the search. Striking suddenly at 12:30 a.m. Saturday, the well-organized mob left few clues. A sheriff's posse of 50 men early Saturday night had failed to uncover a trace of the mob or its victim.

The only clues were an old green car and a red one, seen speeding away during the excitement of the abduction. The nine or 10 men who entered the jail and took the prisoner were masked and wore white cotton gloves, blue jeans and rough clothes.

Taken From Area

Sheriff W. Osborne Moody of Pearl River County, in whose custody the Lamar County Negro was being held, doubted that Parker will be found alive. He said he believes that the mob has taken Parker from the area or dumped his body into some water.



Specially-trained FBI men were rushed to this town of 2,500 located 40 miles southwest of Hattiesburg at the request of Governor Coleman.

Sheriff Moody revealed there was no night watchman at the jail. He said there had been no display of feeling against the Negro and no precautions had been taken. Parker had spent most of the time in jail since the Feb. 24 crime. He had been held at Jackson and Hattiesburg jails. He had been returned here Thursday for setting of the trial, which was scheduled to begin Monday.

Sheriff Moody and witnesses gave this account of the abduction of Parker, who is a truck driver.

"Nurses at the hospital heard screams from the top floor of the jail and called me," Sheriff Moody said. "I rushed to the jail and found a trail of blood from Parker's cell. It led through the courtroom and down another flight of stairs and through a side door. Blood-splattered hand stains were found, indicating Parker had been pulled feet first through the building to the street."

Broke Into Office

Sheriff Moody said the mob had broken into his office through a window and had stolen the jail keys from a metal file cabinet.

V. J. Monday, Negro cell-mate of Parker, said he was awakened by about nine or 10 men who entered Parker's cell. He said one called out to ask where Parker was, and the frightened Negroes told him where he was being held.

There were five Negroes in the upper level Negro section of the jail and two white prisoners on the lower level.

Parker's cell-mate said Parker was beaten with sticks and a pistol and struck with a garbage can.

Town Surprised By Mob Action

At Poplarville

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 25.—(AP)—There are many sounds around this tiny town besides the sirens of peace officers trying to find a mob which Saturday kidnaped a Negro from his jail cell.

On the red-earth pastures cattle low and grow fat. Sawmills screech the birth-pangs of pulpwood of the wood in your house. Presses squeeze valuable oil from the tung nut and you varnish your porch with the end product.

There are citizens other than Mack Charles Parker, 23-year-old Negro truck driver who disappeared with the night raiders, perhaps to his death in the pine woods.

Once there was vitriolic Theodore G. Bilbo, long United States senator from Mississippi and most vocal of white supremacy champions. He died in 1947 but during his stormy life he called Poplarville home. He was buried just south of town at Juniper Grove.

More than 40 years ago, another man was killed by a mob at Poplarville—this one a white hobo accused of killing a train crew member.

In the memory of a former Poplarville school boy, it lingers vividly, long after the name of the mob's victim has vanished from his memory.

"The mob seized the jail keys from the sheriff of those days and took the hobo to a hickory tree near the school. They hanged him.

"I was going to school that morning and I passed the tree. The hobo's body was swinging back and forth.

"The tree still stands. I can't remember the man's name but I remember that hickory tree that morning. It must have been 1916 or 1917. I was a senior in high school."

Officials didn't think it could happen again.

"You just don't expect these things any more," said Sheriff W. O. Moody, shaking his head.

There are 2,500 persons in Poplarville and only a few of them would have wagered Friday night that Parker would be kidnaped before his trial. Sheriff Moody didn't think so, nor did Circuit Judge Sebe Dale. They decided they didn't need to ask for National Guard protection for their prisoner.

Some citizens shake their heads. They remember that a few years ago Poplarville was rated backward among the counties of Mississippi. These days the county enjoys one of the top per capita incomes in the state. They do not enjoy the publicity mob action brought in their town Saturday.

Posse Seeks Negro Kidnaped From Jail

From AP Reports

A sheriff's posse and FBI agents Saturday night were combing the area around Poplarville, Miss., after masked men dragged a Negro from a jail cell there and apparently carried him off in an auto. Officials had little hope for survival of the victim, Mack Charles Parker, 23, a truck driver in the small town about 100 miles south of Jackson, the state capital.

The raiders dragged Parker from the building by his heels, his head bumping from steel tread to steel tread of the stairs. Blood flicked about marked progress of the party, a bloody handprint on the door step giving the last trace of Parker, who screamed and struggled as the getaway cars sped away.

Parker was charged with raping a white woman from Petal, Miss., in adjoining Forrest County, last February. His trial was to have started Monday.

Sheriff W. O. Moody of Pearl River County said he believed the vigilantes either had taken Parker from the area or dumped him into some water.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover quickly ordered a special team of agents into Poplarville. Two arrived in midmorning.

The posse scoured the wooded lands and red clay hills.

Parker was taken from the unguarded jail in the predawn hours by 15 or 20 men.

Five Negro prisoners watched the kidnaping. The raiding party took the cell key from Sheriff Moody's empty office but needed directions from other prisoners to open Parker's cell.

Moody normally leaves the jail unguarded. He continued routine, he said, because he had no indication feeling was running high against Parker.

Gov. J. P. Coleman deplored the kidnaping and said he would have taken precautionary measures "if I had any indication at all that this sort of thing would happen."

No lynchings have been reported in the state since 1971 except for three in 1955 in Mississippi.

The rape victim had previously picked Parker out of a line-up and said he looked like the man who raped her near Lumberton, about

15 miles to the north, Feb. 25. The woman was waiting with her daughter while her husband went to Lumberton to get help for their stalled car.

Her attacker, she said, had dragged her and the child from the car at knifepoint, cuffed the child and threatened to kill them if she didn't submit.

At Poplarville Hospital, across the street from the jail, night nurse Dimple Burge said she heard some commotion sometime after midnight Friday coming from the jail. She said she called Sheriff Moody.

The sheriff said a methodical search had produced no trace of Parker within a 15-mile radius of Poplarville.

Rep. William Colmer, dean of Mississippi's congressional delegation, and Circuit Judge Tom Brady, one of the state's strongest segregation advocates, criticized the kidnapping in public statements.

The Jackson Daily News called for swift justice for the men who kidnaped Parker. The newspaper, an outspoken supporter of segregation, said such an act cannot be justified and "strikes fear into the hearts of every Mississippian."

Farley Smith, executive secretary of the Assn. of Citizens Councils of South Carolina, Saturday issued a statement in which he said he was "shocked beyond expression" to learn of the incident. Smith said he "uncompromisingly condemns such inexcusable action."

"Every member of the Citizens Council of South Carolina from the executive secretary on down should stand ready at all time to protect and defend the constitutional guarantees of all our citizens regardless of race, creed and color," he said.

ONIHONAT

Why Federal Law Is Necessary...

LYNCHING — The Shocking Rape

Many Meanings Word Symbol Of Depravity

Chicago, Ill.
Inst. II
By L. F. PALMER, JR.

Sat 8-8-59

Just what is a lynching?
Extremely difficult—if not impossible—to define, the term lynching is octopus-like in meaning.

In Minnesota it is the "killing of a human being by the act or procurement of a mob." North Carolina and

Kentucky law prescribed that a victim must have been incustody of authorities prior to his slaying or no lynching took place. It is simple murder in Virginia.

Frank Shay, in his volume, "Judge Lynch," looks beyond the simple definition of lynching and gives this meaning to the act:

"Behind every lynching, beyond the destruction of the unfortunate victim, is the debasement of citizenship, the crucifixion of justice and democratic government, the prostitution of public officials, and the depraved behavior of the mob members."

The Thorndike-Barnhart dictionary says succinctly that lynching is "putting an accused person to death without a lawful trial."

NOT SUFFICIENT

Simple definition such as this, however, are not sufficient for statisticians, scholars and legislators. Assigning a universally acceptable meaning to the term seems impossible.

In earlier years, it was not difficult for even the layman to earmark a true lynching. All of the identifying elements were starkly evident. Recently, however, many murders have been committed by

their executions carefully and in great secrecy. Consequently, though the end result of their butchery is the same, their crimes pose real problems for the statisticians.

The most generally accepted definition of a lynching is found in the Federal Act of March 23, 1932 (Sec. 2, 47 Stat. 70, H. R. 1509-Van Nuys). It reads:
COPY FROM PAGE 303 of YEAR-BOOK

Even this seemingly comprehensive statement does not fully cover the possibilities in the area of lynching. In an effort to come to a satisfactory conclusion on the definition of the term, lynching, the former president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, called a conference on December 11, 1940 and invited certain authorities to seek to come to grips with the problem. In attendance were representatives of the press, The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of lynching, the NAACP and other interested parties.

This group examined the entire area of lynching and decided to draw up certain criteria which, in conjunction with the definition cited above, would point clearly



DR. F. D. PATTERSON

toward an actual lynching. These criteria are:

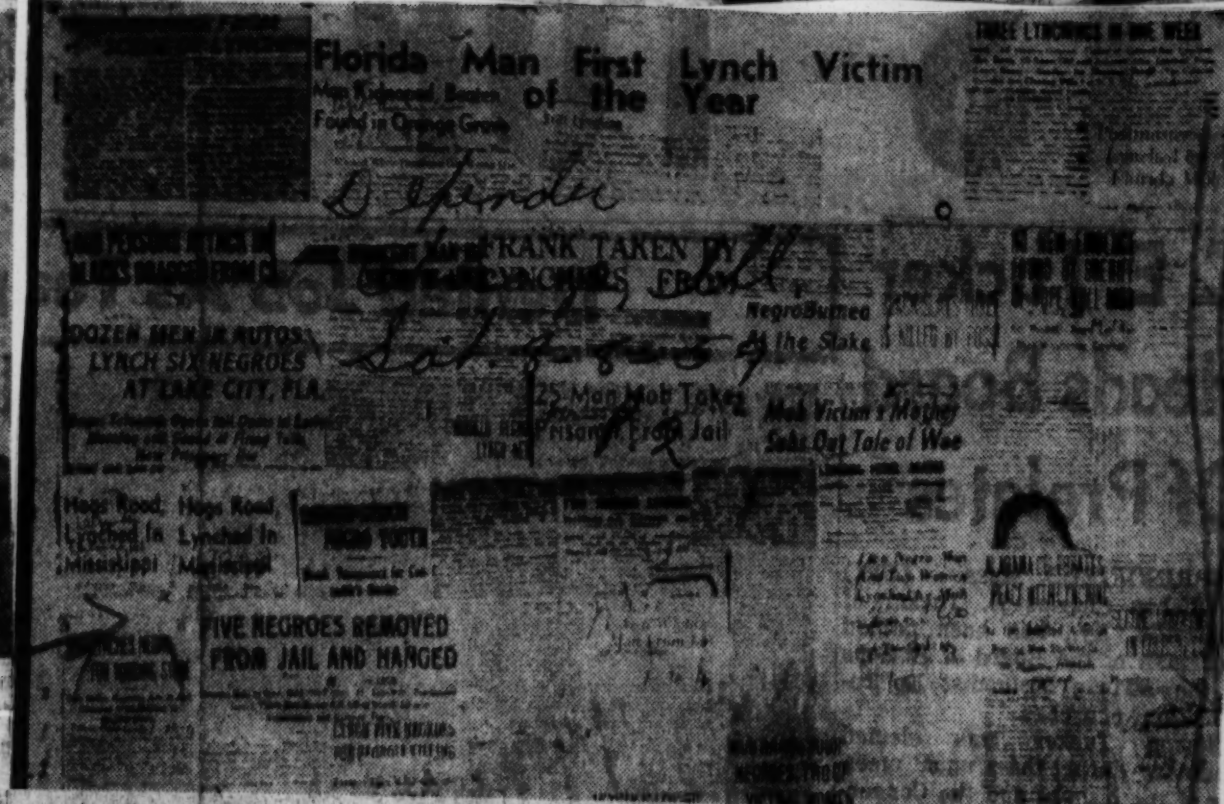
1. There must be legal evidence that a person was killed.
2. The person must have met death illegally.
3. A group must have participated in the killing.
4. The group must have acted under pretext of service to justice, race or tradition.

Working within the framework of these criteria, Tuskegee researchers have become the nation's watchdog on the national lynching scene.

Where did the term, "lynching," originate?

It derived from the name of a mild Quaker by the name of Charles Lynch. A Virginia Colonel during the War for Independence, he became known as Judge Lynch

and, contrary to popular belief, possessed an ethical code far removed from the savagery of the unholy act which now bears his name.



THESE CLIPPINGS, all dealing with lynchings, give a graphic illustration of how mob rule has usurped the law in America. These news accounts tell of lynchings for alleged crimes committed by

WOULD'VE OBJECTED

Actually, Judge Lynch, because of his religious beliefs, objected to the taking of a human life even in war time. Thus his name was given to an animalistic justice which he never espoused and, from all indications, would have never tolerated.

When he became Colonel of Militia, he moved to put an end to the practice of horse stealing. With both armies in desperate need of horses, rustlers profited handsomely by selling to the British army horses stolen from American farmers. As a war-time measure, Colonel Lynch and his advisers decided to take matters

into their own hands and punish these Tory rustlers.

Ascending to the role of presiding justice, Lynch procured the title of Judge and made his home the courthouse. Suspects were brought before Judge Lynch where they faced their accusers and summoned witnesses to testify in their defense. Those acquitted were set free with apologies from the "court." The guilty parties received 40 lashes minus one on the bare back. At the conclusion of the whipping, the convicted person was required to shout, "Liberty forever." If he failed to do so, Judge Lynch ordered him strung

up by his thumbs until he spoke the two words. It is apparent that the justice of Judge Lynch and that of the twisted mobsters which was to follow were widely separated in motive. However, Judge Lynch — in essence — did take the law into his own hands by forming a court all his own. In this respect, his acts paralleled those of the lynch mobs. And, without a doubt, it is upon this similarity that the Judge's name was passed on into the lexicon of the English language with all its savage and ferocious meaning.

(Facts and figures on lynching)

by states will be revealed in the
next installment. In addition, the
causes of lynching will be dis-
cussed.)

9527

Case Of 'Blue-Eyed Niggers'

Lynching: America's Disgrace

Installment V

By L. F. PALMER, JR.

Some called it a race riot. Others looked upon it as one of the bloodiest man-hunts in the history of the South. But there was no doubt about some aspects of the case of the "Blue Eyed Niggers" in Emelle, Sumter County, Alabama, in 1930.

1. Four Negroes were killed.
2. Two white men were slain.
3. One of the Negro victims was lynched.

It all started over a second hand battery. At least, this triggered the slaughter. Tensions around Emelle had been smouldering for a long time because WHITE MEN had been CONSORTING WITH WIVES OF the VICTIMS and because the slain Negroes had physical characteristics which had earned them the tag. "Blue Eyed Niggers." The old, used battery simply generated the spark that set off the explosion.

Esau Robinson, a Negro, purchased the battery from Clarence Boyd but Boyd experienced difficulty collecting the \$3.50 due him. A couple of months later—July 4th to be exact—Boyd interrupted a church picnic Robinson was attending and demanded his money. When he was unsuccessful, he snatched the battery from Robinson's car and left.

Violence Flares

Later that day, Robinson went to look for Boyd. He carried with him his father, Tom; two brothers, Ollie and King, and a cousin. They boistered themselves with guns and bottles of liquor. The latter was used as the search for Boyd progressed. In fact, a bottle was

used when Boyd was located—Esau Robinson cracked it across Boyd's head.

Boyd rushed to his truck, grabbed a pistol and started shooting. He wounded Tom. One of Esau's brothers shot Boyd—dead. In the excitement, all of the Robinsons escaped except Esau, who was grabbed by a group of whites and tied to a post. When the county sheriff arrived and learned that Esau had not fired the fatal shot, he formed a posse and started the search for the guilty parties. He left Esau tied to the post and instructed two white citizens to guard him.

TOOK ONE WITH HIM

The searching party, led by yelping bloodhounds, stopped at the home of Esau's uncle, John Robinson. When he objected to a plan to search his house, the mob opened fire on him and his house. When the staccato of lead bullets subsided, John Robinson was dead. And so was Charlie Marrs, a leader of the mob, stinking of liquor. Thinking that the fleeing Robinsons were still inside the house, the Sheriff ordered a torch set to the frame shack and in minutes, it was a crackling mass of flame.

The man-hunt continued through the night, the posses growing in size and in determination. Winston Jones, a Negro, was shot to death when he failed to halt on orders of the blood-hungry mob. A Negro woman, Viola Dial, was slain when mobsters poured a stream of slugs into the car in which she was riding with her husband. Dial apparently did not understand the posse's order to stop and continued on his way, resulting in his wife's death.

LEFT HIM HANGING

By the time state police arrived on the scene, some 50 members of a mob had untied Esau from the post, shot him and strung him up. From the hanging tree his limp body swung in the gentle breeze from just before midnight, July 4 until Noon July 5—a grisly warning to passing Negroes. When it was cut down, an ear was chopped off by a souvenir fancier.

What happened to those involved in the murders?

A report of state police explains the fate of the Negroes:

DIXIE JUSTICE

"After state enforcement agents arrived on the scene, there were no more lynchings and no more deaths in Alabama. The guilty parties have been apprehended, fair trials have been given, and one, Tom Robinson, is under sentence of death, and other members of the Robinson family are awaiting trial."

Tom Robinson, it must be emphasized, was guilty of nothing more than being drunk and striking Clarence Boyd with a stick. No mention was made in the report of the white lynchers and murderers who sent four Negroes to their graves.

The case of the "Blue Eyed Niggers" was closed.

MOB STRIKES AGAIN

A few weeks before the Robinson massacre was written into the blood-red pages of the American ledger on lynching, a Negro was lynched in Rosedale, Mississippi. This time, a white, Clayton Funderberg, owed a Negro, Dave Harris, some money for whiskey he had bought and relished. When Funderberg went to Harris' cabin for more liquor, he was refused.

Missouri Lynching Mob Caught in Act by Camera



ACTUAL PHOTO OF A LYNCHING. The local police were unable to prevent the mob from carrying out its barbaric act. The victim was a Negro man named Harris.

FIFTEEN MINUTES TOO LATE—Carloads of police from Kansas City armed with riot guns arrived fifteen minutes too late to prevent the lynching of Walter Mitchell, Negro, shown hanging from a tree in Excelsior Springs, Mo. Mitchell, accus-

The white youth—he was only 17—threatened Harris and in a fight which followed, Funderberg was shot to death.

Again the sounds of hostile bloodhounds echoed through Bolivar County as a 20-man mob scoured the Mississippi woods for Harris. This was a familiar sound to residents of this fertile territory in the Western tip of the state. The county had chalked up a lynching record of one every four years.

ed of attempting to attack a 19-year-old white girl, was dragged from a jail cell through the main village street into the open country by a wild, cursing mob of 500 men. A rope was procured, and at an oak tree about a mile from town Mitchell was

hanged. Five men pulled the Negro into the air. The outrage was witnessed by passengers and crew of a Winch train which had been halted by the mob. This lynching, including hundreds like it, is a ample proof of the need for federal anti-lynch legislation.

They caught up with Harris too long after daybreak. They knotted his hands behind him and tied him to a tree. They lifted their firearms and took aim. Harris stiffened at the first sharp crack of gunfire. When he stopped breathing, there were at least 200 gaping bullet holes in his body spelling out a ghastly story of justice—Southern style.

About six months later, some obscure court clerk entered into the records a paragraph that made it

(The next installment will describe how a Negro was burned in a similar manner, and how another was tormented in a similar manner.)

For Whites Killed *Defender* 'Go-Between' Man

Chicago By L. J. PALMER, JR.
SHELBY, Miss. —

They called him "Humpy." He was a familiar sight in Shelby, Mississippi, and when white men wanted to consort with colored women, "Humpy" was their contact man.

Sat. 8-29-39
Just before the sun rose above the cotton fields of Mississippi Sunday, August 9, they found the hunchback Negro's body beside a road about a half mile off U.S. Highway 61 here. The right side of his face had been bashed in and his head lay grotesquely in a ditch.

In the Cleveland, Miss., jail, a short distance away charged with the murder of L. C. Gooden, 26, is Grady Robinson. Shelby's police chief told the Defender that Robinson has confessed slaying Gooden with a tire tool.

Reports have leaked out of the Cleveland jail, however, that Robinson told the police two white men "had the job done."

Reports had reached Chicago that Gooden's body had been mutilated. But a Defender investigation found no basis for these rumors.

The dead man's father, Willie Gooden, told the Defender that he was not "satisfied" that the jailed man is his son's murderer.

"Of course, I have no way of knowing," he said. "But there are some things about this situation that I just don't understand."

NO MOTIVE

Robinson, 30, was arrested at the scene of the crime. Police found blood on the old motor car which he was driving. No one—not even the police—could suggest a motive for the slaying.

The elder Gooden said his son fell off a wagon when he was eight years old.

"The wheel struck him and hurt him pretty bad," he said. "About two years later he started getting a hump in his shoulder and all the doctors said there was nothing they could do about it."

The slain man was not married.

Defender Opens Ledger On Ugliest U.S. Story

Chicago, Ill. installment Sat. 8-1-59
 By E. F. PALMER, JR.

The Defender has opened the American ledger on lynching. Written on its pages in the red blood of 4,734 American victims is the ugliest and most loathsome story in the history of this nation.

It is a story of men turned into savages, of women and children reduced to leering thrill-seekers, shivering with delight at the sight of a helpless human-being receiving unbelievable tortures from a depraved mob.

The story of lynching is the shocking narrative of the brutal rape of justice. It is a sickening, sadistic phenomenon peculiar to the country they call the greatest democracy of them all.

But the act of lynching is far more than a barbaric means of committing murder. It is a menace to the onward march of a young nation with potentials far beyond the depth of imagination. It is a hideous threat to society itself.

HIGH IMPORTANCE

Dr. Arthur F. Raper, a noted authority in this field, put it this way as far back as 1933: "The lynching problem is of high national importance. Until America can discover and apply means to end these relapses to the law of the jungle, we have no assurance that ordered society will not at any moment be overthrown by the blind passion of a potentially ever-present mob."

Another authority, Dr. A. A. Brill, makes a like point and at the same time calls attention to the disturbing after-effects of a lynch party. Recognizing the extreme reactions of the delicate and com-

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the brutal lynching of Mack Charles Parker, the Defender learned from hundreds of letters that the public wanted the answers to some significant questions about the evil. Two of these are: What kind of hatred inspires lynching? Where will the next lynching most likely take place? And there are answers to other questions, all serving to bring into clear focus the need for a strong federal anti-lynch law. This is the first in a series of eight articles written by L. F. Palmer, jr., an experienced and able Defender newsman. You can play an important role in helping to get an anti-lynch law by signing the letter in this edition and mailing it to your senator or congressman.

Any human mind to this brazen form of mob murder and violating the deep instincts of lynching makes Dr. Brill write:

"Any one taking part in or witnessing a lynching cannot be a civilized person."

There is a predictable pattern recorded in the American ledger on lynching. The Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute has performed a magnificent service by maintaining a



THOMAS SHIPP and A b e Smith as they dangled from the limb of a tree to which they had been strung up by lynchers on the Grant County Courthouse lawn at Marion, Ind., in 1930. This picture appeared in the Aug. 16, 1930 edition of the Indianapolis (Indiana) Recorder.

voluminous file on murders by mob. This source fingers 1882 as the year of the first recorded lynching, though there is evidence of lynchings in earlier years.

A few dark weeks ago, America's latest page of depravity was penned in Poplarville, Mississippi. Between the extremes of these 77 years, this despicable design has slithered across the face of our nation like a sinuous snake spitting its poison in every state except six.

A total of 3,441 Negro men, women and children lie in scattered graves today, victims of this savage injustice. Another 1,293 non-Negro victims were caught in the strangle-hold of America's vicious lynch-law. In the case of the Negroes lynched, the pattern has been clear: With few exceptions:

1. The victim was charged with crime — serious or petty;
2. A posse of whites, often with the aid of terrifying bloodhounds, was employed to track the suspect down;
3. Once caught, the accused was subjected to inhuman tortures in an atmosphere of revelry; and
4. Members of the lynch party returned to their varying routines, almost completely assured that they would never be punished for their crimes.

Such has been the pattern of American lynching.

THE BIG QUESTION

Just what is a lynching? What makes seemingly normal-law-abiding citizens cast off their respectability and assume the roles of animals scenting blood? What are some of America's most infamous lynchings on record? What can be done to stop this hideous practice?

by the state and courts, sometimes toward bringing the mob leaders to trial. Heretofore these heinous outrages, peculiar only to America, have been occurring in the South. The explanation or excuse has been, well, you know how laws are enforced in the South. Now, we have one of these barbaric community quests for human blood right in the great State of Indiana. And, behold the county and State reaction is identical with those of the most backward Southern States.

The Marion lynching proves that the lust for human life (especially a Negro's life) lies dormant in the breast of whites throughout this nation and all that is needed to let it loose is a charge against a Negro, plus indifferent police authorities. The action of the country no longer has any significance.

Prima Facie evidence of guilt is not needed in any of these outrages. Mere charges. In many instances the original story is proven a fabrication. The fact that these stories are accepted without proper investigation is a serious reflection on the police departments.

Here in Washington a few weeks ago a small white boy returned home all excited and wet. He told his parents that a gang of colored boys attacked him, beat him up and then threw him in the Anacostia River. The police immediately started out looking for this gang of colored boys. Fortunately none were found.

Several weeks later, this white boy admitted that his whole story was a fabrication. His parents had forbidden him going swimming. In order to cover up his violation of their orders, he made up his story.

This is but one of hundreds of similar incidents that happen every week in various parts of the country. The Negro is always the innocent sufferer. In the above mentioned case when the incident was first reported, the daily paper carried the boy's picture and two or three headline stories. When the boy repudiated it, only small paragraphs were carried.

It is this kind of unfairness on the part of the daily press that make mob action so easily condoned by white citizens. The public never gets the full true story.

The Negro in America must organize for his education. He must first protect his home and his life. Then he must organize a protective organization and work with white citizens as equals in a united front against the mob. The Negro must get in the front line of the fight for the Federal, State and local laws.

The answer to these questions — and more — will be revealed in a series of articles of which this is the first. As you pursue with the Defender the American ledger of lynching you will read the case they called "The Blue Eyed Niggers." You will witness the lynching of "The Red-boned Nigger."

You will see an actual photograph of the lynching of a NEGRO WOMAN and HER SON — both hanging by the neck from a bridge as a string of white men, women and children look on in approval.

As you turn the pages of the ledger, you will read how a Negro was burned at the stake — inch-by-inch — from the bottom of his toes to the top of his head. You will shudder at the description of a lynch carnival at which jubilant spectators fought to gain possession of a victim's toe, or finger or ear to keep as a souvenir.

The series will reveal the actual number of lynchings — state by state. Statistics will be presented to show the causes of lynchings and you will read how two women reporters gleefully report a "journalistic scoop" — their eye-witness report of the mob hanging of "the blackest man you ever saw."

(See Picture on Page 2)

(What is a lynching? The second installment of this series will detail the definition of a lynching and explain how Tuskegee experts determine whether a slaying is a lynching or not.)

Urge Federal Laws To Halt Lynchings

Parker Case Defender Points Up Grave Need

(Final Installment)
By L. F. PALMER, JR.

What can be done to halt the butchery in America's lynch pens?

There are several approaches to the solution of this shameful problem. The Defender, like many informed observers, feels that the most effective weapon would be stiff federal anti-lynch legislation.

Southern bigots who have been elected to Congress have succeeded through any means to block passage of this legislation, contending that the States will mete out whatever punishment is due members of the mob. This of course, is ludicrous and the record shows that justice fades into a burlesque of the American Way whenever any pretense is made to bring lynchers to trial.

Southern mobsters are immune from the law. It is just that cut and dried.

FBI BOWS OUT

The heinous lynching of Mack Parker in Poplarville a few months ago places this entire question of federal lynch law into proper and current perspective. After a thorough and forceful investigation, the FBI bowed out of the Parker case and turned its evidence over to the Governor of Mississippi for action.

The FBI report names the lynchers. It details the planning of the barbaric abduction and murder. But the U. S. Government was powerless to do anything toward bringing the lynchers to justice. It is generally conceded that Governor Coleman, who is taking advantage of a six month cooling-off period, and the citizens of Mississippi will follow Southern tradition and let the masked murderers go unpunished.

Congressman William Dawson of Illinois has just authorized an anti-lynch bill which provides for a \$10,000 fine and or 20 years im-

prisonment for members of a lynch mob. The bill would also hold peace officers responsible for the safety of prisoners and upon proof of neglect, they could be fined \$5,000 and-or jailed for five years for permitting a lynching.

NEED LAW WITH TEETH

The chances of this bill's passing is remote unless Americans face up to the facts of lynching. Until American citizens reject this throw-back to the jungle and insist upon sharp-toothed legislation,

none will be passed.

The Defender urges every person who reads this to write — now — to his Congressman insisting that he work for the passage of the Dawson anti-lynch measure or one equally as severe.

Legislation, of course, cannot erase lynching from the American scene alone. The following approaches must be made and in combination they will cut to a minimum and even, possibly, eradicate mob murder as a means of meting out "justice."

1. The American public must be subjected to an organized educational drive to respect law and order in every facet.

2. Law enforcement officers must be thoroughly screened before appointment or election. Men of equality, integrity and dedication to duty are the only ones worthy of holding peace offices. Men of this cloth will defend to the death the right of any suspect to be tried properly before a duly constituted court of law.

3. The American majority group must accept the obvious conclusion that segregation only intensifies the stigma which is attached to the minority group and sets the Negro aside as a so-called inferior. This opens the way for mobsters to seize upon a "scapegoat" in their misdirected attempts to show their own "superiority." The end of legal segregation is the only answer.

4. Improved general mental health and psychological insight through more adequate provisions for the social and individ-

ual needs of all people.

5. Greater emphasis upon national and international peace and good will with less emphasis on "witch hunting," "enemy groups," national antagonisms, war and violence as a normal means of settling local or international disputes.

MUST RETURN TO GOD

Fisk Psychologist S. O. Robert, sociologist J. Masuako, also of Fisk, and R. Herman Long, director of the American Missionary Association's Race Relations institute, all agree that these five approaches, along with federal legislation, are the social counter-active measures most likely to tear the pages out of American ledger on lynching.

Sadism, lynching, superiority complexes are all rooted in the minds of men. In the hearts of men rests the desire to express the fulfillment of good. To the avenue of solution mentioned above must be added a final and impelling means to end lynching.

Man must return to God. For in the final analysis, there would be none of the flagrant inhumanity to man, if God's laws were obeyed. Until this millennium, man's laws must be enforced. But before they can be enforced, they must be enacted.

If America is to hold her head high among the world's great powers, lynching must be blotted out of her infamous ledger. The first step is the passage of strong federal anti-lynch legislation.

Do your part — now — to speed its birth.

LYNCHING—America's Disgrace

Recall Most Sadistic Murders

Defender Chicago
It Was A 'Big Day'
Oct. 9-12-59. P. 12
For Souvenir Hunters

Installment VII

By L. F. PALMER, JR.

Sadism at its sickening peak was introduced into the double lynching of Luther Holbert and his wife of Doddsville, Mississippi, back in 1904. Nothing in the record indicates why, but Holbert, became embroiled in a fight with a white planter, James Eastland. In the scuffle Eastland and a Negro John Carr, were hold out their hands while one fingers at a time was chopped off. The fingers were distributed as souvenirs. The ears of the murderers were cut off. Holbert was beaten severely, his skull were fractured and one of his eyes, knocked out with a stick, hung by a shred from the socket.

During the traditional man-hunt which followed the killings two innocent Negroes were shot. When Holbert was corralled, he and his wife were subjected to the most hideous form of torture this writer unearthed. Absolutely nothing could be found to point to the guilt of Mrs. Holbert. Indeed, it seemed clear that he was completely innocent. Yet, she joined her husband in what might be called lynchdom's most sadistic murder.

The details of this lynching spree is best reported in the words of an eyewitness newspaperman who covered the atrocity for the **Vicksburg (Mississippi) Evening Post:**

FINGERS CHOPPED OFF

"When the two Negroes were captured, they were tied to trees and while the funeral pyres were being prepared, they were forced to suffer the most fiendish tortures. The blacks were forced to

hold out their hands while one fingers at a time was chopped off. The fingers were distributed as souvenirs. The ears of the murderers were cut off. Holbert was beaten severely, his skull were fractured and one of his eyes, knocked out with a stick, hung by a shred from the socket.

"... The most excruciating form of punishment consisted in the use of a large corkscrew in the hands of some of the mob. The instrument was bored into the flesh of the man and woman, in the arms, legs and body, and then pulled out, the spirals tearing out big pieces of raw, gulvering flesh every time it was withdrawn."

Bestly and incredible, this happened in America. In the South in Mississippi.

(What can be done to stop lynching — America's greatest disgrace? In the final installment, recommendations will be made.)



SEEMINGLY UNPERTURBED by the horror of their crime, members of a lynch mob here look on following the lynching of the Negro shown hanging from a tree limb. The two men at left seem to express an uncanny feeling of pride in their criminal act as they view the limp body of their victim. One often wonders what goes on in the minds of lynch mob members. Usually after the mob disperses and the fanfare of publicity, these self-styled lawmakers go free to repeat similar outrages. Seldom, if ever, are they concerned about the guilt or innocence of their victims. This gruesome eight shows vividly the need for a strong federal anti-lynch law.

Lynching - America's Disgrace

Victim Burned At Stake

As Mob Gloats

Tortuous Murders Leap From Pages Of History

(INSTALLMENT VI)

BY L. F. PALMER, JR.

Tortuous murders leap out of the pages of the American ledger of lynching like two-headed gargoyles. Throughout the entire history of this barbaric Southern tradition, men have stripped themselves of the veneer of civilization and reverted to ritualistic savagery. They have

used their maggoty brains to

at the plush Peabody Hotel in Memphis.

INVITATIONS ? ?

Newspapers were also alerted and they ran what amounted to invitations to attend the lynching. The Memphis Press sent a reporter to cover the lynching bee and his graphic account of what happened appeared in the Press on January 27, 1921. Here it is:

"... More than 500 persons

stood by and looked on while the Negro was slowly burned to a crisp. A few women were scattered among the crowd of Arkansas planters, who directed the gruesome work of avenging the death of O. T. Craig and his daughter, Mrs. C. P. Williamson.

"Not once did the slayer beg for mercy despite the fact that he suffered one of the most horrible deaths imaginable. With the Negro chained to a log, members of the mob placed a small pile of leaves around his feet. Gasoline was then poured on the leaves, and the carrying out of the death sentence was under way.

INCH BY INCH

"Inch by inch the Negro was fairly cooked to death. Every few minutes fresh leaves were tossed on the funeral pyre until the blaze had passed the Negro's waist. Even after the flesh had dropped from his legs and the flames were leaping toward his face, Lowry retained consciousness. Not once did he whimper or beg for mercy. Once or twice he attempted to pick up the hot ashes in his hands and thrust them in his mouth in order to hasten death.

"Each time the ashes were kicked out of his reach by a member of the mob...

"As the flames were eating away his abdomen, a member of the mob stepped forward and saturated the body with gasoline. It was then only a few minutes until the Negro had been reduced to ashes..."

ANOTHER BRUTAL SCENE

An isolated case?

Not at all. Five years later J. P. Ivy, a Negro suffered a similar fate at Rock Ford, Mississippi. An alleged white rape victim said of Ivy: "I am not sure,

but he looks like the one who attacked me."

That was enough for the mob. The inhuman lynching of Ivy is told in the words of another newspaper reporter, J. L. Roulhac, of the Memphis News-Scimitar, who witnessed the outrage. His report:

"I watched a Negro burned at the stake at Rocky Ford, Miss., Sunday afternoon. I watched an angry mob chain him to an iron stake. I watched them pile wood around his helpless body. I watched them pour gasoline on this wood. And I watched three men set this wood on fire.

"I stood in a crowd of 600 peo-



'WESTERN CIVILIZATION' OR MOB RULE — The photograph above shows the inferno at Kirvin, Tex., small Freestone County town, where three Negroes were burned in 1922 for the alleged assault and murder of a 17-year-old school girl. The trio, Snap Curry, Mose Jones and John Cornish were burned to death one at a time, after being mutilated. A huge fire of cord-

wood was kindled in the town square just as dawn broke. While the first one died, the other two were forced to watch his body consumed by the flames. The bodies burned until noon, when the last vestige of human form was burned to ashes. The iron seat of the plow to which the Negroes were chained can be seen in the photo. Lynching occurred in the shadow of a church.

One day later another Negro was found hanging in a pasture near Kirvin. The other two clippings shown tell of the Negro, charged with the murder of a turpentine camp foreman near Hemphill. He had been tried twice on the charge. Those inhuman acts on the part of the mobs involved reveal the unquestionable need for federal anti-lynch legislation.

er. The Negro struggled. He kicked the chain loose from his ankles but it held his waist and neck against the iron post that was becoming red with the in-

heat.
"Have mercy, I didn't do it!" he shouted again. "I didn't do it!" he shouted again. Nowhere was there a sign of mercy among the members of the mob, nor did they seem to regret the horrible thing they had done. The Negro had supposedly sinned against their race, and he died a death of torture.

"Soon he became quiet. There was no doubt that he was dead. The flames jumped and leaped above his head. An odour of burning flesh reached my nostrils. Through the leaping blaze I could see the Negro sagging and supported by the chains.

"... The mob walked away. In the vanguard of the mob I noticed a woman. She seemed to be rather young, yet it is hard to tell about women of her type; strong and healthy, apparently a woman of the country. She walked with a firm, even stride. She was beautiful in a way...

"I'm hungry," someone complained. "Let's get something to eat"...

The record shows the utter disregard mob members had for the law. They felt they were completely immune to punishment for their horrendous crime. And how right they were.

LAUGH AT PROBE

In the same issue in which Roulhac described the "barbecue of a Negro," another story was published. It was headlined: **MOB MEMBER LAUGHED AT PROBE.** The article:

"Gov. Whitfield won't have a lick of luck with any investigation of the burning of Jim Ivy." So declared William N. Bradshaw, of Union County, Mississippi, admittedly a member of the mob that for 48 hours sought the Negro accused of criminally assaulting a white girl near Rocky Ford, Miss. Friday morning in a statement to the New-Scimitar this morning. "And furthermore, he continued, 'not an officer in Union County or any of the neighboring counties will point out a member of the crowd. Why, if he did, the best thing for him to do would be to jump into an airplane headed for the States'."

quick. Sure the officers know who were there. Everybody down there knows everything else. We're all neighbors and neighbors' neighbors."...

Pictures of the Ivy lynching which appeared in this newspaper clearly identified scores of the lynchers. But when an "investigation" was made, the coroner's

jury arrived at this verdict:

"Ivy died at the hands of a mob, the members of which are unknown."

(One of the most inhuman of all lynchings is detailed in the next installment. The torture implement—a giant corkscrew).

Lynch Mob: A 'State Of Mind'

Fix Blame For Crimes Of Hate

(INSTALLMENT NO. 4)
By L. F. PALMER JR.

"In reality, lynchings come out of the state of mind of white people much more than out of the crimes committed by Negroes."

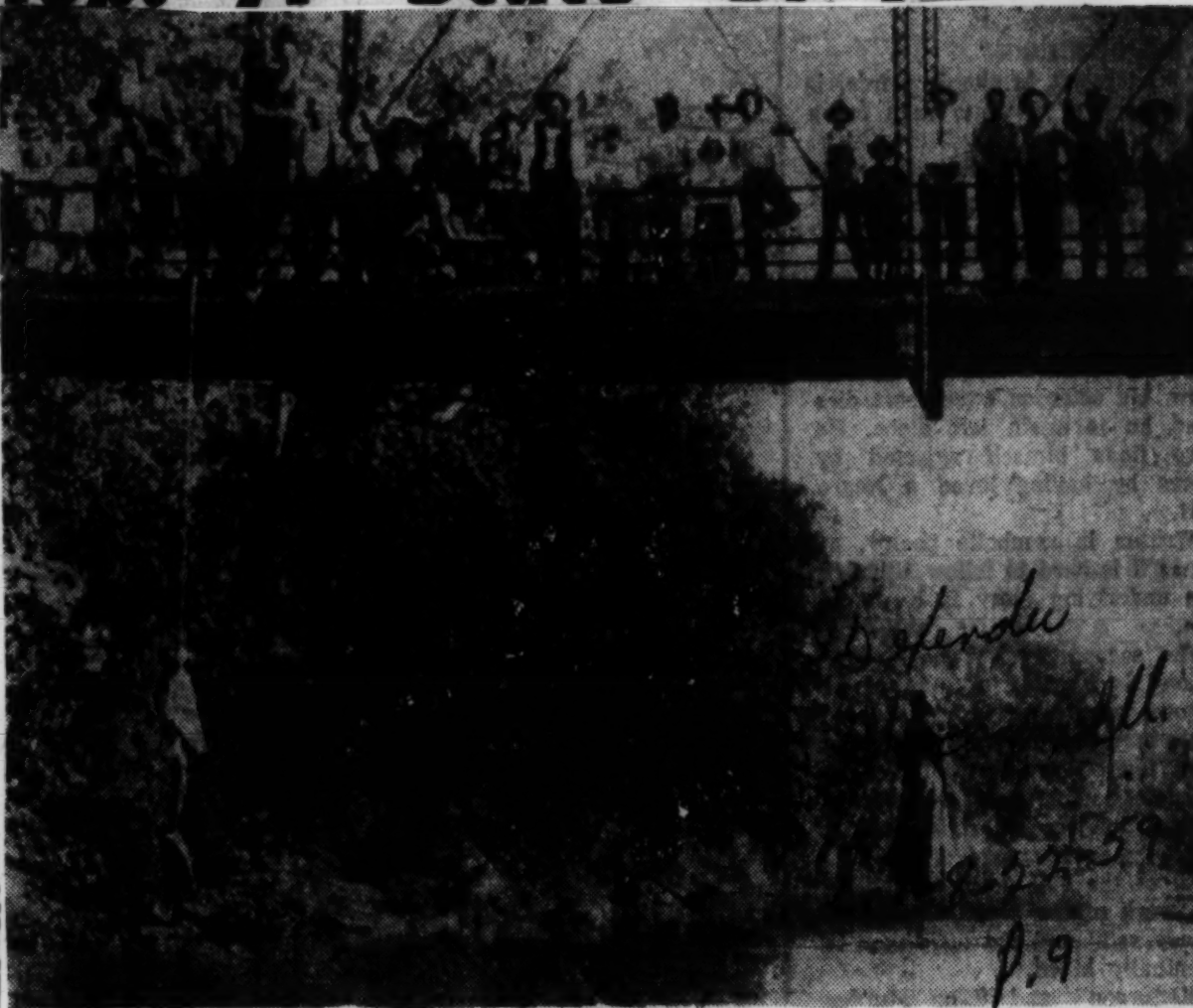
In these 23 words, Arthur Raper drills with a grating depth into the real reasons for this nation's greatest shame. For, indeed it is the state of mind of the American white man—his intolerable arrogance, his immense pretense at superiority, his unconscious fears—which seize him and control him and turn him into an unmerciful savage at a lynching.

Three Fisk University scholars—a psychologist, a social psychologist and a sociologist—agree that certain social factors, in combination with individual factors, trigger the urge to lynch.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Dr. S. O. Roberts, head of Fisk's psychology department; Dr. Herman Long, director of the American Missionary Association's Race Relations institute housed at Fisk; and Dr. J. Masuoka, acting head of the sociology department, said "economic conditions are closely associated with lynchings in that the number has been known to increase or to decrease in inverse relations to the general economic prosperity."

The authorities said "group solibility of the Negro American group make them especially vulnerable to mob violence."

An additional spring board to lynching is "increased emotional tensions arising from any source



DOUBLE LYNCHING—Mrs. Laura Nelson and her son hang from bridge in Okemah, Okla., while crowd of whites peer at their suspended bodies. The record at Tuskegee Insti-

tute shows that Mrs. Nelson and her son were lynched after they were charged with the murder of a white man. Date of lynching was May 28, 1911. The same type of lawless white element which took their

quately developed and inadequately expressed sex impulses will also turn a church layman into a lyncher.

SEEK 'SCAPEGOAT'

"They may be directed toward a 'scapegoat', particularly where the rationalization can be plausibly made that the victim has committed some 'awful crime' which may not be adequately punished without mob action." This is also true where the 'scape goat' is easily identifiable and associated with a stigmatized group."

THE GUILT COMPLEX

Feeling of guilt, unresolved emotional conflicts and inade-

tute shows that Mrs. Nelson and her son were lynched after they were charged with the murder of a white man. Date of lynching was May 28, 1911. The same type of lawless white element which took their

quately developed and inadequately expressed sex impulses will also turn a church layman into a lyncher.

"All of these may be discharged through engagement in mob violence," the Fisk social scientists report.

Can profile be drawn of a typical lyncher? Quite possibly although lynchers come from all economic and social classes. As Frank Shay wrote: "Americans who but a few hours before were going about their usual tasks, simply or intricate, become a blood-lusting mob, exercising their imaginations to think up new and more hideous

lives in 1911 brutally snuffed out the life of Mack Charles Parker in 1959, in Mississippi. This is further proof of the need for a strong federal anti-lynch law.

tortures. Shrieking and dancing, men, women and little children go out to kill or to look on sympathetically while others kill, indulging in practices that would make savages blush.

"These are not the lawless elements; nor are they irresponsible mobs, no victory of the lawless over the law. The mob is you and me, and every other American."

SHERIFFS TOO

Shays study of the lynch mob captures a pattern that divided the mob into the leaders, the lynchers and the spectators. The leaders, he found, were usually men of local stature—businessmen, churchmen, professional men and often even women. Many V).

were petty politicians and invariably believe that "every Negro's crowning ambition is to rape a white woman." Usually, the sheriff or other law enforcers are either a member of this group or "have an understanding" with the lynch leaders.

These are the persons from whose twisted minds a lynching is born.

The lynch mob, Shay found, actually commits the murder.

Young men from the teens to the middle twenties form the bulwark of this group. A liberal dosage of morons can almost always be detected. The mob members are "native whites, mostly the underprivileged, unemployed, the dispossessed and the unattached." They have little education, less ambition, and are recruited in the poolrooms and the beer joints.

THE SPECTATORS

The spectators? They lend support and provide the food for the upside-down egos of the mobsters. "Like spectators at a baseball game or boxing exhibition, they shout their personal instructions, urging speed or demanding that those in front sit down. They chant 'burn the nigger' and sing that happy days are here again."

Many spectators—in their 30's or 50's—really do not have any heart for what they witness. But they are rooted to their tracks by "a strange and morbid enchantment" aware that they are witnessing a sight they will forever try to blot out of their consciousness.

According to Shay, the one element in common with the mob leaders, participants and spectators, "is the willingness to accept without qualification any and all reports as to the absolute guilt of the victim."

Nothing else is of any concern. The sleeping antagonisms begin to awaken; the unresolved emotional conflicts spy an escape route and a 'scape-goat' is conveniently near. Inexplicably tensions inside begin to snap and with each twang of a nerve the frenzy increases.

When it boils over, another American is lynched. (The full details of one of the nation's most infamous lynchings will be described in Installment V).

Why Anti-Lynch Law Is Necessary

538 Negroes Miss. Lynch Toll

Georgia, Louisiana,

Defender P. 2
Texas Among Top 10
Chicago, Ill.

INSTALLMENT III

By L. F. PALMER JR.

In less than 48 hours, Mack C. Parker would have gone on trial for allegedly raping a white woman. He lay on his bunk bed in the Pearl River County jail in Poplarville, Miss., pondering his fate. It was just a few minutes past midnight when about 10 masked hoodlums burst into

the cell block, dragged him by his feet down two flights of stairs to waiting cars. Into the eerie darkness of Mississippi sped the debased and perverted mobsters.

When their dirty business was over, Parker had become the 538th Negro lynched in the sovereign state of Mississippi since 1882.

With this score, Mississippi has



MACK CHARLES PARKER

more entries in the American ledger on lynching than any other state in the Union.

SHOCKING PROOF

Today, residents of this domain Dixie degmatism are displaying stickers which proclaim:

The peak year for the lynching of Negroes in America was 1891 when 161 victims' names were etched into the ledger. For the most part, there was a general decline in mob murders after that year though the 1930's show a somewhat erratic charting. Since the 18 lynchings of Negroes in 1935, each year has produced a crop of less than 10.

During the 1950's, six Negroes suffered lynchings' justice, half of these in 1955. 1956, 57 and 58 have blank pages in the ledger but the hideous assassination of Mack Parker jolted America back to the realization that the lynching spirit was only dormant—not dead.

Eighty per cent of all the lynchings of whites date back prior to 1900.

Are Negroes lynched mainly because they have been charged with Dixie's cardinal sin — the raping of a white woman?

By no means!

One study of the motivations of lynching reveals that in only 20 per cent of the cases were the victims accused of rape. Even when all alleged offenses against white women were considered—no matter how trivial—the figure was boosted to only 28 per cent.

Research by Tuskegee scholars gives credence to this. Although Tuskegee figures for causes of lynchings include all victims without a racial breakdown, they show that only 19 per cent of men lynched had been charged with rape. Thirty per cent of all lynched victims were accused rapists or had attempted rape.

FLORIDA, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA, KENTUCKY.

A total of 1,293 non-Negro Americans were lynched during the same period of time. The old frontier justice is reflected in this figure with Texas leading with 141 lynchings and Montana

and Oklahoma, with 82 each, tied for the number two position. Colorado has lynched 66 and is third.

The table accompanying this installment provides a complete listing of lynchings by states as compiled by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute.

THE PEAK YEAR

A total of 85 Negroes, however, were strung up, burned at the stake or otherwise lynched because they were allegedly guilty of nothing more than "insulting" a white person.

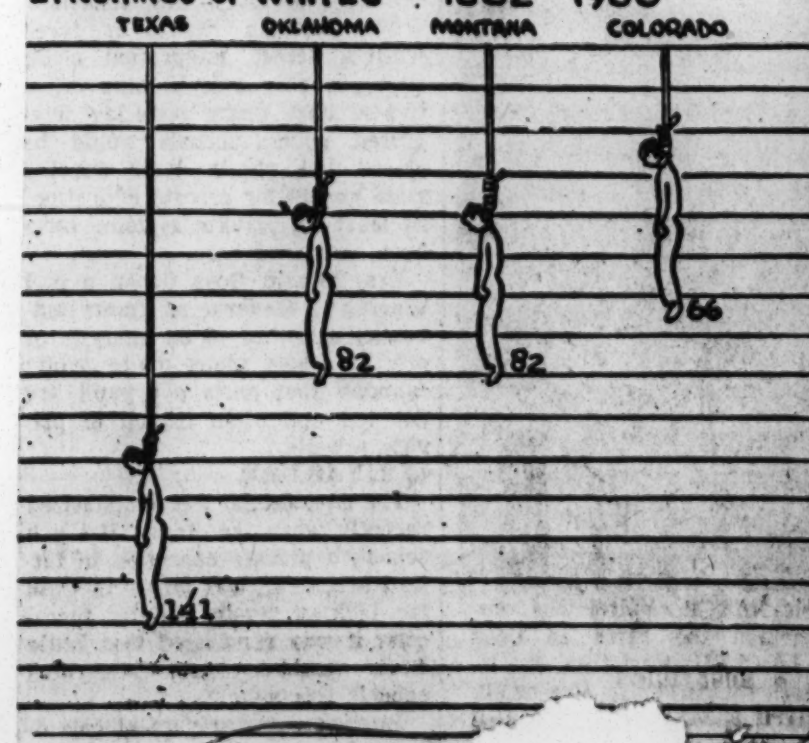
(What is there inside a man or

woman that triggers the urge to lynch? What kinds of people comprise a lynch mob? These questions will be answered in Installment IV).

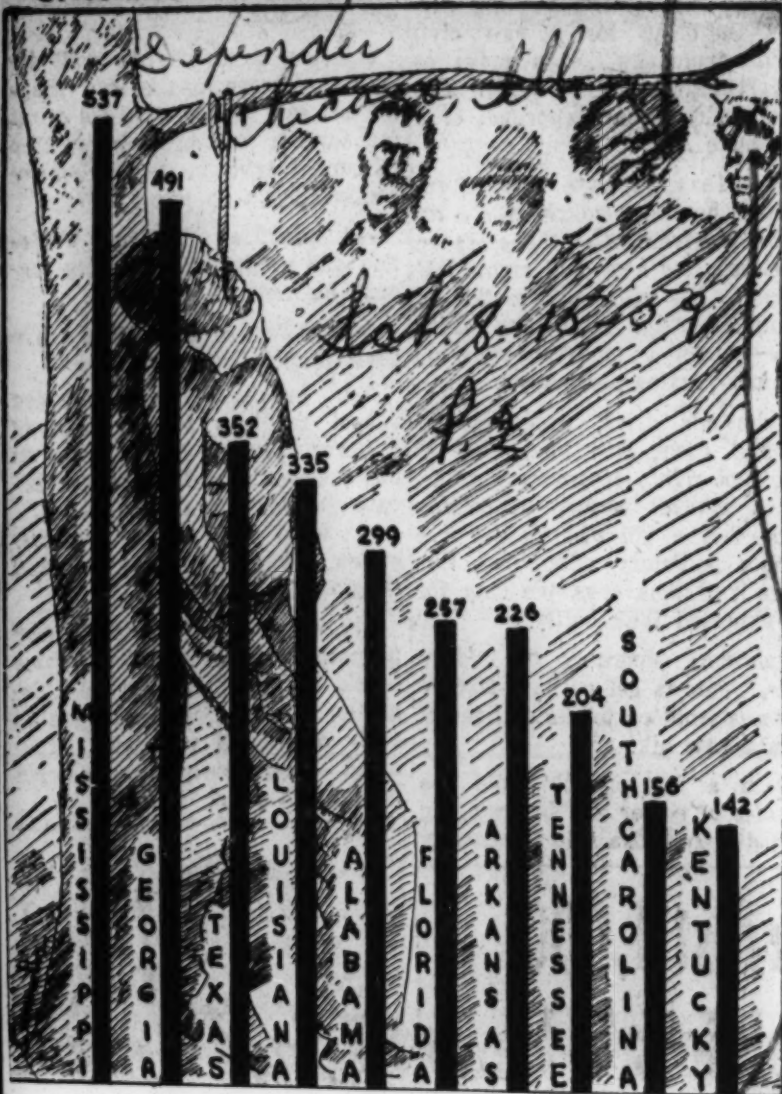
Lynchings, Whites And Negroes, 1882-1958

YEAR	WHITES	NEGROES	TOTAL
1932	2	6	8
1933	4	24	28
1934	0	15	15
1935	2	18	20
1936	0	8	8
1937	0	8	8
1938	0	6	6
1939	0	2	3
1940	0	4	5
1941	0	4	4
1942	0	6	6
1943	0	3	3
1944	0	2	2
1945	0	1	1
1946	0	6	6
1947	0	1	1
1948	1	1	2
1949	0	3	3
1950	1	1	2
1951	0	1	1
1952	0	0	0
1953	0	0	0
1954	0	0	0
1955	0	3	3
1956	0	0	0
1957	0	0	0
1958	0	0	0
Total	1,293	3,440	4,733

LYNCHINGS OF WHITES - 1882 - 1956



LYNCHINGS OF NEGROES - 1882-1958



9465

Army Officer Lynched By Mob in Ecuador

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador —

May 30 (UPI) — A mob in the provincial capital of Portoviejo lynched an army officer last night and burned his body because the officer's punishment of an enlisted man led him to commit suicide.

The mob victim was Capt. Galo Quevedo, commanding officer in Portoviejo. He and fellow officers stood off the crowd with machineguns from the officers' club but the mob set fire to the building and seized him when he fled.

The trouble began Thursday when Quevedo ordered drastic punishment for Pvt. Jose Garcia Macias for disciplinary reasons.

Macias fired seven rifle shots at Quevedo. Macias, apparently thinking he had killed the officer, turned the gun on himself and committed suicide.

As a precaution, Rothgeb noted the motorist's license number and turned it over to Det. Sgt. Gosman and Det. Yovich to check, and Gosman recognized the Sexton name as one involved in a case he had investigated several years ago.

Gosman and Yovich questioned Sexton later in the day and found Miss Elliott's purse and gloves in his auto. He was charged with housebreaking and, Friday afternoon, was arraigned before Municipal Court Judge Thomas C. Scalley who set bond at \$2000.

Ecuadorean Officer Is Lynched

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador —

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The trouble began when Quevedo ordered drastic punishment for Pvt. Jose Garcia Macias for disciplinary reasons.

Macias fired seven rifle shots at Quevedo, who saved himself by falling to the ground. Macias, apparently thinking he had killed the officer, turned the gun on himself and committed suicide.

Quevedo attended Macias funeral and was beaten by the crowds of mourners angered at his presence.

He was pursued to the post where he and another officer manned a machinegun and fired on the mob, killing one person and wounding 14.

When he fled from the burning building the mob set upon him, shot him to death and then dragged him through the streets by his heels to the public square where his body was burned.

9570

4,733 Mob Action Victims Since '82, Tuskegee Reports

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—While lynchings have about reached the vanishing point in recent years, Tuskegee institute records show 4,733 persons have died from mob action since 1882.

Except for 1955, when three lynchings were reported in Mississippi, none has been recorded at Tuskegee since 1951. In 1945, 1947, and 1951 only one case per year was reported.

The most recent case reported by the institute as a lynching was that of Emmett Till, 14, a Negro who was beaten, shot to death and thrown into a river at Greenwood, Miss., Aug. 28, 1955. He was accused of making ugly remarks to or whistling at a white woman. Two white men were acquitted of his death after a trial which attracted international attention.

For a period of 65 years ending in 1947 at least one lynching was reported each year.

The most for any year was 231 in 1892. The victims included 162 Negroes and 69 whites. In 1884 lynch mobs killed 211 persons—160 white and 51 Negroes.

From 1882 to 1901, lynchings averaged more than 150 a year.

For the post Civil War period from 1882 through 1885 more white persons were lynched than Negroes.

Since 1924 lynchings have been on a marked decline, never more than 30 cases which occurred in 1926.

Since 1935 the annual lynching total recorded at Tuskegee has not gone above eight and the average has been less than four a year.

Here are the incidents other than the Till case since 1944:

James Scales, a Negro, taken from a jail at Pikesville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1944 and shot to death. He was charged with murdering the wife and daughter of a reformatory superintendent where he was confined.

Jesse James Payne, 30, Negro, taken from jail at Madison, Fla., Oct. 12, 1944, and shot to death. He was charged with assault with intent to rape.

Willie Earle, 24, Negro, removed from jail at Pickens County, S.C., Feb. 17, 1947 by a mob, taken across the county line into Greenville county and lynched.

Caleb Hill, 28, Negro, taken from Irwinton, Ga., jail, beaten and shot to death May 30, 1949.

George W. Lee, 51, Negro, shot to death May 7, 1955, at Bezoni, Humphreys County, Miss., after he refused to withdraw his name from voting list.

Lamar D. Smith, 63, Negro, shot down on lawn of Lincoln County Courthouse at Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 6, 1955. Smith had been encouraging others of his race to qualify as voters.

RECORDS SHOW 4733 LYNCHINGS

Data Compiled by Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Although lynchings have about reached the vanishing point in recent years, Tuskegee institute records show 4733 persons have died from mob action since 1882.

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27a 1959

TRI- STATE DEFENDER

9537
POPLARVILLE, MISS. (CASE) ✓

Negro Newspaper Faced With Libel Action For \$1,000,000

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP) — The Tri-State Defender, a Negro weekly newspaper published in Chicago, faces a million dollar libel suit filed in behalf of the 34-year-old white woman whose alleged rape led to the lynching last month of Mack Charles Parker.

Atty. Lawrence Arrington filed the suit in federal district court here Wednesday. It bore the title "Mrs. June Walters vs. the Robert Abbott Publishing Co."

The petition said the newspaper is widely distributed in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi.

In Chicago, publisher John H. Bengtson, said he would have no comment until he is served a brief of the suit.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro truck driver, was dragged from jail at Poplarville during the pre-dawn hours of April 25. His bullet-riddled body was found nine days later in the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La.

The victim had picked Parker from a 25-man lineup as her attacker. She said she was positive about the identification.

Her suit claimed her reputation was done irreparable harm by a story published in the Tri-State Defender. The story bore the headline: "Claim Woman Cried Rape to Hide Secret Love Tryst."

The story, according to the suit, quoted an unidentified white man as saying he was the woman's lover and that the night of Feb. 24 she kept a tryst with him and made up the rape story to cover up.

The bill of declaration quoted the Tri-State Defender of giving this account of what happened

the night of Feb. 24:

The white woman and her husband and 5-year-old daughter were returning to their home in Petal, Miss., when their car broke down. While the husband went for help, the woman's white lover appeared and transferred her and the little girl to his car then drove into the wood for the tryst.

(K)

NAACP Branch in
N. Y. City Dept.

NEW YORK — Isidore Gossan has been elected president of the newly-formed New York City Department of Welfare branch of the NAACP — the first unit of the Association to be organized within a governmental agency. It is the only organization in the department open to all employees regardless of position, race, religion, sex, national origin, or military status, according to Thomas Allen who served as general chairman of the organizing committee.

A fast blow on the chest may start a heart beating after it has been stopped, an Oregon physician said this week.

Writing in the current (July 11) Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. John T. Brandenburg, Medford, reported a case of cardiac arrest — in which the

Presbyterian Museum To Open

PHILADELPHIA — A \$100,000 museum near Abiquin, New Mex., will be dedicated and formally opened to the public at 1:30 p. m. Saturday. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church U. S. A., and former president of the National Council of Churches, will deliver the main address.

The museum is located on Ghost Ranch Conference Center, which belongs to the Board of Christian Education. The conference center is on Highway 84, about 55 miles northwest of Santa Fe.

Ghost Ranch was given to the Board of Christian Education in 1955 by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pack for utilization in the teaching enterprise of the United Presbyterian church. It is used primarily as a center for training leadership as well as for teaching routine religious activities.

The most frequently reported means of treating cardiac arrest is by opening the chest and massaging the heart. However, this must be done within four minutes. If the brain is without blood for more than four minutes, irreparable damage will occur.

Dr. Brandenburg's patient was a 64-year-old man who suffered a heart attack on the golf course. Shortly after he arrived at the hospital, he suddenly announced that he was "passing out."

No pulse could be felt and heart tones that had been clearly heard a minute before were absent. "A diagnosis of death due to cardiac arrest was made and thoughts of immediate thoracotomy were entertained," Dr. Brandenburg said. However, he remembered that other doctors had advised chest blows, and he struck three blows with his clenched fist.

"Just after the third blow, to my delighted surprise," Dr. Brandenburg said, "a strong, but very irregular pulse was felt which soon became regular."

The total period of cardiac arrest was less than one minute. About 10 seconds after the return of his pulse, the patient regained consciousness with the comment, "I must have passed out."

The patient was treated routinely and recovered uneventfully.

Presbyterian Museum To Open

LYNCHING

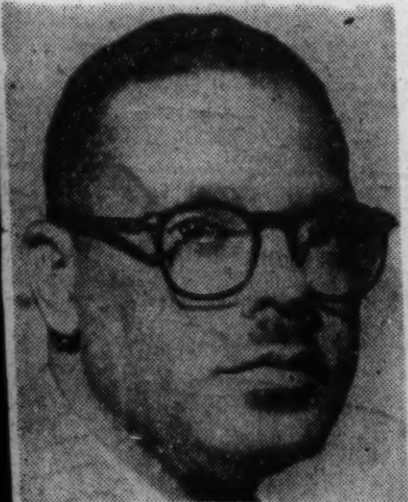
America's Disgrace by L.F. Palmer Jr.

*Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-18-59*

Why is an anti-lynch bill necessary? Why have lynchings diminished? What kind of hatred inspires lynchings? What were the most significant lynch cases? What is a lynching? Where will the next lynching most likely take place?

Defender Publications has assigned one of its top writers to survey lynchings during the past fifty years, and to get answers on questions about lynchings.

Be sure to follow this series coming soon in the Defender Publications (Chicago Daily Defender, National, Chicago Defender, Michigan Chronicle, and the Tri-State Defender).



Lutrelle F. Palmer, Jr. is the editor and general manager of the Defender Publications' Tri-State Defender (Memphis). Palmer, along with a photographer went into Mississippi to get the facts in the Mack C. Parker case. They helped a witness to escape to Chicago to tell the truth. Palmer was the director of the news bureau at Fisk University before joining the Tri-State Defender. He has served as a reporter with the Chicago Defender, the California Eagle, and has been cited by the Chicago Newspaper Guild for feature writing.

EXCLUSIVE IN THE DEFENDER PUBLICATIONS

9475

When Is A Murder A Lynching?

The Record, As Compiled By Tuskegee Institute, Indicates

A Confused Definition; Some Murders Are
Called Lynch Without Proper Qualification

Tom Karsell In The Louisville Courier-Journal

THE RECENT mob murder of a rape suspect who was taken from a Mississippi jail raises a curious question of definition.

What exactly is a lynching?

Not just a brutal killing, apparently, with elements of mental and physical torture inflicted by several persons upon one.

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Tuskegee Institute, an all-Negro Alabama college, has become the authority on lynchings in the United States and is most frequently quoted by newspapers as listing just what killing is and what is not a lynching.

But Tuskegee's definition seems nearly as confused as Webster's. If Tuskegee's definition of a lynching is to be accepted, then Kentucky—and undoubtedly other states—had a lynching only shortly before Mississippi's latest one.

Webster defines lynching like this: "To inflict punishment, especially death, upon, without the forms of law, as when a mob captures and hangs a suspected person."

Tuskegee, which says Mississippi has had four "lynchings" since 1952, defines it like this:

"There must be legal evidence that a person was killed. That person must have met death illegally. A group (three or more persons) must have participated in the killing. The group must have acted under the pretext of service to justice, race or tradition."

With Tuskegee's definition in mind, consider the case of Kentuckian Woodrow Smith, a 42-year-old Flat Lick coal mine operator who was shot down in April by seven bullets.

Since the shooting, seven United Mine Workers pickets have been arrested and are to be tried in the Knox County circuit court June 22.

A confession given state police by one of the men arrested implicates others in the group. Clearly, the killing was one that involved a labor dispute. Clearly, the mine workers

established number.

¶ The motives of these men cannot possibly be known by Tuskegee.

So this is another case of a frightful murder, but it certainly lacks Tuskegee's elements for a lynching.

Tuskegee also notes Lamar D. Smith as a lynch victim. Smith was gunned down in Brookhaven, Miss., Tuskegee says, for assisting Negroes to register and vote.

Three white farmers "were suspected," Tuskegee observes. "Suspected" seems a slim means of pinning a lynch label on them.

THE CONFUSION REMAINS

Surely no one can defend these murders, and it is a fact that they were almost universally condemned, not only by the rest of the nation but by Mississippians as well.

But murder is one thing and "lynching" is quite another, although it's difficult to know exactly how a lynching is to be defined.

The action of a few men—fewer than three—or even three, hardly constitutes the popular picture of "an angry mob" most of us think of when we consider lynching.

Perhaps a better definition of lynching is needed. Or all killings that fit Tuskegee's definition should be listed. It seems hardly right to list as lynchings only those which happen in certain localities.

DEPARTURE FROM THE RULE

Curiously, the three Mississippians Tuskegee lists as lynch victims since 1952—prior to the last lynching—don't fit Tuskegee's definition.

In the case of the brutal murder of Emmett Louis Till, two factors are missing, according to trial testimony and newspaper accounts:

¶ Death never was established by law. No identification was ever made of a body pulled from a Mississippi river.

¶ There is no evidence to indicate more than two men took the Till boy from the home of his uncle.

While there can be no real doubt that the boy was horribly murdered, still the Tuskegee definition of lynching cannot be stretched to include the Till case.

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Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
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June 6-7-69 P. 2-B
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have a long tradition of loyalty to their cause. And there is considerable indication that they believe in the justice of their action.

By Tuskegee's definition, that Kentucky killing meets all the specifications for a lynching.

In the popular mind, "lynching" seems to imply torture, minority (at least) community approval of a murder and perhaps subsequent acquittal of the killers.

So "lynching" is certainly an ugly word. Yet, by Tuskegee's definition, many, many gang killings, not to mention the somewhat more informal teen age gang killings of mugging victims by hoodlums adhering to their own brutal codes, must be lynchings. So also are labor violence victims killed within Tuskegee's definition of lynching, yet they don't show up on Tuskegee's annual listing of lynch victims.

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WHEN IS MURDER A LYNCHING

ADVERTISER Sun. 6-7-59 p.2b

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'Vigilante' Suspect Calm at Murder Scene

NEWBURY, Vt., Oct. 16 (UPI).—An accused "vigilante" slayer of a dairy farmer went along with the jury Saturday to a bridge where the victim allegedly was thrown into the Connecticut River.

Robert Welch, 46, a school janitor charged with slaying Orville Gibson to the point of murder, showed no emotion as he stood on the span and looked down into waters separating Vermont and New Hampshire.

Run 10-11-59
RESPECT STATE LINE

Sheriff's officers were careful not to let any of the eight men or four women jurors step across the State line which would have put them out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Gibson disappeared from his farm on New Year's eve, 1957, and his body was found in the river 85 days later, his hands tied behind his knees.

Vermont Attorney General Frederick Reed indicated Friday at the murder trial opening that the State believes Welch was one of the instruments of "vigilante action" against Gibson after he beat up his hired hand.

RURAL 'PEYTON PLACE'

Newbury is something of a rural "Peyton Place," a village of 200 with perhaps 1000 scattered on surrounding farms. It is a place where one man's affairs are everyone's.

The jury was taken first to the farm from which Gibson was kidnaped. The jurors walked into the big cattle barn where Gibson allegedly was overpowered while doing the morning chores.

The farm was the beginning of Gibson's troubles here. He picked it up for only \$4000 when a mortgage was foreclosed on its previous owner and built it into a property worth 10 times that much. People here resented that and it grew into a deep dislike when Gibson proved to be a cold and aloof man.

WELCH TOURS FARM

Welch went into the barn, too. He is free on \$40,000 bail and was not required by the court to make

the tour, but he came along voluntarily with his lawyers and let the jury note his lack of emotion at the places where the violence occurred.

After the inspection, the jury went on a sight-seeing trip of the magnificent Vermont foliage. The trial resumes with introduction of the first evidence Monday at the County Courthouse in Chelsea.

In his opening statement Friday, Reed said Welch and two other men—neither identified—were seen in a car near Gibson's farm that New Year's eve, shortly before Gibson started morning chores.

BEAT HIRED HAND

A week before, on Christmas Day, Gibson had severely beaten a much smaller man, his hired hand, over spilling two cans of milk.

"A definite animosity developed toward Orville Gibson," said Reed, "with some kind of vigilante action against him."

He did not enlarge on that. It has not come out so far in the trial, but it is common knowledge here that a group of men gathered that Dec. 31 in a drinking session and discussed punishment of Gibson for the beating of Eri Martin, his hired hand.

Police Reopen Vigilante Case

MONTPELIER, Vt. Oct. 31 (UPI)—State police today reported a "full-scale investigation" of the "vigilante" slaying of farmer Orville A. Gibson of Newbury, and gave his brother-in-law a second lie detector test.

Freeman A. Placey of Newbury was brought to state police headquarters here yesterday.

Placey was a key prosecution witness at the trial of school janitor Robert O. Welch, 46, of Newbury which ended with a directed verdict of innocent. The case against a second defendant was

dropped for lack of evidence. The state called it a "vigilante" action.

2 DEFENDANTS FREED IN 'VIGILANTE' DEATH

CHELSEA, Vt., Oct. 15 (UPI)—Vermont's "vigilante" murder case ended abruptly today when the judge acquitted the defendant without hearing a defense witness.

Robert O. Welch, a 46-year-old school janitor, won the directed verdict from Superior Judge Natt L. Divoll Jr. The indictment against the second defendant in the case, Frank W. Carpenter, 44, was dismissed by the State Attorney General.

Mr. Welch, of Newbury, and Mr. Carpenter, of West Newbury, were charged with first-degree murder in the slaying on Dec. 31, 1957, of Orville A. Gibson, 47, a dairy farmer.

The state said Mr. Gibson had been dragged from his barn, beaten, bound and thrown alive into the Connecticut River.

Six days earlier, on Christmas Day, Mr. Gibson beat his hired man, Eri Martin, 57, for spilling two cans of milk. This angered the community, and Attorney General Frederick Reed told the jury that Mr. Gibson had been the victim of "vigilante action."

The state rested its case yesterday after three days of testimony.

Vermont Reopening 'Dignified' Lynching

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
sat. 10-31-59
Public Pressure Forces State To Act; Governor Invites FBI

NEWBURY, Vt. (UPI)—A new investigation into the "vigilante" murder of an unpopular farmer began here today at the order of Atty. Gen. Frederick M. Reed.

Reed yesterday requested the state police to review the entire case and search for new clues in an effort to track down the persons responsible for the slaying of Orville A. Gibson.

At the same time, Gov. Robert T. Stafford announced that he had asked for the aid of several FBI agents in the case. He said the FBI had "participated in the early phase of the investigation" but added that he had no details.

The governor acted a day after eight Orange County residents submitted a special petition to him requesting a thorough investigation by state officials. If this was not carried out, the petitioners said they would ask for an investigation by the U. S. Senate into Vermont's affairs.

Gibson disappeared from his farm here on New Year's Eve, 1957. His bound body was found in the Connecticut River three months later.

Two men were arrested and charged with murder in the case but was subsequently freed on a directed verdict of innocent after the prosecution presented what was termed "scanty" evidence. Murder charges against Frank W. Carpenter, the second man, were then dismissed.

During Welch's trial the state said the Gibson slaying was apparently a "community affair."

Gibson was widely disliked in the small town because of his violent temper and specifically because he severely beat a hired hand who had spilled two cans of milk. It was only a week after this incident that he disappeared.

Inquiry Renewed In Gibson Case

State Police Begin Again The Questioning Of Vermont Villagers

Memphis Press
By United Press International
NEWBURY, Vt., Oct. 31.—State police Saturday reopened the Orville Gibson case, 22 months to the day after the dairy farmer was dragged from his barn and lynched by "vigilantes" in this tiny hamlet.

Gibson was kidnaped and slain Dec. 31, 1957, the day he was to have answered a police complaint that he beat his hired man.

State police began again the questioning of villagers and farmers and a number of Newbury folk were brought to the

state capital, Montpelier, for lie detector tests. Among them was Freeman Placey, brother-in-law of Gibson's widow.

Mrs. Evalyn Gibson, still puzzled and "under a terrible strain," said she expected to take another lie test and added, "I guess there'll be others."

Took Lie Tests

Mrs. Gibson and Placey took lie tests in April, 1958, after Gibson's body was found floating in the Connecticut River. Among others who took the tests then, police said, some swallowed tranquilizers to avoid possible detection.

Gibson, 47, vanished from his barn the morning of Dec. 31, 1957. Eighty-five days later his body was found in the Connecticut River. He had been bound hand and foot with rope which Robert O. "Ozzie" Welch admitted was his.

Welch, 46, the Newbury school janitor and volunteer athletic coach, was tried for murder and won a directed verdict of acquittal earlier this month. The only evidence against him was the rope and testimony of a country doctor who placed him and three other men, unidentified, in a car parked near the Gibson farm before the slaying. State Atty. Gen. Frederick Reed then dropped the indictment of another suspect, Frank W. Carpenter, 43, of West Newbury, for lack of evidence.

Pricked by their own New England consciences and a Mississippi newspaper editorial calling the Gibson slaying a "polite lynching," eight Orange County residents petitioned Thursday for a renewed investigation.

Unanimous Demand
Townpeople were almost unanimous in demanding the

FBI enter the case officially. To do so, it must be established that Gibson was alive when his body hit the water and he may technically have been taken across the state line to New Hampshire. The Connecticut divides the two states.

The question is being mulled by the Justice Department.

Mrs. Gibson left the big farm after the slaying and moved in with the Placeys. She said she still could not understand why her husband was slain.

The state charged that Welch and Carpenter were tools of "vigilante action" against Gibson after his hired man, Eri Martin, 57, accused him of beating him Christmas night for spilling milk. Mrs. Gibson said Martin fell.

Janitor Cleared In Vermont Case

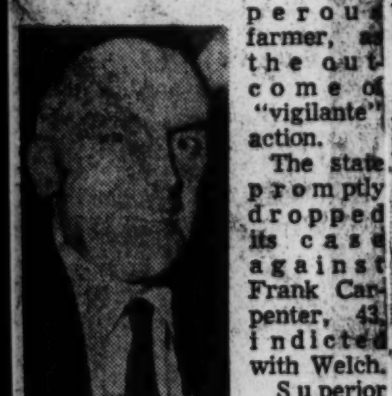
Memphis Tenn. Evidence Is Inconclusive

Against Man Charged In Farmer's Death

By the Associated Press

CHELSEA, Vt., Oct. 15.—

Robert O. Welch, 46-year-old country school janitor, won acquittal Thursday by a directed verdict on a charge he murdered Orville Gibson, a prosperous farmer, as the outcome of "vigilante" action.



Robert Welch

The state promptly dropped its case against Frank Carpenter, 43, indicted with Welch. Superior Judge Natt L. Divoll Jr. told a jury of eight men and four women the crime had not been connected with Welch in the state's evidence. Defense counsel Henry Black asked for the directed verdict without presenting any evidence or testimony.

Martin Had Spilled Milk

Carpenter, who was to have been tried at a later date, was a spectator at Welch's trial.

Testimony began on Monday. Gibson's trussed body was found in the Connecticut River three months after he vanished Dec. 31, 1957.

The previous Christmas Day he had beaten his frail, hired hand, Eri Martin, 59, for spilling two cans of milk in Gibson's dairy barn in the hamlet of Newbury.

Community feeling built up and there was talk of tar and feathers and giving Gibson a "dose of his own medicine," testimony revealed.

Key prosecution testimony was that Welch and Carpenter were seen in an automobile near the Gibson place the morning he disappeared.

Another state exhibit was a piece of rope with which Gibson had been tied. Witnesses said Welch admitted the rope was his.

Concerning Welch's presence near the Gibson farm, the court said:

"There was no proof Welch was an active participant in the planning or in the crime."

Of the rope, Judge Divoll said: "There was no evidence as to where the rope had come from, which meant the rope evidence was inconclusive."

Atty. Gen. Frederick Reed said after Thursday's developments he might not have proceeded with the Welch prosecution if he had been free to decide the question himself.

'Definitely Happy'

Welch's wife and children rushed up and kissed him on hearing the verdict. Welch told newsmen he was "definitely happy."

Although the jury was locked up each night, Welch drove back to Newbury in his own car and did his chores as school custodian. He and Carpenter had been at liberty in \$40,000 bail each.

The trial turned out to be a sort of community affair. Each day everyone connected with the case ate lunch in the basement of a nearby church. The town's only restaurant closed several days before the trial started.

ACCUSED OF VIGILANTE ACTION

2 Freed Of Charges As Judge Directs Acquittal In Farmer's Slaying Case

CHELSEA, Vt. (AP)—Robert O. Welch, 46, a country school janitor, won acquittal Thursday by directed verdict on a charge he murdered Orville A. Gibson, a prosperous farmer, as the outcome of vigilante action.

The state dropped its case against Frank W. Carpenter, 43, indicted with Welch.

Superior Court Judge Natt L. Divoll Jr. told a jury of eight men and four women the crime had not been connected with Welch in the state's evidence. Defense counsel Henry Black asked for the directed verdict without presenting any evidence or testimony.

Carpenter, who was to have been tried at a later date, was a spectator at Welch's trial. Testimony began on Monday in a clean, white century-old courthouse in a valley which marks this rural town.

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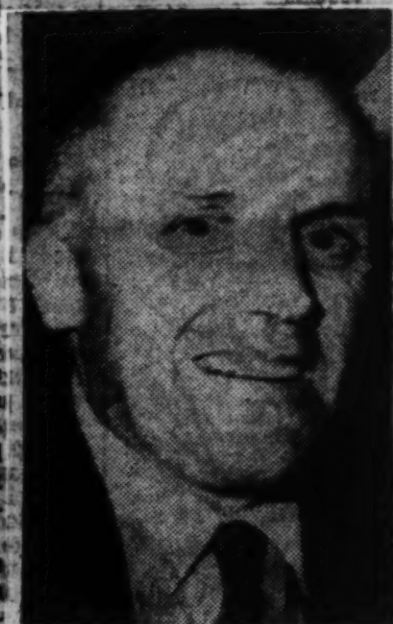
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Atty. Gen. Frederick M. Reed said he might not have proceeded with the Welch prosecution if he had been free to decide the question himself but that he had no choice.

When the foreman rose to announce the directed verdict, Welch stood up and listened. The crowd of 75 spectators, mostly women, sat in silence. They had driven 40 miles from Newbury each day



ROBERT O. WELCH

Wins Acquittal

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FRANK CARPENTER

Free Of Charges

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everyone connected with the case ate lunch in the basement of a nearby church. The town's only restaurant closed for the winter several days before the trial started. Ladies of the church served.

The jury was screened off by a big curtain, and opposing counsel had tables of their own.

Two long tables were set up to accommodate the spectators and newsmen.

See Over

9467

9467

FBI May Step Into Lynching

*Jackson Daily News p.1
Dat. 10-24-59*

Yankee 'Vigilante' Slaying Examined

CHELSEA, Vt., (UPI) — The FBI may step into the "vigilante" slaying of wealthy farmer Orville A. Gibson, it was reported today.

The FBI said that the U. S. Justice Department had been asked for a decision on possible FBI entry into the New Year's Eve, 1957, murder on the grounds that Gibson's abductors crossed a state line before throwing him into the Connecticut River.

Robert O. Welch, a school janitor from Newbury, Gibson's home town, was acquitted of the slaying a week ago. Another defendant, Frank W. Carpenter of Newbury, had charges dropped against him.

Authorities said Gibson was thrown into the river while still alive from a bridge connecting Newbury with Haverhill, N. H. That would mean the kidnapers crossed a state line with their victim since the river is part of New Hampshire.

Vermont State Police were still conducting an investigation into the slaying, on orders of State Public Safety Commissioner William H. Baumann.

"What we really need now is public cooperation," said Baumann. He said he would give the FBI "every cooperation possible" should it enter the case. The FBI had contacted him concerning the case, he said.

It was generally believed that Gibson was slain by a group of men who were incensed by the dairy farmer's alleged beating of a handyman and anti-social behavior with townsfolk.

Northern Writer Agrees 'Lynching' Depends On Area

*Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Mon. 10-19-59*

MONTPELIER, Vt., (UPI) — A stinging editorial in a Southern newspaper which charged the North with a double standard in regard to lynchings, was reported by at least one Yankee newspaperman.

Burlington Sunday News Columnist Fred Richmond said in his column that the death of Newbury farmer Orville A. Gibson, 49, was "a lynching pure and simple."

Before and during the trial, state officials appeared to avoid use of the term "lynching." The Gibson case was called at various times a "community" or "vigilant killing."

Editor James Ward of the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News said last Friday in a front page editorial

Ward charged there were no editorials on the Gibson slaying and the trial of a man accused in the murder received little publicity. The defendant, Robert O. Welch was freed on a directed verdict of innocence because of what was termed "scanty" evidence.

Richmond said in his column much the same thing as Ward. "If it had happened in the Deep South to a Negro, there is no doubt in my mind that many residents of Newbury would point a finger of shame at the South," he wrote.

The state contended during the trial last week that Gibson was killed partially because he severely beat a hired hand and because

of a general animosity towards him. He was described as "cantankerous" and "hot tempered."

Gov. Robert T. Stafford said last night he felt the directed verdict of innocent was "probably... the right thing." He and Atty. Gen. Frederick M. Reed, who personally prosecuted the case, emphasized that the case was by no means closed.

Gibson vanished from his farm New Year's Eve 1957. His bound body was found three months later in the nearby Connecticut River.

that if Gibson had been killed in Mississippi there would have been: "Screams, shouts, tears, moaning, plate passing church revivals over a dead body. There would be world prayer meetings, public statements would be issued, saint-hood sought for the deceased. Television cameras would be grinding. The South would be deplored. Oh, tears would mix with ink in editorials through out the world."

A Vermont Lynching Stirs No Interest

The Jackson [Miss.] Daily News

UP IN Vermont, 47-year-old dairy farmer, Orville A. Gibson, was lynched by a vigilante gang.

This happened Dec. 31, 1957—nearly two years ago—but those fast-moving, swift-thinking, finger-pointing Pulitzer prize-winning Yankee editors hid the body all this time. They were too busy writing about Southern injustice and bigotry and the divine law of the land.

Finally it oozed to the country that Robert O. (Ozzie) Welch, 46, a Newbury school janitor, and Frank W. Carpenter, 44, of West Newbury, were charged with dragging Gibson from his barn, beating him, binding him and tossing his warm body into the Connecticut River.

This week trial was held.

Verdict: Welch won acquittal on a directed verdict without any defense witness called. The indictment against Carpenter was nolle prossed by the state attorney general.

Sat. 10-24-59
HOW much news attention did this dramatic piece of human behavior receive? Very little.

Did the lynching scarekeepers at Tuskegee Institute record this death? Nary a squeak.

Did the FBI get summoned into Chelsea? Not a word about that.

Did the nation's press weep tears over the reign of terror in Vermont? We haven't seen a single editorial on the subject.

Did the social reformers and "uplift" societies swing into action and demand justice?

Was the President of the United States asked to send troops into Chelsea? Was the President asked to comment on this crime at his regular press conference? Two more negatives.

These are elementary observations. Chelsea, Vermont, is too distant from the editorial offices of the *Jackson Daily News* for us to offer any solutions to that community's problems. We do not pose as experts on such distant affairs, especially when the body was hidden so expertly by our more brilliant brothers of journalism in the refined, dignified, well-behaved, law-abiding area of the educated East.

Yet, somehow the case invites further study.

Why was this lynching so nice, quiet and smooth?

HAD this same incident involved a Negro rapist in Mississippi what could be expected? Oh, there would be screams, shouts, tears, moaning, plate-passing church revivals over a dead body. There would be world prayer meetings, public statements issued, sainthood sought for the deceased. Television cameras would be grinding. The South would be deplored. Oh, tears would mix with ink in editorials throughout the

world.

The contrast is obvious. The contrast is thundering.

When a band of hot-headed Vermont night riders go around knocking off their fellow citizens you must admit they are quiet, gentle, smooth, clean and clever little bigots.

You would think Orville A. Gibson didn't beg for his life. You would think, from news accounts, he didn't even bleed. How sweet this Vermont lynching!

And, if the unbalanced news treatment accorded the Vermont lynching as compared with a dead rapist in the South isn't a case of gross hypocrisy, will someone please unearth one.

One little question for the AP and UPI, please. What is the status of the case of the dead Negro rapist named McClelland found floating in the Missouri River at Kansas City about three weeks ago?

JURY HEARS EVIDENCE IN 'LYNCH' CASE Jan. 10-12-59 Janitor Accused In New England 'Vigilante' Death

CHELSEA, Vt. (UPI) — A jury today hears the first direct evidence against a school janitor accused of murder in the so-called "community" slaying of a wealthy Newbury farmer.

On trial for his life was Robert O. Welch, 46, one of two men the state claims killed Orville A. Gibson, 47, who disappeared on New Year's Eve of 1957. His body, bound hand and foot, was found 85 days later in a river.

The second defendant, Frank W. Carpenter, 43, who was indicted with Welch, will be tried later.

The jury of eight men and four women visited the Gibson farm Saturday to view the scene of the alleged vigilante slaying of the prosperous dairy farmer who aroused a town's anger by beating his frail hired hand.

The worker, Eri Martin, was kicked and punched by Gibson for spilling two cans of milk. He was expected to be a key witness in the trial.

'COMMUNITY ANGER'

State Atty. Gen. Frederick Reed indicated in an opening statement last Friday that the state believes Welch was one of the instruments of community anger.

"A definite animosity developed toward Orville Gibson," Reed said "with some kind of vigilante action against him."

Though he did not elaborate on this, it is common knowledge that a group of men met that Christmas week and discussed punishing Gibson, who had irritated many people on various occasions.

After Gibson disappeared, 62 persons were given lie detector tests. It was later found, when many showed no reactions to key questions, that there had been an unusually large sale of tranquilizer drugs at the local drug store.

Apparently these were used by some to avoid telling what they knew of the crime, according to officials.

Rope Not Tie To Crime

Janitor Wins Acquittal In Vigilante Slaying Louisville, Ky. By The Associated Press

Chelsea, Vt., Oct. 15.—Robert O. Welch, 46-year-old country-school janitor, won acquittal Thursday by directed verdict on a charge of murdering Orville A. Gibson, a prosperous farmer, as the outcome of vigilante action.

The State promptly dropped its case against Frank W. Carpenter, 43, who was indicted with Welch.

Superior Judge Natt L. Divoll, Jr., told a jury of eight men and four women that the State's evidence had failed to connect Welch with the crime. Defense counsel Henry Black asked for the directed verdict without presenting any evidence or testimony.

Carpenter, who was to have been tried at a later date, was a spectator at Welch's trial. Testimony began Monday in a century-old courthouse in this rural town.

Gibson's Trussed Body Was Found In River

Gibson's trussed body was found in the Connecticut River three months after he vanished December 31, 1957.

Christmas Day he had beaten his frail hired hand, Eri Martin, 59, for spilling two cans of milk in Gibson's dairy barn in the hamlet of Newbury.

Community feeling built up, and there was talk of tar and feathers and giving Gibson a "dose of his own medicine," testimony revealed.

Key prosecution testimony was that Welch and Carpenter were seen in an automobile near the Gibson place the morning he disappeared.

Another State exhibit was a piece of rope with which Gibson had been tied. Witnesses said Welch admitted the rope was his.

Concerning Welch's presence near the Gibson farm, the court said:

"There was no proof Welch was an active participant in the planning or in the crime."

Of the rope, Judge Divoll said: "There was no evidence as to where the rope had come from, which meant the rope evidence was inconclusive."

Welch sat chewing gum at his counsel's table when the foreman rose to announce the directed verdict. He stood up. The crowd of 75 spectators, mostly women, sat in silence. They had driven 40 miles from Newbury each day to listen to the testimony.

Welch's wife and children rushed up and kissed him on hearing the verdict.

Welch Did Chores Nightly During Trial

Although the jury was locked up each night, Welch drove back to Newbury in his own car and did his chores as school custodian. He and Carpenter had been at liberty in \$40,000 bail each.

The trial turned out to be a sort of community affair. Each day everyone connected with the case ate lunch in the basement of a nearby church. The town's only restaurant closed

several days before the trial started.

Women of the church served. The judge sat in a separate compartment.

The jury was screened off by a big curtain, and opposing counsel had tables of their own.

SCHOOL JANITOR WINS ACQUITTAL Murder Suspect Is Found Innocent Jan. 10-16-59.

By CORNELIUS F. HURLEY
CHELSEA, Vt. (AP)—Robert O. Welch, 46, a country school janitor, won acquittal Thursday by directed verdict on a charge he murdered Orville A. Gibson, a prosperous farmer, as the outcome of vigilante action.

The state dropped its case against Frank W. Carpenter, 43, indicted with Welch.

Superior Court Judge Natt L. Divoll Jr. told a jury of eight men and four women the crime had not been connected with Welch in the state's evidence. Defense counsel Henry Black asked for the directed verdict without presenting any evidence or testimony.

Carpenter, who was to have been tried at a later date, was a spectator at Welch's trial. Testimony began on Monday in a clean, white century-old courthouse in a valley which marks this rural town.

FOUND IN RIVER

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The previous Christmas Day he had beaten his frail, hired hand, Eri Martin, 59, for spilling two cans of milk in Gibson's dairy barn in the hamlet of Newbury.

Community feeling built up, and there was talk of tar and feathers and giving Gibson a "dose of his own medicine," testimony revealed.

Key prosecution testimony was that Welch and Carpenter were seen in an automobile near the Gibson place the morning he disappeared.

HAD NO CHOICE

Another state exhibit was a piece of rope with which Gibson had been tied. Witnesses said Welch admitted the rope was his.

Atty. Gen. Frederick M. Reed said he might not have proceeded

with the Welch prosecution if he had been free to decide the question himself but that he had no choice.

When the foreman rose to announce the directed verdict, Welch stood up and listened. The crowd of 75 spectators, mostly women, sat in silence. They had driven 40 miles from Newbury each day to listen to the testimony.

Welch's wife and children rushed up and kissed him. Welch told newsmen he was "definitely happy."

Although the jury was locked up each night, Welch drove back to Newbury in his own car and did his chores as school custodian. He and Carpenter had been at liberty in bail.

State Rests World In "Vigilante" Murder Trial Jan. 10-15-59.

CHELSEA, Vt. (UPI) — The state rested its case Wednesday in the "vigilante" murder of Orville A. Gibson, 47, after a county doctor testified he saw the defendant in a car parked near the victim's farm the day he disappeared.

The final witness was Dr. John H. Perry Hooker, 36 of South Newbury, Vt. He testified he was approaching Gibson's farm at Newbury before dawn the day of the slaying and recognized the defendant, Robert O. (Ozzie) Welch 46, sitting in the back seat of a parked car with two or three other men.

Hooker said he was driving to his office in Wells River, Vt., between 3:15 and 3:30 a.m. Dec. 31, 1957, when Welch, 46-year-old Newbury school janitor, turned and faced the headlight. He said he had known Welch 18 years and positively recognized him.

Attorney General Frederick Reed, who called the murder "vig-

ilante action," said the town of Newbury was angered when Gibson beat and severely injured his frail hired hand, Eri Martin, for spilling two cans of milk on Christmas Day, 1957. Reed said the assailants intended only to kidnap Gibson and beat him.

Gibson last was seen at 4 a.m. when he left his house to milk his cows. It was about half an hour after Hooker placed Welch near the scene in the parked car.

Gibson's body was found in the Connecticut River 85 days later.

What Others Think

Sallahassee, Fla. (From The Tampa Times)

You Can't Get Lynched In Vermont

Sallahassee, Fla.

We were rather amazed to learn that lynchings occur only below the Mason-Dixon line. A killing of this type in the New England states is termed a "vigilante slaying." Yet, the results are the same as you might expect to find in a Mississippi-type lynching.

Orville A. Gibson was a rough and ready dairy farmer who had a few friends. The story goes that he beat up a hired hand for sloppy work. This didn't add to his popularity among the "wool hat" element in his area of Vermont.

One day Gibson's trussed body was found in the Connecticut River. Two men were charged with the slaying and brought to trial in an atmosphere which clearly indicated that the sympathy of the community and the court was with them. *Thurs. 10-22-59.*

This week murder charges were dismissed after one of the accused was freed on a directed verdict. The community packed up its dirty linen and went home, content that justice had been served.

Gibson hadn't murdered anybody or raped anyone. But he wasn't liked. That, in Vermont, evidently is excuse enough for a lynching—oh, pardon us—we mean a "vigilante slaying."

This case makes some of the sins of the South seem mild in comparison.

MURDER CASE

School Janitor

Monroe, La. P. 2-B.

Acquitted In Trial

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The trial turned out to be a sort of community affair. Each day everyone connected with the case ate lunch in the basement of a nearby church. The town's only restaurant closed for the winter several days before the trial started. Ladies of the church served.

The jury was screened off by a big curtain, and opposing counsel had tables of their own.

9573

Two Are Cleared in Vermont 'Vigilante' Killing

Time-Union
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Concerning Welch's presence near the Gibson farm, the court said:

"There was no proof Welch was an active participant in the planning or in the crime."

Of the rope, Judge Divoll said: "There was no evidence as to where the rope had come from, which meant the rope evidence was inconclusive."

Atty. Gen. Frederick M. Reed said after today's developments he might not have proceeded with the Welch prosecution if he had been free to decide the question himself.

Welch sat chewing gum at his counsel's table when the foreman rose to announce the directed verdict. He stood up and listened. The crowd of 75 spectators, mostly women, sat in silence. They had driven 40 miles from Newbury each day to listen to the testimony.

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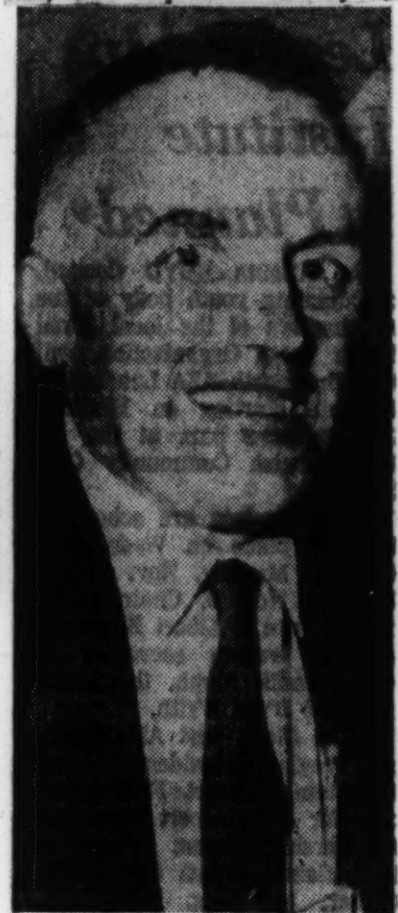
The jury was screened off by a big curtain, and opposing counsel had tables of their own.

Two long tables were set up to accommodate the spectators and newsmen.

Vermont Janitor Acquitted Of 'Vigilante' Slaying Charge

By CORNELIUS F. HURLEY

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Associated Press Wirephoto
HE'S HAPPY

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Police Reopen Probe Of 'Vigilante' Slaying Of Vermont Farmer

NEWBURY Vt., Oct. 31 (UPI).—State Police Saturday reopened the Orville Gibson case, 22 months to the day after the dour diary farmer was dragged from his barn and slain by "vigilantes" in this tiny hamlet.

Gibson was kidnapped and slain Dec. 31, 1957, the day he was to have answered a police complaint that he beat his hired man.

TEST BROTHER-IN-LAW

State police began again the questioning of villagers and farmers and a number of Newbury folk were brought to the State capital, Montpelier, for lie detector tests. Among them was Freeman Placey, brother-in-law of Gibson's widow.

Mrs. Evalyn Gibson, still puzzled and "under a terrible strain," said she expected to take another lie test and added, "I guess there'll be others."

Mrs. Gibson and Placey took lie tests in April, 1958, after Gibson's body was found floating in the Connecticut River. Among others who took the tests then, police said, some swallowed tranquilizers to avoid possible detection.

Gibson, 47, vanished from his barn the morning of Dec. 31, 1957. Eighty-five days later his body was found in the Connecticut River. He had been bound hand and foot with rope which Robert O. (Ozzie) Welch admit-

ted was his. Welch, 46, was tried for murder and won a directed verdict of acquittal earlier this month.

State Attorney General Frederick Reed then dropped the indictment of another suspect, Frank W. Carpenter, 43, of West Newbury, for lack of evidence.

PETITION FOR PROBE

Pricked by their own New England consciences and a Mississippi newspaper calling the Gibson slaying a "polite lynching," eight Orange county residents petitioned Thursday for a renewed investigation.

Townpeople were almost unanimous in demanding the FBI enter the case officially. To do so, it must be established that Gibson was alive when his body hit the water and he may technically have been taken across the State line to New Hampshire.

A Vermont Lynching Stirs No Interest

The Montgomery
The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News

UP IN Vermont, 47-year-old dairy world.

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We haven't seen a single editorial on

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These are elementary observations.

Chelsea, Vermont, is too distant from

the editorial offices of the *Jackson*

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We do not pose as experts on such

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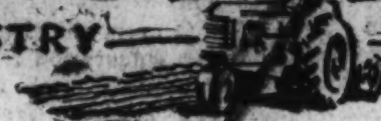
9574

Dublin Courier Herald

OPPORTUNITY

FOR INDUSTRY

FOR AGRICULTURE



DUBLIN, GEORGIA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 19, 1959

We shall watch with a great deal of interest on January 1 to see if this is listed as a lynching, as this yankee editor says.—The South.

Yankee Editor Admits Murder Was Lynching

bury would point a finger of shame at the South," he wrote.

MONTPELIER, Vt. (UPI) — A stinging editorial in a southern newspaper which charged the North with a double standard in regard to lynchings, was supported by at least one Yankee newspaperman.

Burlington Sunday News columnist Fred Richmond said in his column that the death of Newbury farmer Orville A. Gibson, 49, was "a lynching pure and simple." Robert O. Welch was freed in the case last week.

Before and during the trial, state officials appeared to avoid use of the term "lynching." The Gibson case was called at various times a 'community' or 'vigilante' killing.

Editor James Ward of the Jackson, Miss., Daily News, said last Friday in a front page editorial that if Gibson had been killed in Mississippi there would have been:

"Screams, shouts, tears, moaning, plate passing church revivals over a dead body. There would be world prayer meetings, public statements would be issued, sainthood sought for the deceased. Television cameras would be grinding. The South would be deplored. Oh, tears would mix with ink in editorials throughout the world."

Richmond said in his column much the same thing as Ward. "If it had happened in the Deep South to a Negro, there is no doubt in my mind that many residents of New-

MOSCOW, April 25 (AP)—Premier Nikita Khrushchev says President Eisenhower's plan to halt nuclear tests at altitudes up to 30 miles "will not solve the problem." People would be justified in regarding such a ban, alone, "an unfair deal," he added.

Without using words flatly rejecting Eisenhower's proposal of April 13, Khrushchev said the Soviet Union would be satisfied only with an agreement to ban nuclear tests anywhere.

In fact, Khrushchev said he thought "it is quite possible to find such a solution to the problem of ending tests, or the basis of your proposals and ours, as would meet the interests of the nuclear nations as well as those of all the other countries."

(There was no comment from the State Department or the White House in Washington on Khrushchev's statement.)

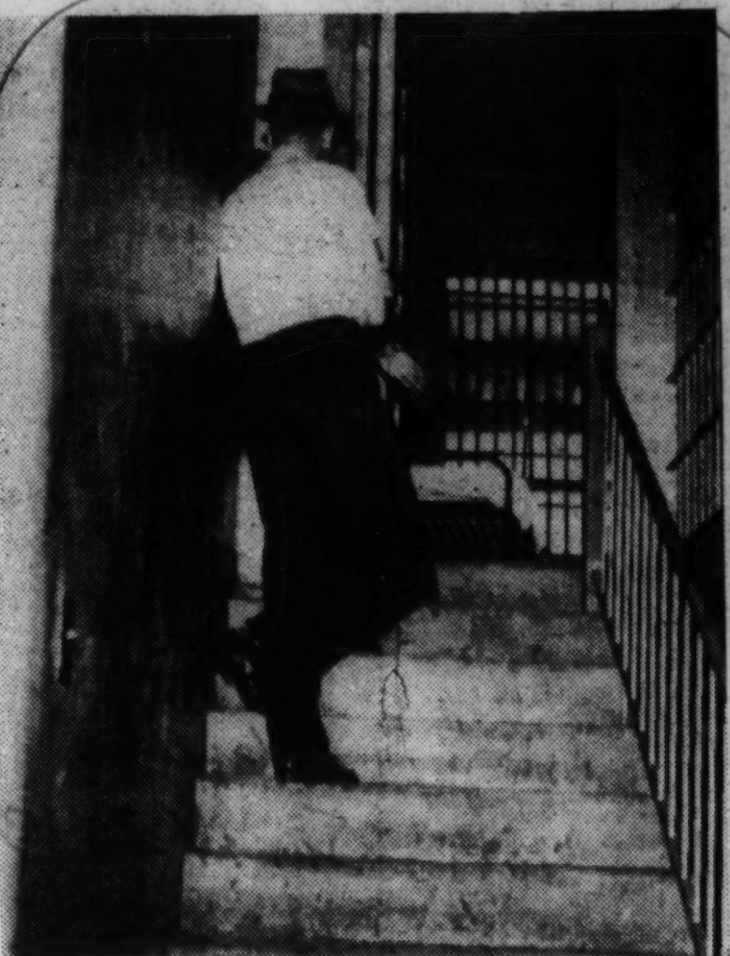
Khrushchev's letter replying to Eisenhower was handed to the State Department yesterday and made public today by the official TASS news agency. A similar message was sent to Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain, who supported Eisenhower's stand.

Ike's Proposal

The President proposed to get the Geneva negotiations on a test ban going again by agreeing first to halt all nuclear explosions under water, on the earth's surface and in the air up to 30 miles. These are the tests that are easiest to detect and cause the most radioactive fallout.

Under this Western plan, underground and space tests would be left for later negotiation.

Khrushchev said he was glad to note that the President in his letter "also holds the view that these talks must not be allowed to fail." The Soviet Premier's entire letter was moderate in tone. "The Soviet government," he continued, "has given most care-



Cell from Which Prisoner Was Dragged

(UPI Telephoto)

Negro Is Seized By Masked Men

Rape Suspect Beaten, Dragged from Jail; Feared Lynching Victim

POPLARVILLE, Miss., April 25 (UPI)—Masked men seized a young Negro, accused of raping a white woman, from the Pearl River County Jail early today, pistol-whipped him and dragged him away screaming.

The fate of the 23-year-old Negro, M. C. Parker, was known nearly 24 hours after the midnight abduction from the unguarded jail. Authorities fear, however, that he was slain.

The terrified Negro was struggling and screaming when about 10 masked and hooded white men dragged him into a waiting car. He was taken from his cell on the second floor of the county courthouse in the middle of this little south Mississippi town, home of the late Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D-Miss), about 12:30 a.m.

If he has been killed, this would be the first lynching in the South in several years, the fourth in Mississippi since 1955. There were suggestions in Congress that the incident would give impetus to a drive for stronger civil rights legislation. By definition, a lynching is the inflicting of punishment by mob violence, without due process of law.

Posse of 100

A posse of up to 100 law enforcement officers including six units of state highway patrolmen and state police acting on orders of Gov. J. P. Coleman sought to follow the abduction trail.

The abduction of Parker occurred on a night of festivity in Poplarville. A gay springtime dance was in progress at nearby Pearl River Junior College, and the masked men drove away in four or five cars unnoticed by townspeople on the streets. Attendants at a nearby hospital gave the alarm.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover ordered a squad of special agents into Poplarville and adjoining



DISCUSSES RAID

Sheriff W. O. Moody tells reporters about the midnight raid on his jail at Poplarville, where an accused rapist was abducted. (AP Wirephoto)

south Mississippi towns seeking leads and information about the case. Hoover pledged use of all FBI crime-detection facilities after Gov. Coleman requested that agency's aid.

In Washington, the White House and Atty. Gen. William Rogers were kept informed about the investigation.

Parker was scheduled to go on

(Continued on Page 2—Column 3)

The principal antiracketeering provisions would require unions to make detailed financial reports which would be open to public inspection, set up procedures for fair elections with secret ballots and a limitation on terms of officers, ban persons convicted of serious crimes from serving as union officials for prescribed periods, control trusteeships by international unions over locals and limit their duration, require employers to make public reports on their activities designed to influence labor disputes through middlemen and in other ways, and fix severe criminal penalties for false reporting and other violations of provisions of the bill.

Key Taft-Hartley changes in the bill would permit replaced strikers to vote in a bargaining election, thus wiping out what union officials and others have termed a "union-busting" Taft-Hartley provision, and legalize pre-hire agreements in the construction industry. Labor long has sought these.

Four important changes were made in the floor debate, one being the adoption of the bill of rights.

The others were insertion of a "hot cargo" amendment to outlaw agreements frequently obtained by the Teamsters Union with truckers whereby the truckers agree not to handle products which the union designates as hot, a provision to require union officials who handle money to observe fiduciary standards, and a provision to ban organizational picketing where the union has lost an election in the last nine months or where the employer has recognized another union.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Navy sent its first combat-ready air-to-surface missile, the Bullpup, to sea today as part of the regular armament.

The first operational missiles were aboard the Carrier Lexington as that ship sailed from Alameda, Calif., for duty in Far East waters.

The missiles will be carried by the FJ4B Fury aircraft, with each plane toting five missiles.

The missile, which is supersonic, is controlled by the plane's pilot. Two flares enable him to

Negro Awaiting Assault Trial Abducted by Mob

(Continued from Page 1)

trial for his life here Monday for the rape of a 23-year-old white mother on a lonely highway the night of Feb. 24.

He had been held in the security of a well-guarded jail at the state capital in Jackson until recently. His attorneys argued un-

successfully this week to change the site of the trial because of high feeling here, and contended that Negroes were excluded from jury lists in Pearl River County.

County law enforcement officers had discounted reports of high feeling, and expressed surprise at the bold abduction.

The use of National Guardsmen to patrol the courthouse area during the trial had been discussed, however, but the suggestion was dropped.

Well Pained

Officers said the abduction apparently was well planned, and the masked men broke into the jail and sheriff's office, secured the keys and seized Parker while cowering other Negroes in adjoining cells with threats upon their lives.

In Jackson, Gov. Coleman said he hopes Mississippi will not be "punished by civil rights legislation" because of the abduction.

"We trust that our citizens won't be punished by civil rights legislation as a result of what a small band of men have done in violation of the law," Coleman said.

The governor said he asked the FBI to help in the case immediately after he was notified of the abduction.

Coleman said he "never expected to see the day" when there would be such mob action in this state and he was doubly sorry about the incident because "the proof of this man's guilt was conclusive. I don't think there is any doubt he would have been convicted."

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson said "a very small number of men have seen fit to take the law into their own hands and thwart the administration of justice in this case. I know the people regret this."

Mississippi Negro leaders were quick to condemn the action.

Princess in Pout At Holiday's End

(Continued from Page 1)

hung back all through the ceremony.

Queen Mother Elizabeth walked ahead to greet the waiting diplomats of the British Commonwealth, not once glancing back at Margaret. When they arrived in Rome, they had gone through the formal welcoming ceremony side by side.

The regal storm, if storm there was, had blown over by the time their Comet jet airliner reached Paris. The queen mother was smiling warmly as she walked down the red carpet from the plane with Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's ambassador to Paris. Princess Margaret followed, smiling and chatting with Lady Jebb.

If marriage is in the wind, Prince Henry is eligible. He is a Protestant out of the German House of Hesse. And Margaret is a Protestant. The prince is unmarried, undivorced. He has money and position. He paints surrealist landscapes of the kind made famous by Salvador Dali's bent watches. Just the same, his pictures sell for plenty at the art shows of London, New York, and elsewhere.

One Rome newspaper said it had it straight from a lady-in-waiting that a marriage between Margaret and Prince Henry would not be displeasing to the British royal family.

U.S. Supplying Greece With Guided Missiles

ATHENS, April 25 (Reuters)—The Ministry of National Defense announced today that the United States is supplying Greece with Honest John and Nike guided missiles.

A ministry spokesman added: "The granting of more modern, longer-range missiles is not excluded in the future. Greece must readjust her armed forces to the needs of atomic warfare."

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REEL 230

Etheridge Met Prince
sports and peppermint blouse

Prince Boatmen

Cathedral Church in Nassau and this is one day it's going to be hard to get into church.

The mellow old Anglican Cathedral, where the Lord Bishop of Nassau, Spence Burton, will conduct the service, will be jammed.

Phillip is going to spend the afternoon relaxing.

But Monday sends him off on another rugged round of functions, mainly concerned with youth activities and dedication of a school before flying to Bermuda.

It is hoped he will consent to have the school named The Prince Philip High School.

FBI Presses Hunt For Mob and Victim

Continued from page 1

would give impetus to a drive for stronger civil rights legislation.

A posse of up to 100 law enforcement officers including six units of state highway patrolmen and state police acting on orders of Gov. J. P. Clement sought to follow the lynch train. The abduction of Parker occurred on a night of festivity in Poplarville. A springtime dance was in progress at nearby Pearl River Junior College, and the lynchers drove away in four or five cars unnoticed by townspeople. Attendants at a nearby hospital gave the alarm.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover ordered a squad of special agents into Poplarville and adjoining South Mississippi towns seeking leads and information about the case. Hoover pledged use of FBI crime-detection facilities.

In Washington, the White House and Attorney General William Rogers were kept informed about the investigation.

Parker was scheduled on trial here Monday on charge of raping a 23-year-old white mother on a lonely highway the night of Feb. 24.

Officers said the abduction apparently was well planned and the lynchers broke into the jail and sheriff's office, took the keys and abducted Parker while cowering other inmates in adjoining cells and threats upon their lives.

C. J. Monday, a Negro charged with murder, was Parker's cell mate. He said the men "swarmed all over" Parker. The truck driver was pistol-whipped, clubbed and hit with a garbage can, Monday said.

"He was yelling to me the whole time," Monday said. "He said, 'Monday are you going to stand there and let them do this to me?' He kept yelling 'Monday, Monday' all the way down the stairs. But there was nothing I could do."

The courthouse and jail, the dominant building in this small South Mississippi town of cattle and tung oil interests, was unguarded when the mob broke into Sheriff Osborne Moody's office through a window, opened a metal cabinet and found the jail keys. The jailer was at his home two blocks away.

Panama Invaded?

PANAMA CITY, Panama — Sources with official connections said Saturday night a force of between 80 and 90 armed men has landed on Panama's Atlantic coast.

The sources said the site of the landing was Puerto Coronado at Mandinga in the San Blas Indian reservation area.

No other details were available.

Over Gulf



—Associated Press Wirephoto

Sheriff Moody

... describes abduction

FBI Hunts Lynch Mob And Victim

Thought Him Safe, 13A

By Herald Wire Services

POPLARVILLE, Miss.

The FBI started a massive two-state search Saturday night for a band of men who seized an accused Negro rapist from his unguarded jail cell.

The raiders left no trace and there was little hope of finding Mack Charles Parker, 23-year-old truck driver. He was accused of having raped a young white mother, who was expecting a second child later this year.

The search concentrated at first in this southern Mississippi area, later spread to southeastern Louisiana.

The terrified Negro was bloody from gashes on his face and head, but was struggling and screaming when about 10 masked and hooded white men dragged him into a waiting car early Saturday. He was taken from his cell on the third floor of the courthouse in this little South Mississippi town, home of the late Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, (D. Miss), about 12:30 a.m.

It was the first lynching the South in several years, and touched off international reaction. There were suggestions in Congress that the incident

Make Pilot Fly Them to Key West

By HARRY CAICEDO

Key West Bureau Chief

KEY WEST — Four members of a Cuban family — headed by a former commander general in Batista's army — hijacked a Havana-bound airliner Saturday and forced the pilot to fly them to Key West.

The quartet — two men and two women — boarded the plane at Varadero, only stop on Cubana Airlines flight 495 from Miami to Havana.

After landing, one of the four — identified as Antonio Rodriguez Diaz, 55, a high army officer of the regime of deposed dictator Fulgencio Batista — unloaded his .45 automatic and distributed the slugs among the plane's eight other passengers.

Diaz was detained by U. S. Immigration authorities, along with his son, S. A. Rodriguez Diaz, 29, the son's wife, Maria, 25, and Gen. Diaz' niece, Margarita Mendoza Cutino, 17.

When the four boarded the plane, passengers said, Cuban government security officers at Varadero searched all the male passengers — including the father and son.

The two women smuggled the guns aboard — bound to their thighs with white gauze.

Passengers gave this account of the incident:

After the plane took off, the two women reached under their full skirts, took out the pistols and handed them to the men.

Gen. Diaz went for-

Mississippi's 578th: Mob Lynches Man In Law's Custody

Journal -
Special to Journal and Guide

(POPLARVILLE, Miss.) — Indications here are that a colored man was dragged out of a jail cell, brutally beaten and handed over to be lynched last Friday night simply because somebody figured that the state would not be able to put the man to death on a rape charge he was to face trial on Monday.

5-1-59
Quietly as it is being kept, the possibility exists that Mack Charles (M. C.) Parker — who is most likely a lynch victim — this is being written — would have subsequently won his freedom had it not been for last Friday night's raid on the county jail here by a masked and armed lynch-bent mob.

THE RAPE charge against Parker would have been applied had he been convicted at the trial which was to have been held Monday. The reason there were no Negroes on the venire from which the investigating grand jury was drawn, neither would there have been any colored citizens on the jury which would have heard the case.

Mississippi law says a person must be a qualified voter to be eligible for jury duty. No colored citizen in this (Pop-

death to ask to be allowed to qualify.

INDICATION THAT the case would go further than a local court had been given when Parker's lawyer asked that the original indictment be quashed because of non-inclusion of colored jurors.

And local officials have said privately that they felt that had Parker been convicted, his case would have been appealed to Federal courts. They made that over-riding a conclusion that over-riding a conclusion (See LYNCHING, Page 2)

Beginning Saturday July 25th

LYNCHING

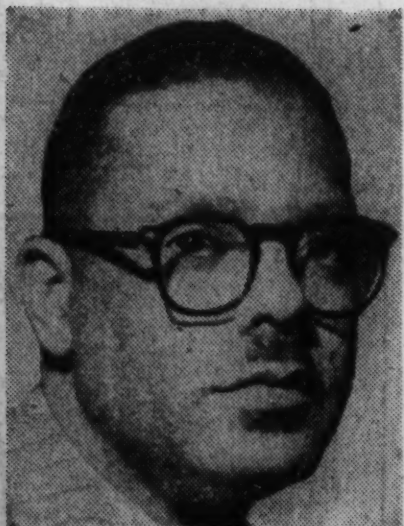
America's Disgrace
by L.F. Palmer Jr.

Why is an anti-lynch bill necessary? Why have lynchings diminished? What kind of hatred inspires lynchings? What were the most significant lynch cases? What is a lynching? Where will the next lynching most likely take place?

Defender Publications has assigned one of its top writers to survey lynchings during the past fifty years, and to get answers on questions about lynchings.

Be sure to follow this series beginning Saturday, July 25th in the Defender Publications (Chicago Daily Defender, National, Chicago Defender, Michigan Chronicle, and the Tri-State Defender.

*Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-25-59
p. 12*



Lutrelle F. Palmer, Jr. is the editor and general manager of the Defender Publications' Tri-State Defender (Memphis). Palmer, along with a photographer went into Mississippi to get the facts in the Mack C. Parker case. They helped a witness to escape to Chicago to tell the truth. Palmer was the director of the news bureau at Fisk University before joining the Tri-State Defender. He has served as a reporter with the Chicago Defender, the California Eagle, and has been cited by the Chicago Newspaper Guild for feature writing.

EXCLUSIVE IN THE DEFENDER PUBLICATIONS

Why Federal Law Necessary . . .

LYNCHING - America's Disgrace



Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

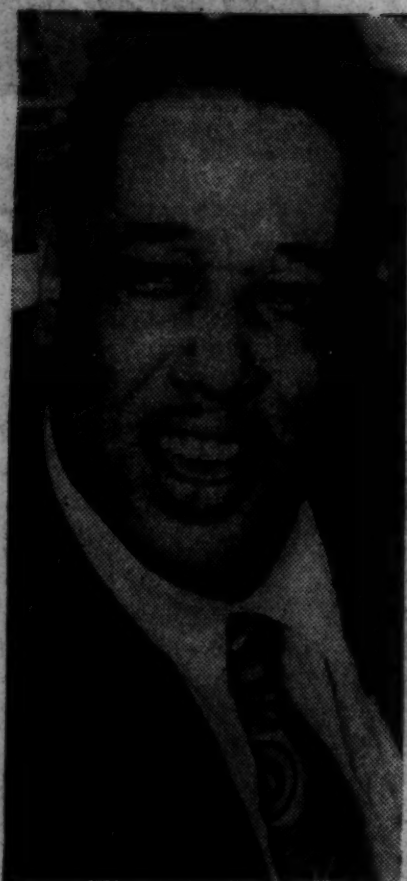


VOL. LV—No. 14

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1959

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO PARTS — PART ONE

Duke Ellington To Lead Billikens



DUKE ELLINGTON, world famous composer, will be top 'Billiken' Saturday, Aug. 1, when he leads 30th annual Parade.

Composer To Greet 500,000

Celebrated composer and jazz musician Duke Ellington will lead the 30th annual Bud Billiken parade, which kicks off promptly at 10 a.m., Saturday, August 1.

The Duke, who has appeared in Billiken parades as guest star before, will be in his first headline role in the mammoth Windy City attraction which draws more than 500,000 spectators.

ELLINGTON FAVORITES

"Mood Indigo," "Sophisticated Lady," "Take the A Train," "Jam with Sam," "C-Jam Blues," "Don't Get Around Much Anymore," "Do Nothing Till You Hear From Me," "In A Sentimental Mood," "Caravan," "Solitude," "I Let A Song Go Out of My Heart" are but a few of the Ellington classics.

Other popular songs by the master tunesmith include "I'm Beginning to See the Light," "It Don't Mean a Thing If It Ain't Got That Swing," "Just Squeeze Me," "I've Got It Bad and That Ain't Good," "Such Sweet Thunder," "Lady Mac," "The Perfume Suite," and "The Telecasters."

Ellington's compositions have universal appeal for "long-hairs" as well as "crew cuts." The Duke's

See ELLINGTON, Page 2

Back Plan To Help Integration

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The House Judiciary Committee beat down southern opposition Wednesday and approved an administration proposal which would make it a federal crime to obstruct court-ordered school desegregation.

The proposed crackdown on ob-

See PLAN, Page 2

Weigh Successor To Arthur Elrod

By JIM FORBES

Who will be the next ward committeeman of the powerful 24th ward?

That is the question being asked in the wake of the death early Wednesday of Arthur K. Elrod who had held the powerful post since World War II.

Will a Negro be selected to succeed Elrod? Or will another white politician get the position?

Benjamin Lewis, alderman of the ward, expressed confidence that a colored person would be named.

However, the matter is not ex-

pected to be decided until sometime over the weekend. It was reliably reported that a meeting of 24th ward bigwigs is set for then.

Elrod, who also was county commissioner, died in his home at 3410 Lake Shore dr. Death was attributed to a heart ailment.

The 24th ward has undergone a population change in the past seven or eight years. Formerly a Jewish community, it now is predominantly Negro.

However, many of ward positions — such as precinct captains — are still held by white persons who no longer live in the area.

The election of Lewis as alderman in April, 1958, was considered a move to recognize the growing might of Negroes on the West-side. Lewis, of 3547 W. 13th st., succeeded Sidney Deutsch who became city treasurer.

The ward has a population of some 75,000 persons, with about 30,000 of them being registered voters.

Considered one of the best Democratic areas in the country, the ward cast 20,602 Democrat votes to 802 for the opposition in the last election.

Considered one of the best Democratic areas in the country, the ward cast 20,602 Democrat votes to 802 for the opposition in the last election.

The only patrolman in the barracks slept peacefully through the robbery sometime Monday night.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (UPI) — State police reported with some embarrassment Tuesday the theft of \$12 in coins from a vending machine in the barracks of the state highway patrol.

The only patrolman in the barracks slept peacefully through the robbery sometime Monday night.



YOUNG GUNMAN — Charles Rosario, 16, of New York City, shown, was shot and killed by off-duty patrolman Walter Downs (pictured below), moments after the boy fired a sawed-off shotgun at a crowd of children at play. Fire of the six he wounded are shown at right. Police officials said Patrolman Downs withdrew the weapon at him.



SHOTGUN VICTIMS — Five of the six youngsters wounded last Wednesday in New York by Carlos Rosario, 16, when he fired into a crowd of children playing at a table at Morrisania housing where they were treated. Left to right, they are: Roberto Maldonado, 7; Jose Campbell, 19. (UPI Telephoto)

Plastic Bags Take Toll Of 79 Infants This Year

United Press International

Seventy-nine infants have been suffocated by plastic bags so far this year, a United Press International count showed last week.

In addition 17 persons have used the bags to commit suicide.

Many agencies and the federal

government have warned parents to keep the thin plastic containers out of the reach of children.

Last month the society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., launched a national advertising campaign in newspapers and over the radio to inform the public about the safe use of the bags, commonly used to package laundry and dry cleaning.

The industry warned that the plastic should never be used as makeshift covers in cribs or playpens or for mattresses or upholstery and should never be given to children as playthings. The bags should be torn or tied in knots and discarded.

Manufacturers have urged congress not to pass hasty legislation against the plastic bags. Spokesmen for the industry say education not legislation is the answer to the problem. Fifteen states and 10 cities have considered legislation against the bags.

The suffocations have been strikingly similar. Many have occurred when the plastic has been placed in cribs to protect mattresses. The victims have died when the thin film clung to their faces, shutting out air.

However, at least two babies

have suffocated when plastic other than the kind used for packaging cut off their breathing. One of these deaths occurred Tuesday at West Haven, Conn., when static electricity drew the plastic lining of a car crib against an infant's mouth. The other happened in New York June 23 when the plastic surface of a mattress cover adhered to an infant's face.

Orders Cut In Rates of Long Distance Calls

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Federal Communications Commission has ordered a reluctant Bell telephone system to cut its rates on long-distance telephone calls by about \$100,000,000 (M) annually.

The FCC said the reduced rates will become effective about mid-September of this year and will apply to calls of more than 300 miles in distance.

The specific rates will be announced in the near future, the commission said.

Editor Urges African Aid To 'Avoid Chaos'

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A newspaper editor Wednesday urged practical help for the new nations emerging in Africa to avoid chaos, which the Communists can exploit.

The recommendation was made by Managing Editor Alfred Friendly of The Washington Post and Times Herald, who recently traveled extensively in Africa.

Friendly said nations like Guinea, Nigeria, Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo particularly need education and dietary help.

Friendly was not optimistic about solution of the race problems in the Southern part of the continent. But he said "the African is going to take over, whether he does it well or poorly . . . the ultimate masters of Africa are going to be Africans."

Rep. Diggs Jr. Files Suit For Divorce

DETROIT — A suit asking the Wayne County Circuit Court to end his marriage of 12 years has been filed by Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., 13th District Democrat.

The suit was suppressed, but it was reported that it contained only "general charges" against Mrs. Juanita Diggs, 31, who was the congressman's secretary before they married.

Mrs. Diggs has filed an answer to the suit, denying the charges in the bill filed by her husband.

The couple, who lives at 505 E. Boston boulevard, have three children, Charles C. Diggs, III, Denise, and Alexis. A hearing on the property was held before the friend of the court Friday. Diggs, 37, was first elected to Congress in 1954 and was re-elected in 1956 and 1958.

He is vice president of the Diggs Enterprises, an organization headed by his father.

Murrow, of TV Fame, Seeks Navy Position

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Radio-TV commentator Edward R. Murrow, who began a year's leave of absence from CBS on July 1, Thursday applied for a Navy commission.

Cmdr. Walter J. Ellis, public information officer of the 3rd Naval District, said that Murrow, 39, filled out papers for the post of public information specialist which carries the rank of commander.

He said Murrow went personally to a recruiting station in Manhattan to apply. The application will be forwarded to the Bureau of Personnel in Washington for consideration.

Murrow could not be reached immediately for comment, but a spokesman in his office confirmed that he had asked for a commission.

The spokesman said that Murrow had never been in the Navy or any other branch of the armed services. Murrow recently has been working on a number of television projects, a spokesman said, and had given no indication to his staff that he wanted to join the Navy.

Murrow announced last February that he was leaving a leave of absence from CBS. He said then that he wanted to refresh his perspective reading a novel and travel abroad, which he was unable to do because of his heavy TV-radio schedule.

Murrow had been doing a weekly TV series called "person-to-person" and a nightly radio program of news and commentary.

A radio show he narrated that dealt with the situation and big business set up a controversy shortly before he took the leave of absence. He had been with CBS since.



JAMES "MUDCAT" GRANT of the Cleveland Indians and his former fiancée, Miss Grace Brown, were photographed shortly after their engagement, last April. Miss Brown is now suing Grant for breach of promise for \$75,000. (UPI Telephoto)

Defender Opens Ledger On Ugliest U.S. Story

Installment I

By L. F. PALMER, JR.

The Defender has opened the American ledger on lynching. Written on its pages in the red blood of 4,734 American victims is the ugliest and most loathsome story in the history of this nation.

It is a story of men turned into savages, of women and children reduced to leering thrill-seekers, shivering with delight at the sight of a helpless human-being receiving unbelievable tortures from a depraved mob.

The story of lynching is the shocking narrative of the brutal rape of justice. It is a sickening/sadistic phenomenon peculiar to the country they call the greatest democracy of them all.

But the act of lynching is far more than a barbaric means of committing murder. It is a menace to the onward march of a young nation with potentials far beyond the depth of imagination. It is a hideous threat to society itself.

HIGH IMPORTANCE
Dr. Arthur F. Raper, a noted authority in this field, put it this way as far back as 1933: "The lynching problem is of high national importance. Until America can discover and apply means to end these relapses to the law of the jungle, we have no assurance that ordered society will not at any moment be overthrown by the blind passion of a potentially ever-present mob."

Another authority, Dr. A. A. Brill, makes a like point and at the same time calls attention to the disturbing after-effects of a lynch party. Recognizing the extreme reactions of the delicate and com-

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the brutal lynching of Mack Charles Parker, the Defender learned from hundreds of letters that the public wanted the answers to some significant questions about the evil. Two of these are: What kind of hatred inspires lynching? Where will the next lynching most likely take place? And there are answers to other questions, all serving to bring into clear focus the need for a strong federal anti-lynch law. This is the first in a series of eight articles written by L. F. Palmer, Jr., an experienced and able Defender newsman. You can play an important role in helping to get an anti-lynch law by signing the letter in this edition and mailing it to your senator or congressman.

Any human mind to this brazen form of mob murder and visualizing the deep impression a lynching makes, Dr. Brill wrote:

PREDICTABLE PATTERN

"Any one taking part in or witnessing a lynching cannot remain a civilized person."

There is a predictable pattern recorded in the American ledger on lynching. The Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute has performed a magnificent service by maintaining a voluminous file on murders by mob. This source fingers 1882 as the year of the first recorded lynching, though there is evidence of lynchings in earlier years.

A few dark weeks ago, America's latest page of depravity was penned in Poplarville, Mississippi. Between the extremes of these 77 years, this despicable design has adhered across the face of our nation like a sinuous snake spitting its poison in every state except six.

A total of 3,451 Negro men, women and children lie in scattered graves today, victims of this savage injustice. Another 1,293 non-Negro victims were caught in the strangle-hold of America's vicious lynch-law. In the case of the Negroes lynched, the pattern has been clear. With few exceptions:

1. The victim was charged with crime — serious or petty;
2. A posse of whites, often with the aid of terrifying bloodhounds, was employed to track the suspect down;
3. Once caught, the accused was subjected to inhuman tortures in an atmosphere of revelry; and
4. Members of the lynch party returned to their varying routines, almost completely assured that they would never be punished for their crimes.

Such has been the pattern of American lynching.

THE BIG QUESTION

Just what is a lynching? What makes seemingly normal-law-abiding citizens cast off their respectability and assume the roles of animals scenting blood? What are some of America's most infamous lynchings on record? What can be done to stop this hideous practice? The answers to these questions — and more — will be revealed in a series of articles of which this is the first. As you pursue with the Defender the American ledger of lynching you will read the case they called "The Blue Eyed Niggers." You will witness the lynching of "The Red-boned Nigger."

You will see an actual photograph of the lynching of a NEGRO WOMAN and HER SON — both hanging by the neck from a bridge as a string of white men, women and children look on in approval.

As you turn the pages of the ledger, you will read how a Negro was burned at the stake — inch-by-inch — from the bottom of his toes to the top of his head. You will shudder at the description of a lynch carnival at which jubilant spectators fought to gain possession of a victim's toe, or finger or ear to keep as a souvenir.

The series will reveal the actual number of lynchings — state by state. Statistics will be presented to show the causes of lynchings and you will read how two women reporters gleefully report a "journalistic scoop" — their eye-witness report of the mob hanging of "the blackest man you ever saw."

(See Picture on Page 2)
(What is a lynching? The second installment of this series will detail the definition of a lynching and explain how Tuskegee experts determine whether a slaying is a lynching or not.)

Tours Arranged For Baptist Unit

Scenic views and tours will be part of the activity when the Baptists gather in San Francisco on Sept. 8 for their 79th annual convention.

The National Baptist Convention, U.S.A. will hold sessions from Sept. 8 through the 13th.

The Rev. J. H. Jackson, president, will head the delegation on its trip to the west. His special will leave LaSalle st. station on Sept. 5 at 1 p.m. Aboard will be his family and Baptists from Indiana, Illinois and the East Coast.

In Kansas City, Mo., delegates from Michigan, Kansas, Missouri

and Nebraska will join the party.

A scenic sight-seeing tour has been arranged in Colorado Springs to visit the "Garden of the Gods," which is famous for its rock formations. The next tour will be the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The group will pass through the Royal Gorge where they will view the world's highest suspension bridge, then move on through the Tennessee Pass where they will reach an altitude of 10,231 feet, then glide down through Eagle River.

See BAPTISTS, Page 3

Why Federal Law Is Necessary...

LYNCHING—America's Disgrace

'Many Meanings' Word Symbol Of Depravity

Installment II
By L. F. PALMER, JR.

Just what is a lynching?

Extremely difficult—if not impossible—to define, the term lynching is octopus-like in meaning.

In Minnesota it is the "killing of a human being by the act or procurement of a mob." North Carolina and

Kentucky law prescribed that a victim must have been in custody of authorities prior to his slaying or no lynching took place. It is simple murder in Virginia.

Frank Shay, in his volume, "Judge Lynch," looks beyond the simple definition of lynching and gives this meaning to the act:

"Behind every lynching, beyond the destruction of the unfortunate victim, is the debasement

tendence were representatives of the press, The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of lynching, the NAACP and other interested parties.

This group examined the entire area of lynching and decided to draw up certain criteria which, in conjunction with the definition cited above, would point clearly toward an actual lynching.

These criteria are:

1. There must be legal evidence that a person was killed.
2. The person must have met death illegally.
3. A group must have participated in the killing.
4. The group must have acted under pretext of service to justice, race or tradition.

Working within the framework of these criteria, Tuskegee researchers have become the nation's watchdog on the national lynch scene.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM

Where did the term, "lynching,"

originate?

It derived from the name of a mild Quaker by the name of Charles Lynch. A Virginia Colonel during the War for Independence, he became known as Judge Lynch and, contrary to popular belief, possessed an ethical code far removed from the savagery of the unholy act which now bears his name.

WOULD'VE OBJECTED

Actually, Judge Lynch, because See LYNCHING, Page 21

Clip, Sign This And Mail It To Your Congressman

Dear

Freedom-loving people in this country of ours, and throughout the world are shocked by the apparent inability of the Justice Department to prosecute members of a Mississippi mob who lynched Mack Charles Parker after abducting him from an unguarded jail.

Although reportedly identity of members of the mob who committed the vicious crime have been turned over to Mississippi authorities, due to the unjust and archaic customs of the state, I have little hope the guilty persons will be apprehended and convicted.

Hence the violations of true democratic and legal principles in the case pose a grave and most disturbing threat to every citizen of this country regardless of race or color. For I know that evil once unleashed does not respect human pigmentation.

Therefore I urge you to support fully a civil rights bill with a clause which will give the Justice Department jurisdiction in such cases.

By doing this you can enhance justice, peace and harmony for all Americans and win greater good-will of other countries.

This matter is of sufficient gravity to demand your immediate action.

Sincerely,

(Signature)

Street and No.

City

State

Illinois Representatives

DISTRICT

1. William L. Dawson
2. Barratt O'Hara
3. William T. Murphy
4. Edward J. Derwinski
5. John C. Kluczynski
6. Thomas J. O'Brien
7. Roland V. Libonati
8. Dan Rostenkowski
9. Sidney E. Yates

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13. Peter F. Mack Jr.
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22. Leslie C. Arends

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26. Paul H. Douglas
27. Everett M. Dirksen



THESE CLIPPINGS, all dealing with lynchings, give a graphic illustration of how mob rule has usurped the law in America. These news accounts tell of lynchings for alleged crimes committed by Negroes, Mexicans and whites. The alleged crimes by the lynch victims range from

charges of murder to "hogging" the road in Mississippi. One article spells out clearly that "another innocent man" is the victim of an angry mob. Another story tells how a Negro was burned at the stake. These horrifying reports magnify the need for a federal anti-lynch bill.

Five Beat Negro To Death In Detroit

DETROIT — A 32-year-old Negro man was beaten to death by five whites Saturday in a street fight following a minor traffic incident, police here reported.

Clyde W. Hardman of suburban Inkster, suffered a broken neck, doctors stated. Police theorized Hardman might have been run over by a car after the beating.

Three men have been picked up for questioning in the attack while two others are being sought. Det. James O. Lawson said.

According to police, Hardman, his cousin, Theadus Darden, 25, and Willie Carpenter, 20, had narrowly missed hitting another auto which halted suddenly in front of them.

Darden, who was driving, said the other car with five white men followed and cut him off when he attempted to make a U turn.

Police stated the five men jumped out and beat the three Negroes with tire irons, a blackjack and beer bottles. Darden attempted to drive away but ran into a utility pole when one of the attackers threw a cement block through the windshield.

Seeking help, Darden fled on

foot and returned to find his two companions on the ground and the five men driving off.

Det. Lawson said a blackjack and beer bottles found at the scene were being examined for fingerprints.

Chicagoan Gets Jail In Arson Of Wife's Home

DETROIT — Russell McNeil, 32, of Chicago, was sentenced to 2 to 20 years in Jackson prison after he was convicted of arson in the May 12, burning of the eastside home of his estranged wife, Mrs. Lucille McNeil.

Police said the fire, which was set in two places while Mrs. McNeil was attending an all-night revival service, damaged the home in the amount of about \$500 before the blaze was extinguished by firemen.

The McNells have four children. Police said McNeil deserted his family two years ago. They said McNeil told them: "I left my wife and children and went to live with my mother in Chicago, because I was being garnished too heavily."

Predicts Improved School Standards

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — George T. Wilkins, state superintendent of public instruction, last week predicted a \$100,500,000 increase in the school distributive fund in the next two years will raise educational standards in Illinois' system of free schools.

Wilkins made the statement after Gov. Williams G. Stratton signed into law a bill appropriating \$327,500,000 to the Illinois common school fund.



DR. F. D. PATTERSON

of citizenship, the crucifixion of justice and democratic government, the prostitution of public officials, and the depraved behavior of the mob members."

The Thorndike-Barnhart dictionary says succinctly that lynching is "putting an accused person to death without a lawful trial."

NOT SUFFICIENT

Simple definition such as this, however, are not sufficient for statisticians, scholars and legislators. Assigning a universally acceptable meaning to the term seems impossible.

In earlier years, it was not difficult for even the layman to earmark a true lynching. All of the identifying elements were starkly evident. Recently, however, many murders have been committed by revenge-minded groups who plan their executions carefully and in great secrecy. Consequently, though the end result of their butchery is the same, their crimes pose real problems for the statisticians.

The most generally accepted definition of a lynching is found in the Federal Act of March 23, 1932 (Sec. 2, 47 Stat. 70, H. R. 1507-Van Nuys). It reads: COPY FROM PAGE 303 OF YEAR-BOOK

Even this seemingly comprehensive statement does not fully cover the possibilities in the area of lynching. In an effort to come to a satisfactory conclusion on the definition of the term, lynching, the former president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, called a conference on December 11, 1940 and invited certain authorities to seek to come to grips with the problem. In at-

Lynch Mob: A 'State Of Mind'

Fix Blame For Crimes Of Hate

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Vol. 8-22-59

(INSTALLMENT NO. 4)

By L. F. PALMER JR.

"In reality, lynchings come out of the state of mind of white people much more than out of the crimes committed by Negroes."

In these 23 words, Arthur Raper drills with a grating depth into the real reasons for this nation's greatest shame. For, indeed it is the state of mind of the American white man—his intolerable arrogance, his immense pretense at superiority, his unconscious fears—which seize him and control him and turn him into an unmerciful savage at a lynching bee.

Three Fisk University scholars

logist and a sociologist—agree that certain social factors, in combination with individual factors, trigger the urge to lynch.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Dr. S. O. Roberts, head of Fisk's psychology department; Dr. Herman Long, director of the American Missionary Association's Race Relations institute housed at Fisk; and Dr. J. Masuoka, acting head of the sociology department, said "economic conditions are closely associated with lynchings in that the number has been known to increase or to decrease in inverse relations to the general economic prosperity."

The authorities said "group solubility of the Negro American group make them especially vulnerable to mob violence."

An additional spring board to lynching is "increased emotional tensions arising from any source—economic, political, war crisis, etc.," they said.

Sleeping antagonism will also vault an individual into the lynchers' lair, the Fisk experts say.

SEEK 'SCAPEGOAT'

"They may be directed toward a 'scapegoat', particularly where the rationalization can be plausibly made that the victim has committed some 'awful crime' which may not be adequately punished without mob action." This is also true where the 'scape goat' is easily identifiable and associated with a stigmatized group."

THE GUILT COMPLEX

Feeling of guilt, unresolved emotional conflicts and inadequately developed and inadequately expressed sex impulses will also turn a church layman into a lyncher.

"All of these may be discharged through engagement in mob violence," the Fisk social scientists report.

Can profile be drawn of a typical lyncher?

Quite possibly although lynchers come from all economic and social classes. As Frank Shay wrote "Americans who but a few hours before were going about their usual tasks, simply or intricately, become a blood-lusting mob, exercising their imaginations to think up new and more hideous tortures. Shrieking and dancing, men, women and little children

DOUBLE LYNCHING — Mrs. Laura Nelson and her son hang from bridge in Okemah, Okla., while crowd of whites peer at their suspended bodies. The record at Tuskegee Insti-

tute shows that Mrs. Nelson and her son were lynched after they were charged with the murder of a white man. Date of lynching was May 28, 1911. The same type of lawless white element which took their

lives in 1911 brutally snuffed out the life of Mack Charles Parker in 1959, in Mississippi. This is further proof of the need for a strong federal anti-lynch law.

ing in practices that would make savages blush.

"These are not the lawless elements; nor are they irresponsible mobs, no victory of the lawless over the law. The mob is you and me, and every other American."

SHERIFFS TOO

Shays study of the lynch mob captures a pattern that divided the mob into the leaders, the lynchers and the spectators. The leaders, he found, were usually men of local stature — businessmen, churchmen, professional men and often even women. Many were petty politicians and invariably believe that "every Negro's crowning ambition is to rape a white woman." Usually, the sheriff or other law enforcers are either a member of this group or "have an understanding" with the lynch leaders.

These are the persons from whose twisted minds a lynching is born.

The lynch mob, Shay found,

actually commits the murder. Young men from the teens to the middle twenties form the bulwark of this group. A liberal dosage of morons can almost always be detected. The mob members are "native whites, mostly the underprivileged, unemployed, the dispossessed and the unattached." They have little education, less ambition, and are recruited in the poolrooms and the beer joints.

THE SPECTATORS

The spectators? They lend support and provide the food for the upside-down egos of the mobsters. "Like spectators at a baseball game or boxing exhibition, they shout their personal instructions, urging speed or demanding that those in front sit down. They chant 'burn the nigger' and sing that happy days are here again."

Many spectators—in their 30's or 50's—really do not have any heart for what they witness. But they are rooted to their tracks by

"a strange and morbid enchantment" aware that they are witnessing a sight they will forever try to blot out of their consciousness.

According to Shay, the one element in common with the mob leaders, participants and spectators, "is the willingness to accept without qualification any and all reports as to the absolute guilt of the victim."

Nothing else is of any concern. The sleeping antagonisms begin to awaken; the unresolved emotional conflicts spy an escape route and a 'scape-goat' is conveniently near. Inexplicably tensions inside begin to snap and with each twang of a nerve the frenzy increases.

When it boils over, another American is lynched.

(The full details of one of the nation's most infamous lynchings will be described in Installment V).

Lynching

(Continued from Page 3)

of his religious beliefs, objected to the taking of a human life even in war time. Thus his name was given to an animalistic justice which he never espoused and, from all indications, would have never tolerated.

When he became Colonel of Militia, he moved to put an end to the practice of horse stealing. With both armies in desperate need of horses, rustlers profited handsomely by selling to the British army horses stolen from American farmers. As a war-time measure, Colonel Lynch and his advisers decided to take matters into their own hands and punish these Tory rustlers.

Ascending to the role of presiding justice, Lynch procured the title of Judge and made his homestead the courthouse. Suspects were brought before Judge Lynch where they faced their accusers and summoned witnesses to testify in their defense. Those acquitted were set free with apologies from the "court." The guilty parties received 40 lashes minus one on the bared back. At the conclusion of the whipping, the convicted person was required to shout, "Liberty, forever." If he failed to do so, Judge Lynch ordered him strung up by his thumbs until he spoke the two words.

It is apparent that the justice of Judge Lynch and that of the twisted mobsters which was to follow were widely separated in motive. However, Judge Lynch in essence did take the law into his

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

REEL 236

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

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0240

Lynching Show For Khrushchev

new crusader *Chicago, Ill.*
IT MIGHT BE THAT PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV, coming to the U. S. in Sept., will run smack into ONE UN-HOLY MESS OF AMERICA'S brand of RACE HATE, not only at Little Rock, but in other cities and towns of the South which may CONTINUE FIGHTING THE LAW in the school integration controversy.

He might get some ideas about AMERICA'S RELIGION which the segregationists claim is the CODE THEY GO BY in denying to Negro citizens. Of course, Khrush already is aware that to most southern whites, COMMUNISM is simply the UNGODLY PRACTICE of those DAMNABLE RUSSIANS in granting equal rights to ALL RACES within the Soviet Union.

He also knows that THERE WOULD BE NO COLD WAR if Russia started ACTING LIKE WHITE PEOPLE and stop trying to MAKE HUMAN BEINGS out of NEGROES, CHINESE, INDIANS, and other races whose SKINS ARE COLORED different from those of Caucasians.

If the REDS JOINED THE WHITE RACE to which THEY BELONG on a basis of color and so-called race, EVERY CRACKER IN GEORGIA and MISSISSIPPI would FORCE RESOLUTIONS through Congress PRAISING and REJOICING that the WHITE WORLD was once again UNIFIED against the RISING TIDE OF COLOR which threatens to engulf slave-owning nations like France, England, Portugal and Belgium.

Maybe the Reds would LYNCH NEGROES just like the southern crackers do if there were TOO MANY of them in Russia and the Russians had MADE UP THEIR MINDS to KEEP THEM in a sub-human state. Maybe the Reds would DISCRIMINATE AGAINST NEGROES just like the crackers do in Georgia and Alabama if their SYSTEM OF FAIR PLAY was one that DEGRADED AND JIM CROWED the people.

Even if KHRUSHCHEV walks in on this, his first visit to the U. S. and the crackers in FLORIDA, LOUISIANA or Arkansas decided to SHOW OFF by "lynching us another NIGGER to let the Reds know we HAVE THINGS UNDER CONTROL HERE", it wouldn't be anything he did not expect. Government security agents are REAL BUSY SAFE-GUARDING his person and making plans to ferret out would-be assassins among the HUNGARIANS, POLES, and other Russia-hating REFUGEES taking sanctity in the U.S.

But the security agents, FBI, police and sheriffs aren't DOING ONE THING to safeguard the LIVES and PROPER-TY of Negro NATIVE BORN CITIZENS of the U. S. A. They claim such felonious treatment of America's BLACK CITIZENRY is beyond their powers to cope with because

of STATE LAW and such tommyrot when the fact is, they are simply CARRYING OUT the world-renowned AMERICAN WAY of life which means suppressing and keeping in SECOND CLASS STATUS PERMANENTLY all people with in the country NOT WHITE. Against the entrenched position of the southern whites and their reactionary allies in the North, Congress finally APPROVED STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII and ALASKA.

This meant letting into the United States Commonwealth a whole state (Hawaii) whose inhabitants in the majority ARE NOT OF THE WHITE RACE. In the case of Alaska, a lot of ESKIMOEES got in.

This kind of action and thinking, the southern whites maintain, is the rankest kind of COMMUNISM and the type of thing WHITE SUPREMACY must guard against if the world is not to be taken over by the DARKER RACES.

We are not making the MISTAKE of viewing KHRUSHCHEV and his regime as the NEGRO'S FRIEND. We know as well as the next person that had Russia been overloaded with Negroes, they might conceivably be subjected to the SAME PERSECUTION they encounter right here at home.

But there might be a Russian-type solution: Negroes would probably ALL BE SENT to a NEW STATE and then incorporated into the framework of the USSR.

Some years ago, Negroes led by Oscar and Sidney Brown and others conceived of the idea of a 49th State within the U. S. framework. It died of its own weight. Actually such schemes, as in the case of the Russian Supreme Presidium, would MAKE REPRESENTATION an actual mockery.

To achieve full citizenship rights, Negroes must DEMAND and INSIST and DEMAND and INSIST and fight with every weapon at hand. This would naturally be the Khrushchev method. Meanwhile, we hope the southern crackers, White Citizens Councilors, KKK and others of the crackpot fringe GO AHEAD AND PUT ON THEIR ANTI-NEGRO SHOWS while Khrushchev is GUEST OF EISENHOWER. Maybe that should start or stop something!

27e(1) 1959

MEXICO

9288

LYNCHERS SENTENCED

The Commercial Appeal
20 In Mexico Convicted In

Murder Of Protestant

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 2. →

(UPI)—The Supreme Court has

confirmed 20-year prison sen-

tences for 19 villagers found

guilty of complicity in the 1956

lynching of a convert to Protes-

tantism.

The court ruled that evidence

at a lower-court trial identified

the 19 as ringleaders of the mob

of 500 persons who stabbed,

beat and burned Juan P. Mar-

quez to death in the village of

Ixtlahuaca because he had de-

serted the Roman Catholic

Church.

The justices overruled a de-

fense argument that Mexican

law makes no provision for the

punishment of "collective

crimes."

27e(2)

1959

ALABAMA

9303

Four Denied

Plea To Beat Death Chair

Montgomery, Ala.
Fri 6-26-59

Three Negroes and one white man lost appeals to the State Supreme Court Thursday from death sentences.

One of the defendants, Ernest Cornell Walker, a Negro, was convicted of raping a white woman in Birmingham Nov. 1, 1958.

The others whose sentences were upheld Thursday were Columbus Boggs, a Dallas County Negro; Edwin Ray Dockery of Fayette, and Frank Flowers, convicted of murdering his wife in Jefferson County. Dockery is white.

Their execution dates were all fixed for Aug. 28.

Walker was convicted of attacking the white woman in the caretakers quarters of Shades Valley High School where she lived with her husband. She was beaten, assaulted and locked in a closet.

The Negro man had been released from the federal penitentiary at Atlanta a short time before after serving a sentence for theft of an interstate shipment.

Flowers was convicted of murdering in the Dec. 9, 1957, stabbing of his wife, Dorothy, in a house next door to where they lived. She had died there after he threw scalding water on her.

Dockery, 24, alias Ray Bouger, was convicted of the strangulation death of Willie Heatherly, 28, whose body was found near Cullman Aug. 12, 1958, with a belt around his neck and his hands tied behind his back.

After Dockery was picked up by police in Atlanta, a city detective there, R. F. Jordan, said Dockery dictated a statement that he killed Heatherly and robbed him of \$2 after they met in a Birmingham beer saloon.

Boggs, alias Richard English, about 26, was sentenced to death for the pistol slaying of a white storekeeper, M. L. Chance, in September, 1957.

Boggs, a pipefitter, was charged with killing the white man at a small grocery which

Chance operated on a county road near Selma.



TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT—James Harold Herron is shown leaving the courtroom after being sentenced on a rape charge. His mother, Mrs. Clarence Herron, is at left. They are followed by Sheriff Brunner Nix.

Boy Gets Life In Rape Of His Teacher's Wife

Post-Herald
Birmingham
BY BILL MORLEY
Post-Herald Staff Writer

JASPER, Aug. 27—A Parrish youth was sentenced to life imprisonment today after pleading guilty to the rape of the wife of one of his high school teachers.

James Harold Herron, 17, entered his plea through Atty. T. K. Selman during a closed hearing before Circuit Judge Al Blanton.

Only members of the victim's and defendant's families and court officials were allowed in the courtroom.

After the guilty plea, Circuit Solicitor Leon Beard put the young mother on the stand. She

was followed by Chief Deputy Claude Reid, the arresting officer and chief investigator in the case.

Jury Recommends Life
The jury retired after hearing the two witnesses and returned in a few minutes with the recommendation of life imprisonment.

Herron, a ninth grader, has been in Walker County Jail here since the attack on March 24.

The youth admitted the assault after his arrest, according to Sheriff Brunner Hix, and said he raped the mother of one little girl because he wanted revenge on her husband. Nix said the instructor was accused by the defendant of picking on him at

school.
On the day of the assault the boy did not go to school, but crawled through a long culvert beneath the highway to the back of the woman's house.

He donned a mask made from a pair of old trousers and knocked on the back door and when the woman opened the door, he forced his way in and raped her twice, it was charged.

The boy originally was charged with robbery in connection with \$3 which he reportedly took from his 26-year-old victim's purse. However, the robbery charge was dropped during today's proceedings.

Father Is Coal Hauler

Friends of the Herron family said the boy is one of a large family. The father hauls coal for a livelihood, they said.

The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Herron, both appeared to be upset after the sentence was announced and demanded that no photographs be taken.

Judge Blanton said he charged the jury as to the legal definition of rape and possible punishment under Alabama law.

Conviction of rape in Alabama can bring a sentence of from 10 years to death. The Pardon and Parole Board, by unanimous action, can parole a life term at any time.

A disturbance occurred in the court house hall when photographers began taking pictures as Herron was led back to jail. The youth's parents objected to pictures. Deputy Sheriff J. T. Stevenson, who was leading the prisoner, knocked the reflector from one newsman's camera.

Several pictures were made.

Father Sentenced In Assault Case

Post-Herald
Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 13 (P)—A jury which deliberated only 12 minutes today convicted a 46-year-old white carpenter of assault with intent to rape his 14-year-old daughter.

Ollie Acreman of nearby Pine Level, who was given the maximum penalty of 20 years in prison, also faces a similar charge involving another daughter 12 years old and a charge of molesting his 7-year-old daughter.

Circuit Sol. William F. Thetford said the state will try the father at least on the second assault with intent to rape charge.

Acreman, who acted as his own attorney and puffed on a roll-your-own cigaret while awaiting the jury's verdict, showed no emotion when he was sentenced.

Negro Gets Death Penalty For Rape

Post-Herald
Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI)—Attorneys for a young Negro today were handling an appeal to the state Supreme Court of his conviction and death sentence for raping a socially prominent white woman.

Dreway Aaron, 23-year-old Negro truck driver and father of three, was found guilty Thursday night by an all-white jury. The jurors took two hours and seven minutes to find Aaron guilty of rape, a capital crime in Alabama. The jury recommended the death sentence.

The rape victim, Mrs. Maurine Peacock, 31, a registered nurse and member of a socially prominent family, identified Aaron

Wednesday by his clothes and voice as her assailant.

Aaron was expressionless as Judge Eugene Carter read the verdict and sentenced him to death in the electric chair. The

case under Alabama law is automatically appealed to the state Supreme Court.

Solicitor William F. Thetford told the jury in a closing argument:

"This is the roughest, meanest, nastiest, most horrible rape case I've seen in nine years I have been here."

The victim testified for an hour and a half without showing emotion, but she was near collapse when she left the witness stand.

Aaron was convicted of entering the woman's fashionable home, tugging in her closet, beating her ring 20 minutes of a violent struggle and raping her on the floor of her bedroom while her 10-year-old child lay crying nearby.

High School Student Gets Life

27c(2)
JASPER, Ala. (AP) — A teenage high school student has been sentenced to life imprisonment after he pleaded guilty to raping his teacher's wife for revenge. James Harold Herron, 17, was arrested at a drug store March 24, a short time after Mrs. Erston Bonner said she was attacked. The youth told police he raped the 26-year-old mother because he wanted to get even with her husband who had expelled him from school.

Herron remained calm as Circuit Judge Alton M. Blanton read the sentence following a brief, closed trial Thursday. The jury, which fixes sentences in capital crimes in Alabama, deliberated only five minutes, presumably as technical aspects of the case were explained.

Mrs. Bonner said the youth also robbed her of \$3.

Negro Gives Guilty Plea In Rape Case

Montgomery Advertiser
MOBILE (AP) — A Negro pleaded guilty Tuesday to rape and first degree burglary charges which carry a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair.

Sam Smith, 32-year-old father of six children, admitted raping a white housewife in her home the night of Oct. 16. The burglary charge involves breaking into and entering an inhabited house.

County Judge William M. Bekurs directed that no bond be permitted Smith and ordered him held for the next county grand jury, which convenes in November.

The 24-year-old attack victim was present in the courtroom but did not testify. Officers withheld her name.

Smith was charged with raping

her twice during two hours after he broke into her home 20 miles northwest of Mobile. Her husband was at work. She told officers that one of her three young children tried to hand her a pistol but Smith grabbed it.

Smith was arrested 24 hours after the attack. Detectives said he was traced through an automobile found abandoned nearby. The keys to the car had been dropped by Smith when he fell over a lawn mower at the home of another woman several hours before the rape.

Officers said he lunged at her as she parked her car. He fled when she grabbed a shotgun and fired several shots. Her home is near that of the rape victim.

Clemency Bid Turned Down By Governor

Montgomery Advertiser
Gov. John Patterson late Tuesday announced he had refused to spare the life of a 24-year-old Negro scheduled to die in Kilby Prison's electric chair Friday for raping a white woman.

Patterson's denial of clemency to Ernest Cornell Walker of Birmingham set the stage for the first execution during the Patterson Administration.

In the only other death case to come before Patterson since taking office he granted clemency.

Patterson will be faced with another life-or-death decision next week when Edwin Ray Dockery is scheduled to make his bid for mercy. Dockery, a white man, was given the death sentence for murder.

Walker was sentenced to die for the Nov. 1, 1958 rape of the wife of the building superintendent of Shades Valley High School in the Homewood section of Birmingham.

After attacking the 49-year-old housewife, Williams took a gun from the woman's apartment and used it to rob the victim's husband when he returned home.

Walker admitted his guilt at the trial and at Monday's clemency hearing. His defense attorneys argued that Walker was mentally retarded.

Prison officials announced the execution will take place at one minute after midnight Thursday.

Ministers' Group In Drive To Save Man From Chair

Chicago Defender
ST. LOUIS — The Ministers Union Conference and the press here are helping in a campaign to save Charles Hamilton, 28, of Birmingham, Ala., from the electric chair.

Hamilton, who has been convicted of attempting to rape an elderly white grandmother in 1956, is sentenced to die on Dec. 4. On Sept. 18, the State Supreme Court of Alabama upheld the death penalty and since that time members of Hamilton's family and friends have been soliciting the public for financial aid in an effort to file an appeal and try to save his life.

A cousin, Miss Bessie Brown, who lives here is spearheading a drive here and in other Midwest areas to get funds to pay for the appeal. She says that Hamilton, an Army veteran, maintains he is innocent and that following his arrest he was accused of breaking and entering, although he had not done that either.

SEEK REHEARING

Attorneys Orzell Billingsley, Jr., Arthur D. Shores, Peter A. Hall, and Oscar W. Adams, all of Birmingham, are representing Hamilton. They have filed an application for rehearing which should extend the execution date.

However, if the application is denied, they will have to appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

They explain that defense of this man will cost approximately \$3,500 because of the nature of the case.

A Charles Hamilton Day was staged here on Nov. 17, and the ministers say donations are still coming in. All moneys collected are forwarded to Leon Sampson Craig of 1530 6th Ave., N., Birmingham, who heads the Charles Hamilton Fund.

Anyone interested in helping this effort to get justice, is asked to send a donation to Craig, in Hamilton's name.

Negro Pleads To Governor For Clemency

Montgomery Advertiser
A 24-year-old Negro faced with death in Kilby Prison's electric chair Friday appealed to Gov. John Patterson Monday to spare his life.

Appearing before the governor at a clemency hearing was Ernest Cornell Walker, a Jefferson County Negro given the death penalty for raping a 49-year-old Homewood housewife.

Gov. Patterson took no immediate action on the case, declaring he would announce his decision later in the week.

Walker's court-appointed counsel made no effort during the hearing to deny his guilt but contended throughout that he was "a 24-year-old man with the mind of a 10-year-old."

To support this position, the attorneys presented letters from 28 Negroes who had known Walker all his life. All of them commented on Walker's "child-like" behavior.

Deputy Sol. Willard McCall of Birmingham, representing the state, noted that the question of Walker's sanity had already been settled in the courts. He then recounted the major details of the crime which took place at Shades Valley High School in Homewood.

Walker admitted entering an apartment in the school occupied by the victim and her husband — the building superintendent — and raping her. He then took a shotgun from the apartment and upon the return home of the victim's husband Walker robbed him.

The husband of the victim attended the hearing Monday as did Walker's mother.

Walker spoke only briefly in his own behalf.

"I know now that I did wrong... I'm sorry I did," he mumbled, shaking his head vigorously from side to side.

The Negro's mother, in a brief statement, urged Patterson to spare her son's life "so he can pray and ask God to forgive him."

Negro Rapist Faces Kilby Chair Today

Montgomery Advertiser
Ernest Cornell Walker, a 24-year-old convicted rapist, from Jefferson County, was scheduled to die in the Kilby electric chair at 12:01 a.m. Friday.

Walker was convicted of raping a 49-year-old Homewood white woman. Gov. John Patterson denied his clemency plea earlier this week.

At the clemency hearing, Walker did not deny his guilt. But his court-appointed attorney sought to show that Walker has the mentality of a 10-year-old.

He presented 28 letters from Negroes acquainted with Walker all his life who commented on his child-like behavior.

Deputy Solicitor Willard McCall of Birmingham said the legal question of Walker's sanity was settled in the courts. He recounted details of the crime which occurred at the Shades Valley High School in Homewood, a suburb of Birmingham.

Walker admitted raping the woman at an apartment at the school, in which the victim and her husband lived. He also took a shotgun and robbed the husband when he returned home.

The victim's husband and Walker's son appeared at Monday's hearing. Walker's mother urged the governor to spare her son so "he can pray and ask God to forgive him."

In his own defense, Walker said:

"I know I did wrong, and I'm sorry I did."

The governor deliberated two

days before turning down the mercy plea. Earlier in the first clemency hearing of his term, he commuted the death sentence of an elderly Negro who had killed his wife.

9304

Student gets life in rape of teacher's wife

BY CHARLES GRANGER
News staff writer

JASPER, Ala., Aug. 27—Ninth-grade High School Student James Harold Herron was sentenced to life imprisonment here today on a plea of guilty to charges of raping a teacher's wife.

The 17-year-old Parrish High School student received his sentence from Circuit Court Judge Alton M. Blanton.

Young Herron appeared nervous but took the sentence in silence. His mother, Mrs. Clarence Herron, broke into tears.

Brief testimony was heard early today in closed court with the public and press excluded from the courtroom.

JUDGE BLANTON said this could be done legally in rape cases to protect the victim. He said this morning's action also was in compliance with an agreement between prosecuting and defense attorneys.

Testimony in the closed proceedings lasted not more than 20 minutes. Only enough evidence was presented to fix elements of the crime. The jury deliberated only five minutes.

The victim, a young 100-pound housewife, and Chief Deputy Sheriff Claude Reid testified. Reporters learned that Herron, in his confession, told of raping the housewife twice.

BLANTON SAID later that he charged the jury as to the legal definition of rape and possible punishment under Alabama law.

Conviction on a rape charge in Alabama carries a minimum sentence of 10 years in prison and a maximum penalty of death.

With Herron pleading guilty, there will be no appeal. He was led directly from the courthouse to the Walker County Jail.

A BRIEF disturbance broke out in the courthouse hallway as photographers made pictures of the youth as he was being led back to jail.

Photographers had spoken to at-

torneys about pictures, and it was agreed that they could be made in the hallway.

As four photographers made pictures, the youth's mother demanded that none be taken.

A Birmingham News reporter-photographer made a picture of Herron as he stopped on a stairway.

THE DEFENDANT'S father, Clarence Herron, stepped forward and again demanded that pictures not be made.

As the father advanced toward the News photographer, a deputy sheriff, J. T. Stevenson, who was leading the prisoner, knocked a reflector from a camera held by a second photographer.

During the disturbance, a number of pictures were made by the four photographers.

The young school teacher's wife was raped March 24.

At the time of his arrest, Herron said he committed the act to "get even with" the teacher, who had expelled him from class.

"HE PICKED ON me, and I knew this (assault) would make him mad," officers quoted Herron as saying.

Herron reportedly told officers that he left home the day after he was expelled as if to go to classes. Instead, he said, he went to the teacher's home wearing a cloth mask.

The teacher's wife answered his knock, Herron related, and gave him \$2 from her purse at his demand.

THE YOUTH allegedly was armed with a knife.

After taking the money, he said he grabbed the woman, tore off her clothing, choked and raped her.

He was arrested a few hours later at a Parrish drug store on the basis of a description furnished by the victim.

Doomed Negro Rapist Refuses Last Meal

Birmingham Post-Herald
MONTGOMERY, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Condemned Negro Rapist Ernest Cornell Walker refused his last meal Thursday and spent his last day lying drowsily on his bed. Walker spent the day alone except for visits from the prison chaplain.

Walker was scheduled to die at approximately 12:01 Friday morning in the orange-colored electric chair at Kilby Prison.

Warden C. T. Burford said the 24-year-old Birmingham Negro, convicted of raping a 48-year-old white woman, received no visitors during the day.

Burford said the prison chaplain spent "quite a bit of time" with the condemned man since Gov. John Patterson Tuesday refused to grant clemency and commute the sentence to life.

"Walker seemed surprised when he was informed the governor denied him clemency," Burford said. "He took it pretty hard."

Walker spent his last four days alive in a one-man cell in the area near the electric chair. He was the only prisoner in the area reserved for condemned men and women.

During the clemency hearing, Walker's attorneys claimed the Negro was "a 24-year-old man with the mind of a 10-year-old."

Walker pleaded innocent to the Nov. 1, 1953, attack by reason of insanity. He was found guilty Dec. 2, 1958.

During the trial, testimony showed the slender Negro attacked the woman at her suburban Birmingham home shortly after her husband refused to give the Negro a job.

Patterson Denies Plea— Negro Rapist To Die

Birmingham Post-Herald
MONTGOMERY, Dec. 1 (UPI)—Gov. John Patterson signed a death certificate today for the execution of convicted rapist Ernest Cornell Walker, a Negro.

Walker will die as scheduled in the electric chair at Kilby Prison a few minutes after midnight Friday. Patterson refused to grant clemency.

Walker, convicted of raping a 48-year-old Homewood white woman Nov. 1, 1958, asked the chief executive for mercy Monday.

This will be the first execution of the Patterson administration.

During the clemency hearing, Walker's attorneys, Walter Campbell and William Conway, both of

Birmingham, told the governor the condemned man was "a 24-year-old man with the mind of a 10-year-old." They said he should not be executed because he was not a mental adult.

Walker was found guilty Dec. 2, 1958. During the trial, testimony revealed he attacked the woman after her husband had turned down his request for a job. Walker then waited until the husband left and entered the home through a back door and raped the woman.

He then locked her in a closet and robbed the husband when he returned.

The Negro pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity.

Judge Carter Denies Retrial For Convicted Negro Rapist

Montgomery Advertiser
Jat. 9-26-59.
Circuit Judge Eugene Carter said Friday he has denied a motion for retrial for convicted rapist Drewey Aaron.

Carter announced his decision after attorneys for the 23-year-old Burkville Negro submitted without argument a motion setting forth alleged reasons re-trial should be granted.

Aaron has been sentenced to die for the brutal rape of an East Montgomery housewife last June 27. The conviction was appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court.

The motion filed by attorneys Solomon J. Seay Jr. and J. L. Chestnut Jr., of Selma, claimed the court erred in denying a motion for the appointment of a lunacy commission to examine Aaron.

Also cited in the motion was the overruling of objections to certain evidence produced by the state which the attorneys said was "so biased and prejudiced the jury that the defendant was

denied the right to a fair and impartial trial."

The verdict, the motion said, was based on "bias, prejudice and passion" against the defendant and "was not sustained by the great weight and preponderance of the evidence."

AFTER CLEMENCY HEARING

Alabama Journal
Ernest Cornell Walker, 24-year-old Jefferson County Negro scheduled to die in the electric chair Friday, leaves the capitol in shackles after pleading with Gov. Patterson to commute his sentence to life. He was given the death penalty for raping a Homewood woman. Walker's attorneys claim the Negro is feeble-minded; state prosecutors say he knows the difference between right and wrong. Walker himself pleaded, "I know now that I did wrong and I'm so sorry." The governor is still considering the plea. In the only other clemency hearing of his administration, Patterson commuted the sentence to life.—(Journal Photo by Tom Davis Jr.)

Negro to die in Homewood assault case

Birmingham News
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2—Gov. John Patterson yesterday ordered a young Jefferson County Negro electrocuted Friday for the rape last year of a 48-year-old Homewood housewife.
Ernest Cornell Walker, 24, is scheduled to die in the electric chair just one year and two days after he was sentenced to death in Jefferson County Circuit Court.
THE GOVERNOR yesterday ordered the sentence carried out after considering testimony at a clemency hearing Monday.
Walker admitted raping the Homewood woman and robbing her husband in the Fall of 1958.
In his confession, he said he forced his way into their apartment, raped the woman and robbed the husband with a shotgun when he came home.
WALKER SAID he fled, hiding in Shades Valley High School and later in some nearby woods where he was found by searching officers.
The Alabama Supreme Court turned down Walker's automatic appeal.

Montgomery Jury Condemns Young Father For Assault

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., (UPI)

An all-white jury tonight convicted a young Negro father charged with raping a white housewife and recommending the death penalty. The jury deliberated two hours and seven minutes before bringing in a verdict against Drewey Aaron, a 23-year-old father of three.

Aaron showed no emotion when judge Eugene Carter read the verdict and sentenced him to death in the electric chair. The case automatically will be appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court.

The state of Alabama has never executed a white man convicted of raping a Negro woman. Shortly before the case went to the jury, solicitor William F. Thetford declared, "This is the roughest, meanest, nastiest, most horrible rape case I've seen in the nine years I have been here."

Deputy Solicitor Robert B. Stewart said, "There can be only one verdict and that is guilty. There can be only one punishment and that is death in the electric chair."

The pregnant wife of the defendant, and some 18 relatives and friends waited nervously for the jury's verdict, expected sometime tonight.

Across the aisle from where they sat in the segregated Montgomery County circuit courtroom sat the victim's husband, equally nervous.

The defense maintained Aaron's insanity throughout the trial.

Defense Attorney Solomon S. Seay Jr., a Montgomery Negro, pointed to Aaron and told the jurors, "there the defendant sits lacking the mentality to comprehend the seriousness of the crime for which he is charged."

"Find the evidence," Seay said, "Find the defendant guilty as charged. This crime could only have been done by a lunatic or a violently mad man. This defendant could not possibly have been her assailant."

Aaron remained expressionless staring numbly at his hands.

The defense rested its case after trying to prove that Aaron was miles away when the crime occurred. Defense Attorneys called only 10 witnesses to the stand to testify that Aaron could not have been at the victim's home at the time of the attack, while others testified as to the defendant's alleged mental deficiencies but good moral character.

Mrs. Frances McLemore testified she saw Aaron in a restaurant at the time the 31-year-old mother of a year-old daughter was raped June 27.

However, under cross examination she said she could not tell whether Aaron had on a hat when she saw him or how he was dressed.

The defense called three witnesses to testify about Aaron's whereabouts before and during the crime.

Earlier, the state introduced evidence which strongly supported its claim the Negro truck driver was at the socially prominent woman's home the day she was attacked.

State toxicologist Van V. Pruitt Jr., identified bits of wall board found in Aaron's clothes as having come from the closet of the woman's home.

The attractive victim testified without emotion yesterday she fought her assailant for about 20 minutes in the dark closet before tumbling onto the floor of her baby's nursery.

Pruitt also testified dust on Aaron's shirt came from the wall of the closet and that scratches found on the defendant's ankle were made by long fingernails.

The woman claimed her attacker placed his foot on her neck while they struggled in the closet and that she jerked it away with her hand, breaking a fingernail while attempting to scratch him.

Barring a last-minute reprieve, prison officials said the electrocution will take place probably before 12:10 a.m. Friday.

Walker, condemned for raping the wife of the caretaker at Shades Valley high school in Homewood in November last year, asked the governor to commute his sentence to life imprisonment at a clemency hearing Monday.

His attorneys contended he is mentally retarded. Walker admitted at the hearing that he raped the 49-year-old woman in the custodian's quarters at the school and later robbed her husband.

Governor Signs Death Decree

Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

MONTGOMERY — His mercy plea rejected by Gov. John Patterson, a young Negro is scheduled to pay with his life Friday for raping a white housewife.

The governor signed Ernest Cornell Walker's death certificate Tuesday and set the stage for the 24-year-old Jefferson County Negro to die in the electric chair at Kilby Prison.

9306

Lafayette Coed Takes Stand In Guarded Trial Of Negro

By LYDNE BRANNEN
LAFAYETTE (AP) — A pretty white coed testified Monday that a Negro on trial for his life never entered her room, touched her or made any obscene remarks.

Billie Eugenia Campbell, a 20-year-old brunette, was the first state witness as James Charles Barker, 24, went on trial in a courtroom closely guarded to prevent violence.

There was no disturbance, however, from the 150 or so white spectators and about 40 Negroes who sat segregated from the white crowd. An extra highway patrolman stood by to help keep order. Barker is accused of breaking into a home here July 1 with the intention of raping the girl, a student at Jacksonville State College.

Miss Campbell identified the Negro, who was indicted for night-time burglary of an occupied dwelling with intent to commit a felony, a capital offense in Alabama.

She told the jury she was ready for bed in her bedroom with the door open when she heard someone in the hall.

She saw Barker peeping around her doorsill. The girl testified that when she screamed, the Negro fled without saying a word.

On cross-examination, Miss Campbell told the jury that Barker never entered her room, touched her or said anything to indicate he had intentions of raping her.

The state later rested its case and the trial was recessed until 9 a.m. Tuesday when defense attorneys said their first witness, Dr. N. A. Wheeler, was temporarily unavailable.

Another state witness, Meanwhile, had testified after Miss Campbell left the stand.

Asst. State Toxicologist Dr. W. L. Sowell of Auburn told the jury he obtained a tape-recorded statement from Barker admitting that he went to the home with the idea of trying to talk Miss Campbell into having sexual relations with him.

Defense attorneys objected, however, on grounds that Barker had refused to sign a written transcript of the statement. They also moved that the case be thrown out, claiming prosecutors had no evidence showing intent to rape. The motion was overruled.

Sheriff Ray Phillips said he asked for additional Highway Patrolmen "as a precaution because I was short of men today." Deputies and city police guarded the courtroom with the reinforced Highway Patrol staff which included one officer already stationed here. One extra state trooper was sent to Lafayette.

9307

Willie James Junior Held On Two Counts Of Rape

White woman hospitalized—

By MARCEL HOPSON
Willie James Junior, 16, of 312 South 11th Street, pleaded guilty to charges of allegedly raping two women, during his trial in Judge Alta King's Court Wednesday, May 20, and was given a total ten-year sentence in prison, court officials said.

Detectives T. E. Lindsey and R. A. MacMurdo testified that Junior was charged with allegedly raping a woman on March 2. Following testimony by Detectives C. L. Stevenson and C. L. Pierce, Junior also pleaded guilty to allegedly raping a 38-year-old woman behind a service station at 14th Street and South 5th Avenue, April 16. The court sentenced Junior to five years on each charge without probation.

Negro charged in Capital rape

Montgomery, Ala., June 29—

A 23-year-old Negro father of three children was formally charged today with raping a white housewife.

The warrant against Drewy Aaron of nearby Burkville was signed by the victim's husband. Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said the woman is still in a hospital suffering from shock and from injuries inflicted when the Negro beat her at her suburban home Saturday.

Thetford said a preliminary hearing in county court is tentatively set for Tuesday, July 7. Rape carries a maximum death penalty in Alabama.

Sheriff Mac Sim Butler said Aaron signed a statement admitting the rape. She is a registered nurse and mother of a year-old girl.

THE STATEMENT related how Aaron slipped into the house while the woman was in the yard, hid in a bedroom closet, then seized her when she opened the closet door to get a diaper.

Aaron was quoted as saying he pulled the woman into the closet, after struggling with her there briefly. He then dragged her out, bound her hands and feet and raped her. The baby, crying from her bed in the same room, was unharmed.

Butler said the victim told him that after Aaron left she crawled to a telephone and called authorities. Using bloodhounds, they tracked down the Negro in a wooded area about two miles from the home.

Aaron, father of three children, was quoted as saying he had no idea the woman several times while passing her house on the way to his job here as a truck

driver. Aaron was removed to an un-
closed jail for his safety.

Officers Deny Torturing Suspect In Rape Case

Montgomery, July 21 (UPI)—Following his arrest and later the same day after the Negro had signed the confession.

Montgomery County officers deny that "torture and brutality" were used in obtaining a confession from Negro Drewy Aaron, charged with the rape of a 31-year-old white woman. Butler said the only marks on Aaron were a cut place on his ankle, blood on his sock and briar scratches. The Negro allegedly an from the woman's home through woods with only socks on his feet.

Defense Attorneys Solomon S. Seay Jr. of Montgomery and J. L. Chestnutt Jr. of Selma, moved for dismissal of a grand jury indictment against Aaron.

They charged the indictment was based on a confession which was "extorted and illegally obtained under circumstances of extreme duress and by and through force and violence."

The motion was denied after Asst. Solicitor Maury Smith said the rape victim, a registered nurse, appeared before the jury and positively identified Aaron as her attacker.

Sheriff Mac Sim Butler and a state toxicologist denied force was used in obtaining a confession from Aaron.

According to deputies, the 23-year-old truck driver admitted in a signed confession shortly after his capture that he entered the woman's home and hid in a closet while she was working in the yard outside.

The deputies said the Negro told in detail how he attacked the woman when she opened the closet door. Butler said he saw Aaron fol-

In Montgomery trial—

Negro condemned to death for rape

Montgomery, Ala., July 31—

Dewey Aaron, 23-year-old Negro truck driver, today was formally sentenced to death in the electric chair Sept. 11 for raping a white Montgomery housewife last month.

But Circuit Judge Eugene Carter immediately suspended the sentence pending automatic appeal to the State Supreme Court required by law.

AARON WAS CONVICTED by an all-white jury last night.

After announcing the sentence, Carter remarked, "if the case had been reversed . . . if a white man had been convicted of raping a Negro woman on the same evidence . . . I would have expected the sentence to be the same."

The Circuit Court jury deliberated the evidence 2½ hours before convicting the Negro and fixing the maximum penalty provided by law for the offense.

Drewy Aaron, 23, whose wife is expecting a fourth child, took the verdict calmly. He stood as it was read, scratched his head and sat down casually.

THE MUSCULAR young Negro, who had pleaded innocent by reason of insanity, was led away in handcuffs to await sentencing at a later date.

Aaron was convicted of raping a 31-year-old white housewife after a 45-minute struggle in her suburban home June 27. The victim's name has been withheld.

A few relatives, some of whom had testified Aaron is mentally retarded, wept at the outcome. His wife and three small sons, present during much of the two-day trial, were not in the courtroom.

Jasper Teen-Ager Given Life Term For Attack On School Teacher's Wife

JASPER (AP) — Seventeen-year-old James Harrison Herron Thursday pleaded guilty to raping his ninth grade teacher's wife.

He told police he wanted to get even with the teacher for expelling him from school.

Herron was sentenced to life in prison following a brief, closed trial. The youth remained quiet but apparently nervous as Circuit Court Judge Alton M. Blanton passed the sentence.

Herron was arrested March 24, the day Mrs. Erston Bonner charged she was attacked.

Immediately after the trial he was returned to the Walker County jail where he has been held since his arrest.

Blanton said a closed trial is permitted in rape cases in Alabama to protect the victim.

Enough evidence was presented to the jury to fix elements of the case. It then deliberated about five minutes before returning the guilty verdict and fixing the sentence at life.

Blanton said he charged the jury as to the legal definition of rape and possible punishment under Alabama law.

Conviction of rape in Alabama can bring a sentence of from 10 years to death. The State Pardon and Parole Board, by unanimous action, can parole a life term at any time.

Herron's attorney could not be reached for comment about any appeal. However, circuit solicitor Leon Beaird said nothing was said after the trial about an appeal.

A brief disturbance occurred in the courthouse hallway when photographers began taking pictures as Herron was led back to jail. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Herron, the youth's parents, objected to pictures. Deputy Sheriff J. T. Stevenson, who was leading the prisoner, knocked the reflector from one newsman's camera.

PICTURES MADE

Several pictures were made. Police quoted young Herron after his arrest as saying he wanted to get even with Bonner for expelling him.

"He picked on me," said Herron, "and I knew this would make him mad."

Sheriff Bruner Nix said Herron left home as if to go to class the day of the attack.

Instead, he went to Bonner's house, Nix added.

The victim said she answered a knock at her door and gave entrance to the youth when he threatened her with a knife.

Police said the youth then tore at the woman's clothes and attacked her.

Young Herron was arrested at a drug store a short time later after the woman gave police a description of her attacker.

Negro Faces Trial Today For Assault

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI)—A Negro truck driver goes on trial for his life today for allegedly raping a white nurse.

Drewey Aaron, 23, faces a possible death sentence for the alleged June 27 attack on the 31-year-old woman. Under Alabama law, names of rape victims cannot be published. The victim is a registered nurse and a member of a socially prominent family.

Aaron, who reportedly signed a statement admitting the assault, was required by state law to enter a plea of innocent because rape is a capital crime in Alabama.

He was identified as the assailant by the victim during a grand jury hearing two weeks ago.

Sheriff's deputies said Aaron signed the statement shortly after his arrest on the day of the attack, and admitted the rape in detail.

Aaron, the deputies said, told how he hid in a bedroom closet while the woman was in her yard. She was attacked when she opened the closet door. The wom-

an's year-old baby lay crying nearby during the attack, deputies said.

His attorneys, Solomon S. Seay Jr. of Montgomery and J. L. Chesnutt Jr. of Selma, asked that the indictment be dismissed because it was based on a confession "extorted and illegally obtained under circumstances of extreme duress and by and through force and violence."

Retired Colonel Found Guilty In Case Involving Negro Girl

Retired Air Force Col. Grady L. Smith was convicted Tuesday by a Montgomery County Circuit Court jury of contributing to the delinquency of a 17-year-old Negro girl who formerly lived in his home.

The jury returned the verdict of guilty after more than two hours of deliberation, even though earlier the jury foreman, Walter Bragg Smith, had said the group was "hopelessly deadlocked." They set the colonel's fine at \$100.

Special Judge Herston L. Foster declined to sentence Smith after the verdict was returned and indicated that he will pass sentence Wednesday morning. The judge may impose a hard labor sentence of up to 12 months in the county jail in addition to the fine.

Smith had been previously convicted in Juvenile Court and sentenced to 12 months hard labor by Judge Wiley Hill Jr. for contributing to the delinquency of a minor by engaging in or attempting to engage in sexual relations with her. The case was appealed then to the Circuit Court.

The girl, a Prattville high school student, testified Monday during the first day of the stormy trial that the colonel employed her during the summer of 1958 as a maid and took her into his home at 9 Bradley Dr. to live. She testified that she had sexual relations with him one time during the time she stayed there.

A statement by a doctor was introduced in evidence Monday which said he had examined her and that she had an intact hymen which had an opening in it "about the size of a dime."

Defense attorneys George W. Dean Jr. and Sam Kaufman Jr. put only one defense witness on the stand Tuesday in refutation of the state's evidence.

The witness, a numismatist (coin collector), testified in regard to the size of dimes—all kinds of dimes—old dimes, new dimes, worn dimes and any other dimes.

DIMES INTRODUCED

Dean then introduced two dimes in evidence—an old, worn dime and a new shiny dime. Thereupon the defense rested.

In closing arguments to the jury, Asst. Solicitor Maury D. Smith said, "This case involves every man, woman and child in Montgomery County."

"In essence it involves our way of life," he said.

Dean argued that the state's case depended upon the testimony of the girl who he said was an admitted perjurer who admitted she had lied during the various trials and hearings in this case.

Smith contended that the girl was a very reluctant witness who was now telling the truth even though she found it difficult and embarrassing to do so.

WAS SAVED BY U.S. COURT

'Scottsboro Boy' Kills Wife, Takes Own Life

NEW YORK (AP)—A Negro man who killed his wife and then himself has been identified as one of the nine Scottsboro boys who escaped the electric chair after being convicted of raping two white women.

Police said Arthur Leroy Wright, 42, fired five bullets into his 36-year-old wife, Kathleen, and then killed himself.

IDENTIFIED BY BROTHER

Wright, a merchant seaman, was identified as the youngest of the Scottsboro boys by a brother, James.

Wright shot and killed his wife during an argument in which he accused her of being unfaithful. Then, he eluded police in a seven-mile auto chase, returned to his Harlem apartment, and shot himself.

The celebrated Scottsboro case erupted in March 1931, when two white girls climbed off a freight train at Scottsboro, Ala., and told authorities they had been the victims of a gang assault.

The U.S. Supreme Court twice reversed death sentences for Wright and eight other defendants.

Charges against Wright and four others were dropped in 1937. The other four were sentenced to long terms.

After the charges were dropped, Kings County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz, who as an attorney took the case to the Supreme Court on both occasions, brought Wright to New York.

AIDED BY FAMED DANCER

The late Bill Robinson, famed Negro dancer, took Wright under his wing and placed him in school here.

Mrs. Robinson recalled that Wright had brought her gifts from all over the world after he went to sea.

"He was a very good and honest boy," she said. "He was religious."

When Wright's body was found, an open Bible was by his side.

Negro Draws Life For Rape

MOBILE (UPI) — Arthur Lott, 21, the second of two Negroes accused of raping a white woman to be tried, was found guilty Thursday and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Willie Seals Jr., 21, of Prichard, had been sentenced to death for the attack last June 15 on the 24-year-old woman. His attorneys have appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Lott, who denied the charge, was identified by the woman as one of two Negroes who pulled her from a telephone booth, beat and attacked her in a Prichard churchyard.

A confession allegedly signed by Lott admitted the attack, but the Negro claimed he signed the paper under threats by Prichard police.

Youth Cleared In Rape Case

WETUMPKA — Richard Wayne Eller, 16, of Eclectic was found not guilty Friday of rape charges lodged against him by an 18-year-old mother.

After deliberating 15 minutes the jury brought the verdict declaring the youth innocent of the charges.

The young woman had told the jury Thursday that Eller and his companion John W. Morgan, 19, had taken her to a lonely road last August and that Eller had sexually assaulted her.

Prime testimony Friday was given by Dr. Joe Benson, Wetumpka who examined the young woman just after the alleged crime. Dr. Benson said there were no marks or bruises on her body.

Morgan was also charged in the case but it was requested that the cases be tried separately.

The companion case in which Morgan was charged is still pending. Court was adjourned Friday until the next session in October.

Jasper youth held in rape of teacher's wife

JASPER, Ala., March 25 — A student told officers that he raped the wife of a Parrish High School teacher yesterday to get revenge because the teacher picked on him, authorities said.

Walker County Sheriff Brunner Nix said that James Herron, 17, who he said made the statement, was arrested by sheriff's deputies on charges of rape and robbery.

Herron told officers he was a student in the class taught by the victim's husband. He said he raped her to get revenge for the manner in which he was treated in the class. According to Nix, the sheriff gave this account.

THE YOUTH said he left for school yesterday at the normal time. He went to the school but did not go in. Instead he went to the teacher's house where he donned a mask and knocked on the back door.

When the woman came to the door Herron forced his way in and attacked her.

The victim told officers that Herron pulled off her clothes and choked her. She fought, she said, until Herron drew a knife.

AFTER RAPING the woman and stealing a small amount of money from her purse her attacker ran from the house.

She called city police and gave a description of the attacker.

Accused Rapist On Trial Today

(Journal State News Service) CLANTON — The trial of Doo-ley Price, Rt. 5, Clanton, charged with raping a 66-year-old grandmother who lives nearby, got under way today in circuit court here.

The victim identified as Mrs. Laid Kirkland, was said by Cir-

cuit Solicitor Glen Curlee to have been a semi-invalid at the time.

The State is contending that Mrs. Kirkland was sitting alone by the fire in her home last October when Price entered, picked her up out of her chair and placed her on a bed, where the incident allegedly occurred.

Price, defended by court appointed Walter C. Hayden, Clanton attorney, has pleaded not guilty on the grounds that he was not in her home at the time.

The warrant for Price's arrest was signed by Mrs. Kirkland's daughter, Mrs. Clarence Burnett. He later was indicted by the grand jury.

Hayden said Price is 46 and unmarried.

Charles Knight of Clanton, charged with burglary and grand larceny, was acquitted yesterday by the circuit court jury. He was accused of entering Upchurch Drug Store in Clanton last May and taking 37 watches valued at \$2,590.

Elmore Jury Told Details Of Assault

WETUMPKA — A young mother testified Thursday in circuit court that an Eclectic youth pointed a knife at her throat and then sexually assaulted her while his companion held her on a lonely road near Wetumpka last August.

The 18-year-old woman told the jury, in a choked voice, that Richard Wayne Eller, 16, assaulted her and John W. Morgan, 19, held her. The two youths, both of Eclectic, are being tried on charges of rape.

The Elmore County woman gave this account of the incident in her testimony:

She was offered a lift by the two youths while walking down South Hull street in Montgomery. She accepted, but the two, instead of taking her where she desired, went to a drive-in restaurant and drank about three beers each.

Then she was taken by the boys to a spot on Redland Road near Wetumpka and forced at knifepoint to submit to Eller. She

ALABAMA

said Eller held the knife and Morgan pinned her arms.

Montgomery detective R. F. Haulton testified that both youths denied any knowledge of the alleged rape when first questioned, but Morgan later told him Eller assaulted the woman.

Forty-one character witnesses have been called to testify for the defense.

In Thursday's session of court, two men drew sentences for slayings and a third was sentenced on a manslaughter conviction.

Henry Downing was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Oct. 8, 1958, rifle slaying of Katherine Robinson. Homer Cunningham

drew a 13-year sentence on a murder conviction in the slaying of William Crawford Jr., April 20, 1958. A 10-year term was meted Henry Lucas on a manslaughter charge.

2 Men Cleared Of Rape Charge

MOBILE — Rape charges against two Mississippi men were dismissed by County Judge William M. Bekurs at a preliminary hearing yesterday.

Carvel Dueitt, 35, and Edward Fridgen, 25, both of near Lucedale, had been charged with raping a Cintronelle, Ala., woman in woods near here home last Sunday.

The woman said her husband permitted Dueitt to use their car to push his stalled car. She said she rode along in the car. After the other car was started, she said, both men drove to the woods and raped her.

She said she was three months pregnant and did not resist for fear of injury to her unborn child.

The woman said on cross-examination that the men gave her \$5.56 for the use of her husband's car. She said the payment was made after the alleged attack.

Dueitt testified the woman asked for \$10 for them to have intimate relations with her. He said the \$5.56 was all they had.

Young airman given two years in rape attempt

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 25 — A young airman was sentenced to two years in prison on a guilty plea to a charge of assault with intent to rape.

Airman 3/c Andre J. Normand, 18-year-old native of France, said he had been drinking and didn't know what he was doing when he tried to rape a young mother walking along a street with her two sons.

The 22-year-old victim said Normand seized her and threw her to the ground, but fled when her screams attracted a minister living nearby.

Normand, who has been stationed at Maxwell Air Force Base here, is still a citizen of France. Circuit Sol. William F. Thetford said the airman will be up for deportation upon release from prison.

Negro is held to Grand Jury in rape case

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 7 — Drewey Aaron, 23-year-old Negro charged with raping a white housewife, waived preliminary hearing today and was bound over to the Grand Jury without bond.

Aaron was not represented by an attorney although Charles S. Conley, a professor of law at Florida A&M, conferred with him informally when his case was called.

THE RAPE VICTIM, a 31-year-old registered nurse, was not present for the hearing in County Court of Common Pleas.

Aaron's wife was present. She called goodbye to him in a low voice as he was led away in handcuffs and said she would give his love to their three children.

Judge Alex Marks explained to the defendant that he could waive the hearing without jeop-

ardizing any of his rights. He said the purpose of the hearing was to determine only whether there was probable cause of guilt.

Negro indicted in Capital rape of white nurse

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 17 — A 23-year-old Negro father of three was indicted by a Montgomery County Grand Jury today on charge of raping a young white housewife at her suburban home three weeks ago.

The defendant, Drewey Aaron of nearby Burkville, had waived a preliminary hearing and was being held in the county jail without bond.

Rape is a capital offense in Alabama and Aaron could be sentenced to death.

Aaron was arrested shortly after the 31-year-old rape victim reported the attack at her home June 27 while her husband was out of town. They have a year-old baby girl.

THE VICTIM, who is a registered nurse, was hospitalized several days following the attack for shock and injuries.

Although sheriff's deputies said Aaron admitted attacking the woman after his arrest, the defendant entered a plea of innocent at his preliminary hearing July 7 in the County Court of Common Pleas.

Negroes serving on the Grand Jury were James Turner, a waiter, and Booker T. Sykes, a Veterans Administration employee.

9308

WHITE HOUSEWIFE VICTIM

Montgomery, Ala.
Jury Indicts Negro On Rape Count

Advertises
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7-18-59
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Sheriffs deputies said he signed a statement admitting the attack on the 31-year-old white woman shortly after his arrest.
Under Alabama law rape is a capital offense, and Aaron could be given a death sentence.
James Turner, a waiter, and Booker T. Sykes, a Veteran Administration employee, were the Negroes serving on the jury. There was no way to determine whether they voted in the secret session. The vote was not announced.
The indictment could have been approved by any 12 members of the 18-member jury.
Aaron, who lives at nearby Burkville, is scheduled for arraignment before Circuit Judge Eugene Carter Monday. He probably will be tried during the first week of August.
He was captured by county officers using bloodhounds near the suburban home of the white woman shortly after the attack. The woman's husband was out of town when she was attacked.
The rape victim, mother of a year-old baby girl, was hospitalized several days for shock and injuries from the assault.
Aaron has been held without bond in the county jail.

16-Year-Old Boy Given Sentence In Mobile Rape

Advertises
Montgomery, Ala.
7-18-59
MOBILE (AP) — A 16-year-old Mobile white boy was sentenced Friday for raping a Negro woman.
Billy Gene Brackin also was bound over to the grand jury on a charge of indecently molesting a 7-year-old white girl. Only last month Brackin was placed on probation for raping a white woman.
The youth was sentenced to six

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Accused Negro Rapist Waives Hearing Before Lower Court

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By ART OSGOOD
A young Negro charged with raping a white Montgomery housewife was bound over to the grand jury without bond by Judge Alex Marks in Court of Common Pleas Tuesday.
Drewey Aaron, 23-year-old father of three children, waived preliminary hearing after his legal rights were explained to him by Judge Marks.
He first said that he desired the hearing, after pleading not guilty.
Then he decided to waive after further explanation of court procedure in which a lawyer-adviser to his wife took part.
Charles S. Conley, Negro attorney, later told reporters he appeared simply as an adviser, the "family not being able to employ counsel."
Aaron was returned to the county jail on order of Circuit Solicitor William Thetford a day and a half after he was sent to Kilby following his arrest.
Aaron's wife, shortly expecting their fourth child, was present in court. She stood nervously as the proceedings got under way until urged to sit down by Conley.
She said Aaron's family has not yet been able to employ a lawyer, but that she is "putting all my efforts" into getting one.
The victim of the June 27 rape, who had been attacked in her home in east Montgomery, did not appear. She was said to be elsewhere in the courthouse, waiting to testify if the hearing were held.
Judge Marks had said Monday he would clear the courtroom of spectators, excepting newsmen, if the hearing were held.
Aaron's case will come up before the grand jury which will convene here July 13.
If indicted, he will probably go on trial for his life during the last week of this month or the first week of August, according to the solicitor.
Rape is punishable by death in Alabama.
Aaron was arrested shortly after the victim of rape reported she had been attacked. Officers said he confessed to the attack.

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Convicted of Rape, Youth To Get Chair

ELDORADO, Ark. (AP) — A 23-year-old Negro, convicted of raping a 7-year-old white woman, has been sentenced to death in the electric chair. The verdict was returned after 50 minutes of deliberation. The attorney for the defendant, appearing in court, said he would not seek an appeal.

Lonnie B. Mitchell, 23, the son of a small cafe owner, did not take the stand in his own defense during the two-day trial.

THE VICTIM of the alleged attack described the March 10 crime before a jury composed of 10 white men and two Negroes. It was the second time Negroes had been on a Union Circuit Court jury.

Mitchell can escape the electric chair, only, if Governor Faubus commutes his sentence. Defense Attorney J. S. Thomas said he would file an appeal to the governor for Mitchell, "if he asks me to."

Asks Mental Tests For Two Accused Men

BENTON, Ark. (AP) — Prosecuting Atty. Lawson Glover said today he will ask mental tests for two white men charged with the alleged rape of a 21-year-old Negro girl near here.

Glover identified the men as Ben Sanders, 26, of Ferndale, near Little Rock; and Bobby Burnett, 21, Little Rock. He said they are accused of raping Verna May Taylor of Little Rock Saturday afternoon.

Glover announced the charges in a prepared statement which identified Sanders as a former mental patient at a state hospital. Glover said the men picked up

the girl on the pretense of baby sitting for Burnett, who is married but has no children. The girl told Glover the men released her after the attack and she caught a ride to Little Rock.

Two White Men In Rape Case Undergoing Tests

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Two white men charged with raping a 21-year-old Negro girl began a 30-day series of mental tests Saturday at the Arkansas State Hospital.

Prosecuting Atty. Lawson E. Glover asked Saline Circuit Court Judge Henry Means to order the tests for Ben Sanders, 26, of Ferndale and Bobby Burnett, 21, of Little Rock.

They are charged with taking the girl of Little Rock from her home on June 14 on the pretense that she would babysit for Burnett's children, driving her to a rural area near Benton, and assaulting her.

Glover said Sanders is a former mental patient. Burnett is married but has no children.

Ark. White Man Goes On Trial For Negro's Rape

BENTON, Ark. (AP) — The trial of a white man accused of raping a young Negro woman began Monday. The alleged victim was one of the first witnesses.

The victim told substantially the same story she gave officers after reporting the offense last June.

She said 21-year-old Bobby Burnett of Little Rock and another man picked her up at her Little Rock home on the pretext of having a babysitting job for her, then drove to a wooded spot where they raped her.

The other man — also white — was declared insane and committed to the state hospital for an indefinite period.

The all-white jury of 11 men and one woman heard nine other witnesses.

9310

Suspended The Afro-American terms given 2 attackers (Special to the AFRO)

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Leniency appeared to be the watchword in Circuit Court trials here last week of two white men convicted of sexual attacks on colored women. On Tuesday, 23-year-old Jimmy Donald Casey received a three-year suspended sentence on a charge of assault with intent to rape a 16-year-old baby sitter.

On the following day Roy Reynolds, 22, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault with intent to rape a woman whom he had lured from her home on pretext of offering her a job as a baby sitter.

Despite the guilty plea, Circuit Judge Henry Smith, who presided at both trials, gave Reynolds a sentence of five years which he also suspended.

COUNTY PROSECUTOR A. W. Brockman had asked for the maximum penalty for attempted rape—21 years in prison—for Casey.

Chief defense counsel George Edwards, however, urged the jury to be lenient, describing the case as "simple—that of a drunken boy come to town on a spree."

Testimony indicated that Casey had gone to the apartment where the victim of the attack was working as baby sitter for a friend of Casey.

WHEN THE GIRL told him that the friend and his wife were not at home, Casey asked if he might wait for them and entered the apartment. The victim said that Casey then attempted to rape

her and that she had fought him off, screaming.

Her screams were heard by two young white women in the next apartment, and the landlady, who telephoned for police.

The girl was still struggling with her assailant when police burst into the apartment. Casey fled, but was caught by the policemen after a short pursuit.

The jury returned a guilty verdict after two hours' deliberation.

IN THE REYNOLDS case Prosecutor Brockman recommended the five-year suspended sentence which was imposed by Judge Smith.

Reynolds, who is married and the father of a 19-year-old daughter, is also scheduled to face trial on another charge of assault with intent to commit rape on a 16-year-old colored girl.

No date has been set for his trial on the second charge.

IN WILMINGTON, N. C., Superior Court Judge Rudolph Mintz sentenced two white youths, Valno V. Jamison and Jimmy Ray Moseley, both 19, to two years at hard labor after a jury reduced charges against them from rape to simple assault.

District prosecutor John Burney Jr. had asked for conviction of the pair on the more serious charge after they were accused of the rape of a 15-year-old girl.

The case, he said, was "a test of justice in North Carolina.... A test of whether we have one set of rules for whites and another set for non-whites."

The jury, composed of 11 white and one colored man, deliberated six hours before bringing in the guilty verdict on the lesser charge, a misdemeanor.

In giving the pair the maximum sentence on the misdemeanor, Judge Mintz told the men they were "exceedingly lucky."

9311

Chessman Execution Stayed for 7th Time

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The Supreme Court granted a stay of execution to Caryl Chessman yesterday to give the condemned "red light bandit" time to file another appeal.

Chessman told a press conference at San Quentin Prison where he was scheduled to die in the gas chamber Friday morning that he will use the extra time to seek "vindication."

Chessman has occupied a cell on San Quentin's death row for more than 11 years since his conviction in Los Angeles of 17 offenses including kidnapping, robbery, rape and perversion.

His execution has been scheduled and called off seven times. This is his tenth appeal to the Supreme Court.

He has written three books, one of them a best seller. He has compiled a legal record of more than a million words, part of it legal briefs written by himself.

The case has stirred the criticism from other countries—that 11 years on death row is too much and that the whole thing should be called off.

The brief order issued by the Supreme Court yesterday gives Chessman until Nov. 3 to file a petition giving legal reasons for another review. The Court could turn down the petition without a hearing. California could then reschedule the execution. If a hearing is granted, that in itself would take several months even if final decision goes against Chessman.

The request for a stay was presented last Friday to Justice William O. Douglas as circuit justice for the West Coast. Douglas could have granted the stay himself, but instead referred it to the full Court.

The Court order noted no dissent. Chief Justice Earl Warren, who was governor of California at the time of Chessman's conviction and early appeal, took no part in yesterday's action.

Chessman, 38, was tabbed the "red light bandit" because his specialty allegedly was prowling lovers' lanes in a car equipped with a red light (such as police cruiser uses), robbing and molesting couples. Two death penalties were imposed for a combination of kidnapping, robbery and sex attacks on two women.

Chessman says he is innocent. The gist of his appeal to the Supreme Court is that he was denied a fair appeal through the California courts because the official record of his trial was inaccurate. The court reporter who took down testimony and remarks of judge and lawyers died before he had transcribed more than one-third of his notes. Some other shorthand reporters testified that the dead man's notes were impossible to read.

The case of Caryl Chessman has been frequently cited as proof of society's failure to prevent crime and to treat it once it occurs.

The Law's Delay

Chessman himself is one of the principal proponents of the idea that society's guilt is greater than his own. And he has done a remarkable job of braking the wheels of justice.

For 11 years now he has been under sentence of death in San Quentin prison for kidnapping and rape. At first he served as his own lawyer on many appeals (in all his case has been to the U.S. Supreme Court 10 times and through state and lower federal courts countless times). But his books did so well he hired a lawyer and retired from active practice. Apparently, he prefers the full time role of

psychopathic genius, which is his own picture of himself.

Although he has argued the technicalities of his conviction, he does not protest his innocence. He simply insists that society's guilt is greater, an absurdity he has argued with great skill.

And he has a cultish following. They not only agree with the basic argument that society is the villain, a premise which would excuse almost any crime imaginable, but argue further that because Chessman has an IQ of genius it would be a waste to let him die.

A waste of what it isn't clear; he has already written about all he could possibly know about the criminal mind and has been amply repaid for it—in coin and time. Hitler was a genius but his death can hardly be called a waste.

Chessman's new execution date is Oct. 23. By now the country has sickened of the whole affair. He has proven his genius; the law has proven his guilt and given him every opportunity to refute the justice of the verdict. He failed.

Chessman still to die Friday: No clemency

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 19—Gov. Edmund G. Brown today refused to grant clemency to Caryl Chessman.

Chessman, who has been in death row for 11 years, is scheduled to be executed Friday.

The governor made his decision Sunday night before leaving on a trip to Chicago.

Brown's statement said the convicted kidnap-robber has not sought executive clemency and, to the contrary, "he has declared that he seeks only vindication."

"This I cannot give him. The evidence of his guilt is overwhelming."

BROWN NOTED that, at the request of Chessman's attorneys, he conducted a personal hearing Wednesday.

He said: "The record shows a deliberate career of robberies and kidnappings followed by sexual assault and acts of perversion accomplished at the point of a loaded gun."

"One of his victims, 17 years old at the time, is still hopelessly confined in a state mental hospital. Competent medical authorities are of the opinion that her condition is at least partially the result of the outrages perpetrated upon her."

Chessman still has pending before the U. S. Supreme Court today a final appeal for a new examination of his trial record. He was convicted in Los Angeles in 1948.

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COLORADO

9312

GETS LIFE TERM IN MURDER CASE

she told me she will harbor no hatred for him."

Dept. Dist. Atty. Harold E. Haber quoted in his closing remarks Saturday a statement Robertson made from the stand: "I should have been me instead of her who is dead."

Jury In Colorado Convicts Man Charged With Kidnap - Rape Slaying

FORT COLLINS, Colo., (AP)—Kidnap - slayer Floyd Robertson was found guilty of first-degree murder Saturday in the death of a pretty 18-year-old blonde secretary.

A Larimer County district court jury filed the sentence of the 25-year-old company worker at life in the state penitentiary.

Robertson had signed a written confession that he killed Majorie Schneider after kidnaping and raping her last Sept. 7.

Possible Verdicts.
Judge Dale E. Shannon had given the jury of nine men and three women five possible verdicts, ranging from innocent to guilty of first-degree murder with the death penalty.

The case attracted widespread attention when Robertson snatched Miss Schneider from an isolated lover's lane and forced her at gun point to accompany him.

Robertson, father of three children, was arrested after a search of several hours. He led officers to the blonde girl's body the following day. The body had been buried in a makeshift mountain grave.

The jury received the case Saturday afternoon.

Judge Shannon gave the defense 20 days to move for a new trial and set hearing on the motion for May 5. Sentence was delayed until the motion is ruled upon or until May 5.

Late Saturday night, the jury had asked Judge Shannon how long it would be before Robertson would be eligible for parole under a life sentence. Shannon replied Robertson would not be eligible for parole in less than 10 years.

Defense attorneys said they do not plan to ask for a new trial or appeal the verdict.

Robertson's father said Sunday the victim's mother "has nothing but pity and forgiveness for Floyd

Ex-Police Officer To Stand Trial In Rape Charge

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—A district court jury ruled that William J. Harvin, 32, charged with raping a 16-year-old girl, is sane.

Harvin, former Miami Beach, Fla., policeman, now must stand trial at a later date on the charge. He had pleaded innocent and innocent by reason of insanity.

After the jury's verdict Wednesday, Judge G. Russell Miller granted the defense 20 days in which to file motions.

The girl claimed she was handcuffed and raped last Dec. 8 after Harvin led her to believe he was a policeman by flashing a badge and ordering her into his automobile.

Dr. Kenneth Loder, a psychiatrist called by defense Atty. James P. Moyers, testified that Harvin "has what we call an obsessive compulsive neurotic personality."

"This leads him to irrational acts at times," Loder said. He added that Harvin "cannot adjust, as most of us do, to society in some of his finer relationships."

The doctor said he believes Harvin is subject to periods of unrest, anxiety and depression. Franklin, N.H., is the birthplace of Daniel Webster and his home is maintained there as a museum. There also is an orphan's home on the Webster farm.

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D.C.

9313

Man, 20, indicted for assaulting young girls

Two Acquitted Of Raping Girl

WASHINGTON

Milton Dutch, 20, was indicted by a District grand jury Tuesday on two counts of carnal knowledge of two small girls and on count of intent to entice another seven-year-old girl.

A District Court jury has acquitted Robert L. Warren, 20, of 5036 Jay St. N.E., and Ralph C. Dorsey, 22, of 4810 Meade St. N.E., on the charges.

Dutch's mode of operation in the Southeast area was tripped by a six-year-old boy.

They were indicted after a 19-year-old girl said they raped her on Feb. 8 in an automobile at Fort Dupont Park while they were taking her home from a party.

Police said Dutch, of the 1000 block 16th St. N.E., was arrested Feb. 6 after he had attempted to assault the third girl, but was caught by the father in an alley in the unit block 16th St. SE.

Police said Dutch, of the 1000 block 16th St. N.E., was arrested Feb. 6 after he had attempted to assault the third girl, but was caught by the father in an alley in the unit block 16th St. SE.

DUTCH ALLEGEDLY approached the seven-year-old girl and her six-year-old brother playing with other children along the sidewalk. He gave the boy money and sent him to a store and headed through an alley with the girl, police said.

Instead of going to the store, the boy went home and told his father, who saw Dutch and the girl going through an alley, according to police.

Dutch was seized by the father while a 19-year-old son went to call police, but Dutch broke loose and escaped.

RIDING IN a cruiser with police, the older son later pointed out Dutch in a tavern in the 400 block 15th St., NE, police said.

Dutch was taken to police headquarters where he was also identified by two other young girls, 8 and 10 years old, as the man who had used the same mode of operation and assaulted them, one in a vacant house and the other in a garage.

The grand jury in other cases ignored carnal knowledge indictments against Calvin R. Williams, 21, 1000 block 48th St., NE; Robert L. Dickerson Jr., 17; and Harry W. Walls, 31, unit block R St., NW.

9314

Florida Upholds Dual Standard Of 'Justice'

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Florida's Board of Pardons, headed by Governor LeRoy Collins, served notice that it apparently intends to maintain the state's double standards of justice—one for Negroes, another for whites—when it refused to commute the death sentence of young Sam Wiley Odom, 18, of Lake County.

Despite letters from various Florida Negro organizations and citizens urging the board to commute the sentence of Odom—and three other Negroes—from death to life imprisonment, the board voted to deny Odom's application for commutation. He and the others await death for raping white women.

Now white men, especially four convicted here last June for raping a Negro FAMU co-ed seven times, have ever been given the death penalty for raping a Negro woman. The death penalty apparently is reserved for Negroes only.

Cases of the three other doomed Negroes—Willie George City, 22; John Edward Paul, 23, and Ralph R. Williams—are scheduled to be heard by the board on Sept. 16.

MEANWHILE, letters continue to reach the board urging that the lives of the Negroes be spared, inasmuch as they are no more guilty than the whites who raped Negro women and, therefore, should receive no greater punishment than the whites.

Bishop Sherman L. Greene, presiding Bishop of Florida's 60,000 AME's, last week wrote the board through Governor Collins urging the commutation of the penalty imposed on the Negroes.

The Bishop's letter, however, reached the board after the deci-

sion on Odom had been reached. It will be necessary for Governor Collins to sign the death warrant before an execution date can be set for Odom.

Negro groups and citizens have based their pleas for commutation on the fact that the death penalty appears to be reserved for Negroes in such cases, while whites get life terms. "Equal justice" has been the theme of the petitions on behalf of the four Negroes.

YOUNG ODOM was convicted of raping a 63-year-old white woman last spring near Leesburg. Opposing the clemency bid was Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall—central figure in the infamous "Groveland Terror" case of several years ago—and Leesburg Police Chief W. L. Fisher, along with the prosecutor in the case.

The element of racial inequality in the sentences given for this crime in Florida evidently had no bearing with the Board of Pardons, and was apparently not considered by the board at all. In addition the Governor Collins, the board includes Secretary of State R. A. Gray, Atty.-Gen. Richard W. Ervin, Comptroller Ray E. Green and Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo.

Negro organizations and citizens must let the Florida Board of Pardons know before Sept. 16 how they feel about this double standard of justice. Letters should be sent to the Florida

Board of Pardons, Governor LeRoy Collins, chairman, State Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla., and to the Florida Parole Commission, Raymond Marsh, chairman, Carlton Bldg., Tallahassee, Fla.

It is possible that the Pardons Board may take the inequality of justice into consideration and grant clemency to the three other Negroes whose cases are to be considered Sept. 16.

15,324 Mothers, Fathers Sign

Fla. P-TA Petition Would Save Rapists

(Courier Press Service)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Representing 15,324 mothers and fathers of Florida Negro school pupils, the Florida State Congress of Parents and Teachers has asked the Florida Board of Pardons and the Florida Parole Commission to spare the lives of four Negroes awaiting execution at Raiford for raping white women.

W. Kerswell Harper, Jacksonville, president of the Florida P-TA Congress, signed the letters to Gov. LeRoy Collins, chairman of the Pardons Board, and Raymond Marsh, chairman of the Parole Commission.

In the letter to Governor Collins the P-TA Congress said:

"Representing 15,324 members of the Florida Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers in this liberal state of ours, we humbly beseech you to consider, carefully, the clemency pleas of the four Negro men now awaiting the death sentence at the state prison.

"Your excellent record as a leader and truly a champion of the people of this progressive and growing state, causes us to believe that you will use your influence to see that people of all races are given equal and fair justice under our great American Constitution.

"The commutation of the death sentence for these four men will show to the world that our great state believes in dealing out equal through the American standard, fair

and equal punishment for all persons found guilty of crime, regardless of race, color or creed."

The pardons Board on July 28, refused to commute the death sentence of Sam Wiley Odom, 18, youngest of the four Negroes awaiting execution. No white man ever has been sentenced to death in Florida for raping a Negro woman.—TWA.

2 Negroes Die In Electric Chair

RAIFORD, Fla., Aug. 28 (AP) — Two Negroes died in the electric chair at state prison today, one of them a rapist who tried a last minute hoax to save his life.

The hoaxer was Sam Wiley Odom, 19, who died for the rape of a 63-year-old white woman at Leesburg, April 1, 1957.

The switch was thrown at 1:30 p.m. and Dr. H. H. Schweem, a prison physician, pronounced him dead at 1:44.

The second to die was E. C. Daniels who was sentenced to death for killing a Negro woman in Columbia County. The switch was thrown for his execution at 1:50 p.m. and he was pronounced dead six minutes later.

Odom, who committed his rape at knife-point, tried to stave off his death a few days ago by telling officials he had been involved in another rape.

However, he admitted later that this was merely a ruse.

Odom Executed In Florida Rape Issue

RAIFORD, Fla. — (UPI) — Con-
victed rapist Sam Wiley Odom,
who won a four-day reprieve on a
cass, died in the electric chair
Friday, for the rape of a white
woman in 1957.

Odom was executed a few min-
utes before the electrocution of E.
C. Daniels, Columbia County Man
convicted of beating a woman to
death with a jack handle.

Prison Supt. Dewitt Sinclair said
"both executions were mostly rou-
tine. Both were very calm. They
ate a good dinner and ate about
a quart of ice cream after din-
ner."

He said neither man made a
statement before the double exec-
ution.

The switch was thrown at 1:36
p. m. for Odom and he was pro-
nounced dead at 1:44 p. m. by pri-
son physician Dr. H. H. Schweem.
Daniels was placed in the chair
at 1:50 p. m. and pronounced dead
at 1:56 p. m.

Odom, 18 - year - old Leesburg
youth, was slated to die Monday
but was granted a reprieve af-
ter claiming he knew who was re-
sponsible for another rape.

Execution of the youth was de-
layed until his story could be
checked out. Odom then confessed
that he made up the whole tale be-
cause, "I knowed I only had one
straw out of a million and I grab-
bed that straw."

Gov. Leroy Collins gave the
final order of execution earlier
Friday after returning to Florida
from Maryland where his son is
being treated for injuries suffered
in a light plane crash.

"I will expect the penalty of the
law to be enforced by those re-
sponsible at such time as they
shall find proper," he said Collins
said there was no legal basis for
his intervention in delaying the
execution further.

Odom was convicted of raping a
63-year-old Leesburg woman April
1, 1957. An all-white jury deliber-
ated but six minutes before sen-
tencing him to death.

Daniels was condemned for beat-
ing his girlfriend to death with a
jack handle during a quarrel that
followed a tour of bars.

Two Negroes Die In Electric Chair

Pair Accused Of Assaulting
White Women
RAIFORD, Fla., Nov. 13. —

(UPI)—Florida put two Negro
men to death in the electric
chair on this Friday the 13th
for raping white women.

Last minute pleas for delays
were denied by Gov. Leroy Col-
lins and the two men walked
with outward calm to the death
chamber. John Edward Paul,
23, and Willie George City, 22,
were executed 16 minutes apart.

In a statement following the
executions, the National Asso-
ciation for the Advancement of
Colored People said, "We pray
that the executions of these men
does not mean that the state
of Florida is returning to the
so-called traditions of the South,
whereby a Negro must die for
a crime against white woman-
hood while a white man is given
a lesser penalty for the same
crime when committed against
Negroes or women of other
races."

Four months ago four white
men in Tallahassee, Fla., were
spared the death penalty by a
jury which convicted them of
raping a Negro college coed.
They were sentenced to life in
prison.

Another Negro man, Sam
Wiley Odom, 18, was executed
here Aug. 28 for raping an
elderly white woman at Lees-
burg, Fla., in April, 1957.

Both City and Paul had con-
fessed a number of rapes. City
admitted raping six women in
Pinellas County in 1956 and
Prison Supt. Dewitt Sinclair
said Paul confessed to raping
four women.

Jury Has Mercy On 4 Youths Will Not Die For Rape of Negro Girl

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Florida has maintained its record of never sending a white man to the electric chair for the rape of a Negro woman.

A jury early Sunday morning, June 14, found four white youths guilty of raping a 19-year-old Negro girl but recommended mercy for the defendants. The plea of mercy means that the four will escape the death penalty.

The guilty verdict was returned by an all-white, all-male jury after four days of testimony. The trial opened on Wednesday, June 10.

Confessions of the four men were admitted as evidence.

The jury left the sentence of the four defendants up to Judge W. May Walker. The penalty could range from life imprisonment to a few years in prison or to a probationary sentence.

The judge will not pass sentence for at least two weeks.

The four guilty men, Willion Collinsworth, 23; Patrick Scarborough, 20; David Beagles, 18, and Ollies Stoutamire, 16, were whisked off to the state penitentiary at Raiford, Fla., directly from the courthouse.

There was no sign of a demonstration. The crowd of more than 100 persons waiting on the sidewalk took the verdict in silence. Most of them were white. A number of Negroes grinned widely.

Penitentiary Warden Dewitt Sinclair said the three younger boys were put in a section with other youths and Collinsworth in with the men. Both Collinsworth, a tele-

phone linesman, and the childish-looking Stoutamire cried during the testimony but all four took the verdict without showing emotion.

When the jury's verdict was announced, Negroes and whites alike generally hailed the conviction of the four youths as a "victory for justice in the South."

But the opinion regarding the jury's recommendation of mercy was not so unanimous.

Officials of the NAACP were critical of the mercy recommendation.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said in New York that "in view of the evidence submitted, many persons will question whether justice has been done." He said "I would rather not comment further until after the sentencing of the four defendants."

Jury Foreman A. H. King, a wealthy Florida farmer, told United Press International that had the girl been beaten, the jury would have been inclined to inflict the death penalty.

King said the jury at no time discussed the racial question in reaching its verdict.

Since 1925, 37 Negroes have been electrocuted in Florida for the rape of white women, but only one caught the four youths—and an white man has gone to the electric chair for rape in that time, and after their arrest that all four no white man ever has been electrocuted in Florida for raping a Negro woman.

Prosecutor William D. Hopkins finished the state's case against the four youths Friday night after introducing in evidence confessions that each had assaulted the girl.

Circuit Judge Walker denied a defense motion for a directed verdict of acquittal, and defense lawyers put two of the four defendants on the stand before the trial recessed at midnight Saturday.

Both Scarborough and David Beagles, 18, a high school student who was treasurer of his Sunday school class, testified the girl consented "freely and voluntarily" to sexual intercourse.

Neither Stoutamire nor Collinsworth took the stand, but character witnesses were presented in their behalf.

Beagles' mother, Mrs. Edna Beagles, told the jury that "David has for me to do. I knew they would

always been a good boy, and he has never given me any trouble."

She burst into tears when she resumed her seat in the packed courtroom.

Beagles testified he was carrying a switch-blade knife when he and the other boys came upon the girl, her date and another Negro couple in a parked car near the Florida A & M university campus early on the morning of May 2. He said he put the knife away when he saw "they were just kids in evening clothes."

The state charged that the four white boys forced the Negroes out of the car at the point of a shotgun, forced the two Negro boys to kneel, and ordered the one girl into their car. The other girl ran.

The girl, whose name cannot be published under Florida law, said they drove her to a wooded area and raped her.

The soft-spoken 19-year-old girl was unshaken under cross-examination in her story that the four youths abducted her in her evening dress the night of the spring formal dance, held a knife at her throat and raped her seven times.

Substantial portions of her story were verified by two white deputy sheriffs — including the one who said she told him right after their arrest that all four had raped her.

That testimony, plus confessions from the boys themselves, posed a monumental task for defense attorneys seeking to acquit their clients of a charge that could mean the electric chair.

The four defense lawyers were on their feet in simultaneous protest when Hopkins asked Deputy W. W. Slappey who was the first boy he talked to after their arrest.

"Ollie Stoutamire," Slappey said.

The girl denied under cross-examination that she had consented to have relations with the white youths if they would return her afterwards to the college.

"Why did you submit to them?" Hopkins asked.

"There were four men with a shotgun and a knife around my neck," she said. "There was nothing I could do but what they said for me to do. I knew they would



FOUR SOUTHERN WHITE YOUTHS CONVICTED OF RAPE.

— The four white men convicted of raping a 19-year-old Negro girl in Tallahassee, Fla., are shown leaving the Leon County courthouse after hearing the girl testify that they held a knife at her throat and forced her to submit. A jury of 12 white men found the four guilty of rape but recommended mercy. The convicted men are, left to right: kill me if I didn't."

Joe Cooke, Jr., a criminology student at all-white Florida State university and a part-time deputy sheriff, testified he found the girl on the back floor after he halted the car with the four whites and held them at gunpoint.

Deputy Sheriff W. W. Slappey took the witness stand in the trial of the quartet and related a confession he said was given by Ollie Stoutamire, 16, youngest of the defendants. He said Stoutamire told him at the county jail a few hours after the four were arrested that all of them had intercourse with the 19-year-old coed.

Slappey said that the girl was found trembling and shaken from her experience.

The alleged act took place after the girl's abduction from a car in which she was parked with her date and another Negro couple the night of May 2 following the

Ollie Stoutamire, 16; David Beagles, 18; Patrick Scarborough, 20, and Willion Collinsworth, 24. By recommending mercy, the jury spared the men death in the electric chair. Their sentence, which can range from life imprisonment to a probationary sentence, is up to Judge W. A. May Walker who has indicated that he will pass sentence within two weeks.—UPI Telephoto.

"Orange and Green" ball at the Florida A & M college where all were students.

Edna Richardson, the other girl on the double date, told the jury that as she fled from the white boys, her girl friend screamed at her, "Edna, don't leave."

Miss Richardson said that at one point, another car drove by and one of their abductors—the one who had a shotgun—dropped down behind a telegraph pole and said "if we moved, he'd shoot."

Slappey said that following the boys' arrest, they were laughing and joking until he told them "this is no time for jokes—you could go to the electric chair."

Stoutamire's version of what happened varied from statements of the other boys, one of whom said he was asleep when all the excitement was going on. Another said only two had relations with the girl.

The girl told the court Thursday she had been assaulted seven times after a knife was held at her throat.

Over heated defense objections, Judge Walker ruled that the sheriff could relate the statements made by the four defendants after their apprehension.

On the stand herself, the girl testified she begged her attackers not to molest her but consented as the only means she felt would save her life.

The defense argued that the girl consented willingly, at least in effect, to having relations with the white youths.

There was no disturbance when the jury brought in its verdict shortly after midnight, following two hours 45 minutes of deliberation. There were about 300 persons in the courtroom, half of them colored in the segregated balcony.

In the street about 100 persons, both colored and white, kept a peaceful vigil under watchful eyes of state troopers and deputy sheriffs. The crowds had vanished before Sheriff William Joyce began a pre-dawn trip to Raiford with the prisoners.

Those convicted were Willon (Ted) Collingsworth, 23, an illiterate telephone lineman described in court as possessing the mentality of a 9 year old, married and father of two children; Patrick ((Gene) Scarborough, 20, married but separated from his wife; David E. Beales, 18, a high school senior, and Ollie Stoutamire, 16, an orphan with an eighth grade education and described as mentally retarded.

Rape is rape whatever the color of victim or attacker. The South rose up in considerable wrath over the Tallahassee repeated rapes by four whites with a Negro coed as the victim. Stern action was needed, and gotten. Within four hours the attackers were in jail.

But while a world focused attention on Tallahassee, other attacks got no such attention.

In Birmingham this week a Negro burglar tried to rape a 38-year-old white woman. He had a record of attempted rape in New London, Conn., two years ago.

In Detroit, Mich., police say a very large 15-year-old Negro has been picked up in connection with the fatal stabbing of a white woman he sought to attack; this Negro boasted to police that he had been involved in 20 other criminal assaults in a racially mixed neighborhood.

In Milwaukee this week police arrested John J. Watson, 37, a Negro with a police record of previous rape attempts—this arrest for first degree murder in the rape slaying of a nearby Wauwatosa housewife. His most recent arrest grew out of a blood specimen of the Negro's at the scene of the crime and evidence given by a fellow prisoner after Watson had been placed in prison in connection with still another attack on a woman. He had served previously from 1954 to 1958 for a statutory rape of a 16-year-old girl. There is some evidence that still another white woman—a fourth—was a rape victim of his—this woman having given birth to a child of mixed blood; it had Watson's rare type of blood, which neither victim nor her husband had; this attack had occurred after the accused was paroled in 1958. The parole for the 16-year-old girl rape is provocative. Prior to that attack Watson had served sentences in San Quentin and the Kansas State Penitentiary.

As we have said, rape is a heinous crime regardless of race. But such cases as the above are not at all uncommon. But rape of a Negro by whites in Tallahassee becomes a major news story over the world. The crimes we have mentioned above are equally ugly—and indeed, show the attackers to have been persistently bent on such assault.

Yet Tallahassee is the focal point, whereas you can assume the foreign press will pay little attention to the other attacks.

Why Tallahassee When . . . Full Report?

The Milwaukee Journal of Monday, June 15, reporting the nearby rape in a story almost two columns long, bannered for four columns on page one, at the top, failed to report that the accused rapist-slayer Watson was a Negro. The Associated Press has confirmed he was, also that the child born of the New Berlin rape victim was part Negro. Next to part of the local story The Journal reported a Tallahassee juror's explanation of the verdict there. The lead sentence began: "The jury which convicted four whites for the mass rape of a 19-year-old Negro coed. . . ." Little more need be said. Race identification is given for distant points, not locally in Milwaukee.

4 Get Life For Rape at Tallahassee

By HENDRIX CHANDLER

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—A white-haired Southern judge Monday handed out life sentences to four white youths convicted of raping a Negro coed. Sentencing came seven weeks after the crime.

Some two hours after the four were sentenced, a 16-year-old Negro youth who had been convicted by an all-white jury at Marianna for the rape of a white grandmother without a recommendation of mercy, escaped the electric chair.

Judge E. C. Welch granted the Negro, Jimmie Lee Clark, a new trial. Clark immediately entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

At Tallahassee, Judge W. May Walker told the four convicted in his court they had committed a horrible crime and were lucky to escape the electric chair. He recommended that they direct any appeal they might have to God.

The sentences, maximum possible under jury recommendations of mercy, were hailed by a Tallahassee Negro leader as a step toward equal justice for his race.

A life sentence for rape in Florida customarily means serving at least 10 years in prison, although a prisoner would become eligible for parole after six months.

No white man ever has paid the death penalty in Florida for rape of a Negro.

Only one of the four is considering an appeal. S. Gunter Toney, attorney for Willon (Ted) Collingsworth, said Collingsworth's family was divided over the matter of an appeal and no decision would be reached for a few days. Sixty days are allowed under Florida law for an appeal.

Two Negroes were in the balcony, which by custom is reserved for Negroes during trial. They appeared to be tourists, or casual observers.

The three others were Patrick ((Gene) Scarborough, 20, an Air Force man; David E. Beales, 18, high school senior, and Ollie Stoutamire, 16, high school dropout. Their court-appointed attorneys said they accepted the penalties and would make no effort for a new trial or for an appeal.

Sheriff's deputies whisked the four from the courtroom direct to Raiford State Prison, 140 miles east of here, where they had been held since their conviction on March 14.

"We are definitely on our way toward eliminating the double standard of justice," said the Rev. David H. Brooks, Episcopal church pastor and president of the Tallahassee chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

CONVICTED IN MAY

Clark had been convicted at Marianna, 60 miles west of Tallahassee, on May 27. The jury's failure to recommend mercy made a death sentence mandatory.

The 68-year-old white woman testified Clark accosted her along a lonely country road, dragged her into the brush and raped her.

Welch conceded Monday he had erred in his charge to the jury and on motion of Clark's attorney

At Tallahassee, Judge Walker called the four up for sentencing without any advance notice except to the persons directly involved.

ONLY A FEW PRESENT

In contrast to the packed courtroom on hand for the four-day trial, only a few persons were present for the sentencing. These included court officials, law enforcement officers, members of the defendants' families and newsmen.

Walker asked each of the four in turn if they had anything to say before sentence was pronounced. They replied, "No, sir."

He told them "You have committed a very serious offense, an offense that is horrible and under horrible circumstances."

The 54-year-old jurist said he had tried many cases of rape and had never imposed sentences less than life or the electric chair.

Later, after passing sentence, he asked the four if they had ever heard of the Supreme Ruler of the universe. They replied "No" in unison.

"The Supreme Ruler of the universe is God," Walker said. "He is on top of the Tallahassee case, the one to whom you should direct your appeal. He may offer you some comfort. I commend Him to you as one who can be a great benefactor."

Delay Asked In Youths' Rape Trial

Advertiser
TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — Attorneys for two of four white youths charged with raping a Negro college girl said Thursday there is so much public excitement about the case that trial should be postponed. They filed with circuit court a request that the trial be rescheduled for at least 45 days later than the May 27 trial date.

The lawyers said excitement surrounding the case "has caused great prejudice against the defendants." Because of this, they said, a "jury obtained at this time or within the next several weeks could not be free to render justice to the defendants."

They told the court publicity given to the charges and to protests demonstrations by Negro college students would tend to influence a jury.

The attorneys said they also need time to decide whether they should request that the trial be held elsewhere "in view of the great public excitement that presently prevails in the community" and whether they should ask separate trials for the four youths "in view of the possible implication of the defendants in statements given by the other defendants."

The attorneys are Harry Lewis Micahels, representing Patrick Scarborough; and S. Gunter Toney, employed by Willion Collinsworth—the only one of the four to retain his own lawyer.

Court appointed attorneys for the other two youths did not join in the motion for postponement. The court has not set a date for hearing the motion.

4 White Youths Get Life Terms For Raping Florida Negro Co-ed

Advertiser
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 22—A circuit judge handed out life sentences today to four white youths convicted of having raped a Negro co-ed.

Sentencing came seven weeks after the crime.

Judge W. May Walker told the four they were lucky to have escaped the electric chair. He recommended that they be free to render direct any appeal to God.

The sentences were the maximum under jury recommendations of mercy.

A life sentence for rape in this state customarily means serving at least ten years in prison, although the four would become eligible for parole after six months.

No white man has ever paid the death penalty in Florida for raping a Negro.

Only one of the four is considering an appeal. S. Gunter Toney, attorney for Willion Collinsworth, said the latter's family was divided over the matter and no decision would be reached for a few days. Sixty days are allowed for an appeal.

Collinsworth, an illiterate, 23-year-old telephone lineman, is the oldest of the four. He is married and has two small children. His wife, who was in the courtroom with their 2-year-old son, wept when sentence was pronounced.

The three others are Patrick Scarborough, 20, of the Air Force; David E. Beagles, 18, a high school senior; and Ollie Stoutamire, 16.

Their court-appointed attorneys said they had accepted the penalties and would make no effort for a new trial or an appeal.

The four were taken from the courtroom directly to Raiford State Prison, 140 miles east of here, where they had been held since their conviction June 14.

At Marianna, sixty miles

west of here, a 16-year-old Negro who had been convicted for the rape of a white grandmother without a recommendation of mercy, escaped the electric chair.

Circuit Judge E. C. Welch granted Jimmie Lee Clark, the Negro, a new trial. He immediately entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to life.

The Marianna sentence, following the Tallahassee case, caused a Negro leader to remark that two big steps had been taken toward equal justice for Negroes.

"We are definitely on our way toward eliminating the double standard of justice," the Rev. David H. Brooks said here. He is president of the Tallahassee chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Clark was convicted May 27. The jury's refusal to recommend mercy had made a death sentence mandatory. However, Judge Welch conceded he had erred in his charge to the jury, and on a motion by Clark's attorney granted a new trial. This permitted Clark to make a new plea.

Here, Judge Walker called for sentencing without advance notice except to those directly involved. Reporters were notified by Sheriff Bill Joyce only a few minutes before.

In contrast to the packed courtroom on hand for the four-day trial, only a handful of persons was present for the sentencing.

Judge Walker asked each of the four if they had anything to say before sentence was pronounced. They replied, "No, sir."

"You have committed a very serious offense, an offense that is horrible and under horrible circumstances," he told them.

The 54-year-old jurist said he had tried many cases of rape and had never imposed sentences less than life or the electric chair.

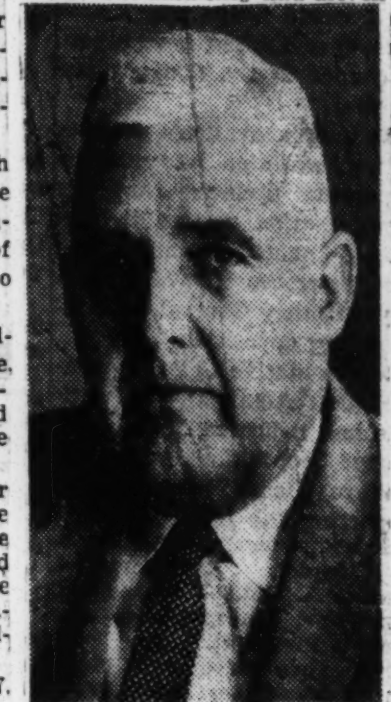
After imposing sentence, he told the four:

"The Supreme Ruler of the

FLORIDA

universe is God. He is the one to whom you should direct your appeal. He may offer you some comfort."

The 19-year-old co-ed from Florida A. & M. University testified that the four, at the point of a shotgun and a knife, forced her from a car in which she was parked with her date and another couple the night of May 2. She said they had driven



Judge W. May Walker her to a lonely wooded area two miles away and raped her seven times.

The four were arrested by a sheriff's deputy that night with the hysterical girl still in their car.

Mr. Brooks said he was not surprised by the sentences in view of "world opinion and Judge Walker's previously demonstrated sincerity of purpose."

Wilkins Sees 'Precedent'

Judge Walker's sentence "set a precedent which we hope other Southern jurists will emulate," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said here yesterday.

The judge has "vindicated those Southern whites who believe that justice must be color blind, and he renewed the hope of Negroes that justice is an attainable goal," Mr. Wilkins declared.

He urged Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida to commute the death sentences of four Negroes for the rape of white women.

Accused Rapist Examination Places Mentality As Moron

Advertiser
TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) —

One of four white youths charged with mass rape of a Negro co-ed is a moron with a mental age of 9 and will plead insanity at his trial, his attorney said Thursday.

S. Gunter Toney said Willion Collinsworth, 23-year-old illiterate telephone lineman, was found by a psychiatrist to be "more than half Indian of defective mentality and from the poorest of home situations."

Collinsworth, married and the father of two small children, has an I. Q. of 60, Toney said. The average I. Q. is around 100.

The psychiatrist, Dr. William Mc. Wilhoit, said it is "a known fact that individuals of the Indian race may react violently and primitively when psychotic or intoxicated."

"The accused has made a marginal adjustment when not intoxicated but when alcohol was added to his Indian blood and moronic mentality he seemed more easily led and for practical purposes was unable to discern the nature and quality of the crime in question."

Collinsworth is the eldest of the defendants and the only married man among them. The four go on trial June 10. They were arrested May 2 after the 19-year-old Florida A&M University girl said she was snatched from her escort, driven to a wooded area and raped repeatedly.

TESTIMONY ENDED IN RAPE TRIAL OF 4

Advertiser
Both Sides Rest in Case

of Whites Accused by Florida Negro Co-ed

Advertiser
Sun 6-14-59

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 13 — The trial of four white youths charged with raping a Negro co-ed neared the jury today.

Following summary arguments by both sides, the fate of the four was to be placed

in the hands of an all-white panel of twelve men following a charge by Judge W. May Walker.

A guilty verdict could lead to a break with precedent in Florida, which has never electrocuted a white man for raping a Negro woman.

This fact, coupled with the attention focused on the South because of its racial difficulties, has given the case an air of importance that it might not have otherwise had.

The jurors could acquit one or all of the men, turn them over to the judge for sentencing by recommending mercy or automatically condemn them to death by a simple finding of guilt.

The defendants are Patrick G. Scarborough, 20 years old; David E. Beagles, 18, Ollie A. Stoutamire, 16, and William T. Collinsworth, 23.

Prosecution's Case

The prosecution, headed by State Attorney William D. Hopkins, sought to prove during the four-day trial that the youths had raped the girl seven times after abducting her from the car in which she was parked with an escort and another couple.

The four defense lawyers, headed by City Judge John A. Rudd, based their case on the contention that the student at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University for Negroes had consented to sexual intercourse.

S. Gunter Toney, the only privately retained lawyer on the defense team, also argued that his client, Collinsworth, was a moron, incapable of realizing the gravity of his actions. He said this was particularly true when the telephone lineman and father of two had been drinking, as all four defendants contended they had been doing.

One highlight of the proceedings came when the 19-year-old co-ed, who cannot be identified publicly under Florida law, took the stand as the state's opening witness.

Co-ed's Testimony

Nervously and often with apparent reluctance, she recounted the details of a moonlit night of terror that began with the gay spring ball at the university May 1.

"I knew," she said of the events that followed, "that if I

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didn't do what they wanted me to do they would kill me."

Her testimony was generally corroborated by another co-ed and the two students who had escorted the girls to the dance and later parked with them behind a drive-in theatre on the edge of a deserted park.

The four whites, armed with a shotgun and a switchblade knife, had driven up, according to testimony. One girl, Edna Richardson, escaped, but the other was driven to a lonely spot in the stand of pines and blackjack oaks, where the four admitted they had intercourse with her.

Night Session Held

Two of the defendants, Beagles and Scarborough were placed on the stand yesterday in a night session.

They testified that the co-ed had entered OCollingworth's car willingly and had willingly submitted to their advances.

Beagles quoted her as saying: "If you won't tell anybody, I won't tell anybody."

However, he said later that one of the four had told her that "If you do what we want you to do we'll let you go."

Scarborough, an Air Force enlisted man, who, the others said, wielded the shotgun and gave most of the orders, told a contradictory story.

As many as 1,500 persons gathered at the Court House at various times during the trial. However, only about 150 whites and as many Negroes were allowed into the courtroom. The Negroes sat in the balcony, the whites downstairs.

The only incident, and this was minor, took place on the opening day of the trial during the selection of a jury. The son of a minister, who is a leader in the Negro community, refused to move from a hall at the insistence of Sheriff W. P. Joyce.

Asked for his father's name, the boy replied:

"That's none of your damned business."

The boy was taken to the Sheriff's office but later released after his father had appeared. He returned to the court house that afternoon and apologized to the Sheriff.

2 Attorneys To Ask Delay In Rape Trial

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) —

Two of the four attorneys defending four white men against charges of raping a Negro college girl decided Monday to seek postponement of their trials sched-

uled for May 27. S. Gunter Toney and Harry Michaels said they also might decide later to seek a change of venue.

However, two other defense attorneys opposed seeking a delay and said they would definitely not seek to switch the trial from Tallahassee.

Toney said he and Michaels would file a motion for a delay in the trial on the grounds of "high public excitement" and so they can have more time to prepare their cases.

Toney represents Willion T. Collingsworth and Michaels represents Patrick Scarborough.

City Judge John A. Rudd, representing 16-year-old Ollie Stoutamire, and Howard Williams, representing David Ervin Beagles, 18, opposed seeking a delay.

The four issued a statement in which they said they would act in concert in the cases where their joint interests were concerned and would act independently at other times.

The four defendants pleaded innocent at their arraignment. Sheriff Billy Joyce announced previously each of the four had confessed raping the 19-year-old Florida A and M coed after taking her at gunpoint from three companions.

Fla. Jury Shows No Mercy For This Attacker

MARIANNA, Fla. (UPI) — An all-white jury Wednesday convicted 16-year-old Negro farmhand Jimmy Lee Clark of raping a white grandmother and refused to recommend mercy.

Conviction without recommendation of mercy carries a mandatory death penalty under Florida law. Circuit Judge E. C. Walch deferred sentencing the youth immediately.

Clark, accused of attacking a 68-year-old woman on a rural road near here March 25, testified he signed a confession after a deputy sheriff "threatened to cut off my head and throw it in the river." He said the threats were made while he was held in jail at Panama City, Fla., where he was

taken for safekeeping. The woman identified Clark as her assailant. Clark denied raping the woman.

Fla. rape trials begin Wednesday

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Four white men charged with the May 2, mass rape of a 19-year-old Florida A. and M. coed go on trial here Wednesday, June 10, before Circuit Court Judge W. W. Walker.

Residents of this north Florida city of 47,021 maintained their wait-see attitude as curtain time nears in the drama that is expected to once again highlight the South's double standard of justice in such cases.

First scheduled for May 27, the trial was delayed two weeks, on request of attorneys for the defendants, in a move which observers here speculate was to postpone it until after the end of the spring term at F.U.

University students have been most vocal in their appeals for full justice under the law.

THE DEFENDANTS, Patrick G. Scarborough, 20; Willion T. Collingsworth, 24; David Ervin Beagles, 18, and Ollie Stoutamire, 16, were indicted by a special Leon County grand jury a few days after their arrest.

Police say they still had the bound, hysterical girl in their car when taken into custody. She had been taken from her escort at gun point.

The young student left her hospital bed to testify before the grand jury.

World attention was focused on the case because it occurred while authorities searched for the body of M. C. Parker, the Mississippi youth who was lynched while awaiting trial on charge of raping a blonde woman.

TRADITIONALLY, the death penalty for rape has been reserved for colored men convicted of such assaults on women of the other race while Southern courts have been lenient with white men charged with raping colored women. All the defendants have been held in the county-city jail in Tallahassee without bail. At least one of them, a telephone company lineman, is expected to enter an insanity plea, when the trial opens.

The Tallahassee Court Sentences Were Just

EXCEPT FOR SOME minor carping here and there, both nationally and internationally, the sentences of life imprisonment handed four white boys in Florida were received well. The rape of a Negro girl shocked everyone, Southwide, elsewhere.

It was our view from the beginning that no court, likely, would have given the death penalty in such a case involving four men. If any were sentenced to death, all would have had to be so sentenced. It was illogical to assume this would follow the conviction.

The Tallahassee court demonstrated a calm administration of justice in the face of glaring publicity and heated emotions. The court was stern but did not yield, either, to the hot pressure to "show the world" by assessing the death penalty.

In many Northern states, there is no death penalty for rape.

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Man Acquitted In Assault Case

PENSACOLA — A white man was acquitted Wednesday of a charge he raped a 41-year-old Negro woman here Nov. 18.

A circuit court jury of 12 white men deliberated 35 minutes in freeing Wesley Cox. The 29-year-old defendant had moved to Pensacola from Chicago four years ago.

Cox claimed he did not force or threaten the woman. She testified he threatened to kill her if she resisted him.

The woman said Cox came to a house where she was working as a maid and asked to see an apartment. When she showed it to him, she said, he raped her.

Death For Negro Youth In Florida Racial Rape Case

MARIANNA, Fla. (UPI) — An all-white jury Wednesday convicted 16-year-old Negro farmhand Jimmy Lee Clark of raping a white grandmother and refused to recommend mercy.

Conviction without recommendation of mercy carries a mandatory death penalty under Florida law. Circuit Judge E. C. Walch deferred sentencing the youth immediately.

Clark, accused of attacking a 68-year-old woman on a rural road near here March 25, testified he signed a confession after a deputy sheriff threatened to cut off my head and throw it in the river. He said the threats were made while he was held in jail at Panama City, Fla., where he was taken for safekeeping. The woman identified Clark as her assailant. Clark denied raping the woman.

Negro Rapist Asks Pardon

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) —

The Florida Pardon Board was asked Wednesday to spare the life of a Negro rapist on the ground he never had a chance to fight the all-white jury which condemned him.

W. M. Kennedy of Mount Dora, court-appointed attorney for the youth, said the jury condemned Sam Wiley Odum, 19, a near-iliterate, in six minutes for the rape of a 62-year-old white woman at Leesburg.

"It was more or less a reaction of mob violence," Kennedy said. "No consideration was given of the boy's age or education. I don't believe a jury could consider the question of life or death properly in six minutes."

Kennedy said there was no question of Odum's guilt, but the Negro was only 18 at the time, and had limited schooling.

The attorney said the youth had been inflamed by stories told him by his father and Negro boys in military service of white women going with Negro men.

State Atty. G. G. Odham Jr. argued the jury needed no time to decide Odum's guilt because the case was open and shut. He said Odum had tried to break into another house with the obvious intent of rape but was frightened off by the unexpected return of the woman's husband.

The board took no immediate action.

Appeal to Pardon, Parole Boards

Fla. Voters League In Fight to Save 4

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier-Roving Reporter)

TAMPA, Fla. — Florida's powerful Negro Voters League, Inc., has urged its voice to those asking the Florida Pardon Board and the Florida Parole Commission to spare the lives of four Negro men now awaiting execution for raping white women.

In identical letters to both agencies, the league, through its president, Edward D. Davis of Tampa, last week urged review of the cases of the four men and commutation of their death sentences to life imprisonment.

The letter referred to the recent Tallahassee trial of four young white men as focusing attention, "far and near, on the quality of Florida justice."

"One fact within itself, played up by the press, namely, 'that no white man has ever received the maximum penalty for raping a colored woman,' emphasized the double standard procedures in our state," the letter said, "not only in crimes of this nature but also in many other categories."

"The uneven hand with which justice is measured out to whites and Negroes in our state, combined with the fact that a system is used which keeps Negroes off the juries in most of our counties, naturally causes one to question not only the quality of justice but even the guilt of some convicted under these circumstances," the letter went on.

"We are opposed to the crime of rape," the letter continued, "and feel that all guilty parties of this serious crime should be punished on the basis of the crime and not on the basis of color. Since there is evidence that color is a factor in the convictions of Negroes for the crime

of rape, we urge that your board review the convictions of the persons whose names appear below and who are awaiting electrocution at Raiford," the league said.

"WE RESPECTFULLY urge that your board review these cases and commute the sentences involved to life imprisonment," the letter concludes, naming the four Negroes now in "death row": Sam Wiley Odum, 18; Willie George City, 22; John Edward Paul, 23, and Ralph R. Williams, 25.

The league's letter was understood to be one of many being sent to the state capitol by Negro organizations and citizens in Florida, urging that the four Negroes be spared from death. The league's letters were addressed to Raymond Marsh, Chairman, Florida Parole Commission, Carlton Bldg., Tallahassee, and to Governor LeRoy Collins, Chairman, Florida Pardon Board, State Capitol, Tallahassee.

THE TWO BODIES are separate agencies and the Pardon Board has the authority to commute sentences from death to life. Governor Collins, presently out of the United States, has not signed the death warrants for the four doomed men, and no date can be set for their executions until this is done.

The case of Ralph Williams of St. Petersburg, who said he had been going with his white victim, has been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court and that body has placed it on its calendar for a hearing. Williams is represented by Negro Atty. Fred G. Minnis of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Florida Undertakers, P-TA

Continue Efforts To Save Doomed 4

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — President Oscar I. Hillman of the Florida Funeral Directors' Association, told the Courier last week that he was going to write a personal letter to the Florida Board of Pardons and to the Florida Parole Commission on behalf of the four Negroes now awaiting electrocution at Raiford.

Mr. Hillman also said that Max Starks of Orlando, Fla., chairman of the executive board of the Association, would write letters on behalf of the Association.

Meanwhile, the Courier learned that the Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers would also send letters to the two groups asking that the death sentences of the four Negro men be changed to life imprisonment.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS in the state have also been asked to intercede on behalf of the four doomed Negroes. The position being taken is that the Negro men are no more guilty than white men who have been convicted of the same crime of rape, but have not been sentenced to death for it.

The Courier is asking all Ne-

gro organizations in Florida and interested citizens to send letters to the two state official boards asking that the sentences of these four Negroes be changed from death to life imprisonment.

The letters should be addressed to: The Florida Board of Pardons, Gov. LeRoy Collins, chairman, State Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla., and to: The Florida Parole Commission, Raymond Marsh, chairman, Carlton Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

A New York Vs. A Tallahassee Rape

Editor George W. Shannon in The Shreveport Journal

AST Friday the Associated Press teletype machines in The Journal's editorial rooms ticked out eight tiny paragraphs which related that a 14-year-old white school girl in New York had been raped by a Negro.

After reading down to the sixth paragraph we learned that there were six Negroes involved—not just one. And, reading on to the seventh paragraph, we found out that the girl had also been beaten and dragged across the school yard—not merely raped.

In the meantime, not a line had been received from the AP's rival, United Press International. A few lines showed up later.

The lack of attention which the New York case was receiving as compared to that which was given the rape of a 19-year-old Negro coed by four young white men in Florida was all too typical. When a crime against a Negro is committed in the South, the Northern press turns out en masse for a field day. Newspaper reporters, biased magazine writers, television cameramen with eyes trained for the seamy side of life, and motion picture photographers descend upon the scene and stage a little carnival of their own. When they're finished with their chores, the South is smeared again!

But let a crime against a white person be committed by a Negro in the North and the silence is deafening. Seemingly, the wire services' prize-winning reporters suddenly become blind and paralyzed and are unable to write a single line about the horror which has occurred. Camera-men are away on distant assignments and the ones left behind can't get their equipment into focus. News magazines, which Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas says are printed for people who can't think, and picture magazines which he says are printed for people who can't read, are completely disinterested. We're used to this sort of treatment by now!

STILL, the slighting of the New York rape case by the wire services Friday caused us to make one more protest. We ignored the United Press International but—with tongue in cheek—we sent the following telegram to New Orleans' Bureau of the Associated Press and to the AP's general offices in New York:

"Appreciate 2,000 words on gang-rape of 14-year-old white girl in New York. Want comparison between New York case, in which girl raped by one Negro while five others looked on, and Florida case in which Negro coed

raped by four whites. Point out no brutality in Florida, while white girl in New York beaten and dragged to her fate. Appreciate dispatching Reiman Morin (the AP's reporter who won the Pulitzer Prize for smearing Little Rock) to scene. Interview parents. Get editorial reaction North, East, South and West. Want full picture coverage. Contact president of the American Association of Citizens' Councils in Greenwood, Miss., for statement. Ask NAACP if any 'prayer groups' organized to seek 'justice' for Negroes. Anything from Eisenhower? Please keep story running daily till settled. Please expedite."

Ridiculous requests? Not at all. Every one of these steps would have been taken by the AP and UPI at the urgings of Northern newspapers if a 14-year-old Southern Negro school girl had been raped by a Southern white man on her school grounds in the South while five other Southern whites looked on!

OUR protest could not have been given better timing. Whether it had anything to do with subsequent developments we do not know, but by Saturday morning it was apparent the Associated Press was giving greatly increased attention to the New York rape case.

For one thing, the AP's reporters had discovered by Saturday that the 14-year-old white girl had been raped by three of the Negroes, instead of one, as originally reported. In addition, the AP had discovered that one of the six Negro gangsters involved in the attack had actually held the 14-year-old white girl while the three Negroes criminally assaulted her. And it had reaffirmed the fact that the girl was beaten and dragged across the school yard—adding the new information that she was also gagged!

But best of all was this additional Associated Press story which bares the hypocrisy of the Northern press:

NEW YORK (AP)—New York newspapers, which gave considerable Pg. 1 attention to last week's Tallahassee, Fla., race trial, Friday did not front-page the New York rape of a white teenager by six Negro youths.

The Post gave the New York story a column on Pg. 4.

The New York rape made Pg. 10 of The Journal-American, Pg. 21 of The World-Telegram, Pg. 5 of The Morning Daily News, Pg. 3 of the Morning Mirror, Pg. 3 of the morning Herald Tribune and Pg. 11 of The Times.

We congratulate the Associated Press, the world's largest news-gathering organization, on its awakening to

FLORIDA

the gravity of the New York rape case!

We still have no details from United Press International, but we are forwarding to UPI a copy of our telegram to the AP!

What They Say About Tallahassee

New York Herald Tribune

MONDAY there would be no need to comment on a speedy and self-evident act of justice as the conviction of four young men in the Florida rape case. Yet it would be foolish to pretend that legal wheels turn in a social vacuum. The Florida case, with four white men on trial for assaulting a Negro college girl, attracted deep interest throughout the nation and, indeed, the world. But the proceedings were carried on in a thoroughly judicial and dispassionate spirit. The trial was eminently fair, the atmosphere inside and outside the courtroom was calm and correct.

The Boston Herald

FLORIDIANS need not blush for the jury's finding in this case. But they should certainly think a little about the crime and what led up to it. Rightly or wrongly the four young criminals thought they could get away with their terrible deed—that the law was different for them than for Negro hoodlums. Is not this in itself an indictment of the double standard the South lives under?

The Cleveland Press

CRITICS say that had conditions been reversed—had the defendants been Negroes and the victim a white girl—the death penalty would have been certain. History supports such a theory. But then it had been doubted whether a Florida jury would convict at all—particularly considering the extreme nature of the penalty. The crime involved is especially despicable. This verdict should have great deterrent force, even with the degenerate types normally responsible for committing it.

Charleston News And Courier

A SPOKESMAN for the NAACP made a bitter comment of disappointment that the four will not be executed. It is a viewpoint we easily understand. The world might be better off without these wretched white people. Aside from the despicable crime they committed against a colored girl, they have let down their fellow Southerners and the Caucasian race in the eyes of the world. Our

PRESS COMMENT

enemies, both in the United States and abroad, are exploiting their depravity.

These young men are not representative of the South, as the unusual nature of their crime has shown. Brutality occurs in some degree among all races. We are glad that the Florida jury did its duty.

Louisville Courier-Journal

FLORIDA acted with commendable dispatch and judicial efficiency in showing that her citizens were as shocked as those anywhere when four white hoodlums at gun-point raped a young Negro girl in Tallahassee.

The Washington Post

THE verdict of guilty with mercy, reached by the Tallahassee jury, is one which, standing alone, would deserve the praise of the court and the community.

What is a reproach to Florida justice is not this verdict, so far, but countless other verdicts in which Negroes, under circumstances certainly no worse, have received the death penalty. The straightforward thing for Florida and other states to do next is to abolish the death penalty for rape, in all cases.

The Detroit Free Press

THERE will be, of course, some dissatisfaction because they were not given the electric chair. There will be those who will claim, and perhaps with reason, that Negroes, convicted of an assault on a white woman would certainly receive the death sentence.

But those who argue either way will be missing a point. The important thing is that justice has been done, and if the verdict is tempered with mercy, that does not detract from the fact that in the prosecution and conviction of these four men, there was no real color line.

VATICAN PAPER HITS VERDICT ON RAPISTS

Special to The New York Times.
ROME, June 16—The rape trial in Tallahassee, Fla., was "on balance negative" in its racial significance, L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, said in an editorial today.

It criticized the all-white jury for recommending mercy, and defense counsel for resorting to what it described as "unjust arguments of racial discrimination." The jury convicted four white youths of raping a Negro college girl. Its recommendation of mercy spared the lives of the defendants.

Count Giuseppe Dalla Torre, editor of the paper and a personal friend of Pope John XXIII, was the author of the front-page editorial in tonight's issue.

The editorial declared: "We are not for capital punishment. We are for justice."

In the trials of Negro rapists it seemed that no jury had ever cared for considering whether the defendants were hereditary defectives, as did the Tallahassee jury in the case of the four whites, L'Osservatore declared.

As positive aspects of the trial the editorial cited the severity of the prosecutor "who spoke on behalf of positive human, Christian and civil law," and what it called the calm and dignified behavior of the courthouse crowd.

9318

Vatican Raps Attack Verdict In Fla. Case

pointment of a Negro as an equal.
rv.

Defender Chicago, Ill.
The newspaper Osservatore Romano Tuesday charged that "racial distinction" swayed the outcome of the Florida trial of four white defendants for the rape of a Negro girl.

"We are not for the death penalty, we are for equality," the newspaper said.

Osservatore was commenting on the Tallahassee, Fla., trial of four white men found guilty of raping a young Negro college girl.

The dispatch was signed by the newspaper director, Count Giuseppe Dall Torre, and was indicative of the interest with which the trial was followed in the Vatican.

NO CLEMENCY

The dispatch noted that no clemency was ever asked for Negroes guilty of the same crime. It also took exception to the fact that the jury was entirely made of whites.

The four youths were found guilty, but the jury recommended clemency. If it had not, the death penalty would have been mandatory.

A number of Negroes guilty of raping white women have been sentenced to death in Florida. But, so far as is known, no white ever has been executed for raping a Negro.

Osservatore also deplored the fact that defense lawyers used arguments of racial distinction in their effort to keep the boys from being executed.

SENTENCE PENDING

The four boys have not been sentenced yet.

Osservatore Romano found a consoling note in the Tallahassee trial in the fact that both the Negro and the white crowd awaiting the verdict did not riot or attack the outcome.

This, the newspaper remarked, was an indication that the sense of equality before the law is deeply rooted among the American people.

In the same dispatch, Osservatore hailed as "something which no doubt will produce effects in the world" Queen Elizabeth's ap

9319

Ralph Williams in Death Row

Race Lawyer Fights For Doomed Rapist

Courier *P. 2*
Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sat. 7-11-59*

By TREZZVANT ANDERSON

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Bantam-like 5-foot 5, 135-pound Negro Atty. Fred G. Minnis, ex-U. S. Air Force major, is making a vigorous fight here to save doomed Ralph R. Williams, 25, from death in Florida's electric chair for raping a young white girl on Dec. 18, 1957.

Williams is one of the four Negro men now awaiting death for rape in Florida.

● Attorney Minnis, one of the two Negro lawyers here, defended Williams in his trial in 1958, and has now taken the case to the U. S. Supreme Court, after the Florida Supreme Court upheld Williams' conviction and sentence of death imposed by Pinellas County Circuit Judge John U. Bird.

Judge Bird has sentenced two other Negro men to the electric chair for rape, after trials before his court.

ON JUNE 22, the clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court acknowledged the Williams case and advised Mr. Minnis that it has been placed on the Supreme Court docket.

Meanwhile, the energetic and aggressive bantamweight attorney has already been circulating petitions in Negro St. Petersburg, getting signatures for a request for commutation of Williams' death sentence by the Florida Parole Board.

The papers for a commutation petition have already been forwarded to the doomed Williams at the Raiford State Prison. As soon as he signs and returns them to Mr. Minnis, they will be transmitted to the Pardon Board.

ATTORNEY MINNIS bases his request to the U. S. high court for certiorari on a contention that Judge Bird erred in permitting the state to bring in testimony about another case allegedly involving Williams and another white girl.

This case was not being tried, Mr. Minnis said, and was not relevant to the case in which Williams was being tried. Introduction of the other case was to inflame and prejudice the jury and court, he felt.

Meanwhile, the bristling attorney is continuing his efforts to secure a commutation of his doomed client's sentence of death, and welcomed the idea of Negro organizations in Florida also asking state officials to save Williams.

Over at Clearwater, site of the trials of three of the four doomed men, the office of Clerk of Court Avery Gilkerson told the Courier Friday that they had prepared "complete transcripts of all three cases" and had sent them to Governor LeRoy Collins at Tallahassee. This was done several months ago, the office said. Governor Collins is now in Russia on a tour.

MEMBERS OF THE Pardon Board which has the cases up for study, in addition to Governor Collins who is chairman, are Atty. General Richard W. Ervin, Secretary of State R. A. Gray, Controller Ray E. Green and Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo. This board has the authority to commute death sentences.

● Florida also has a Parole Commission, which is headed by Chairman Raymond Marsh, with offices in the Carlton Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

The Courier is urging all Negro organizations in Florida to send letters to these two boards asking that these four Negroes be spared from death, since they are no more guilty than white men convicted of the same crime, and should receive mercy just as the white men do.

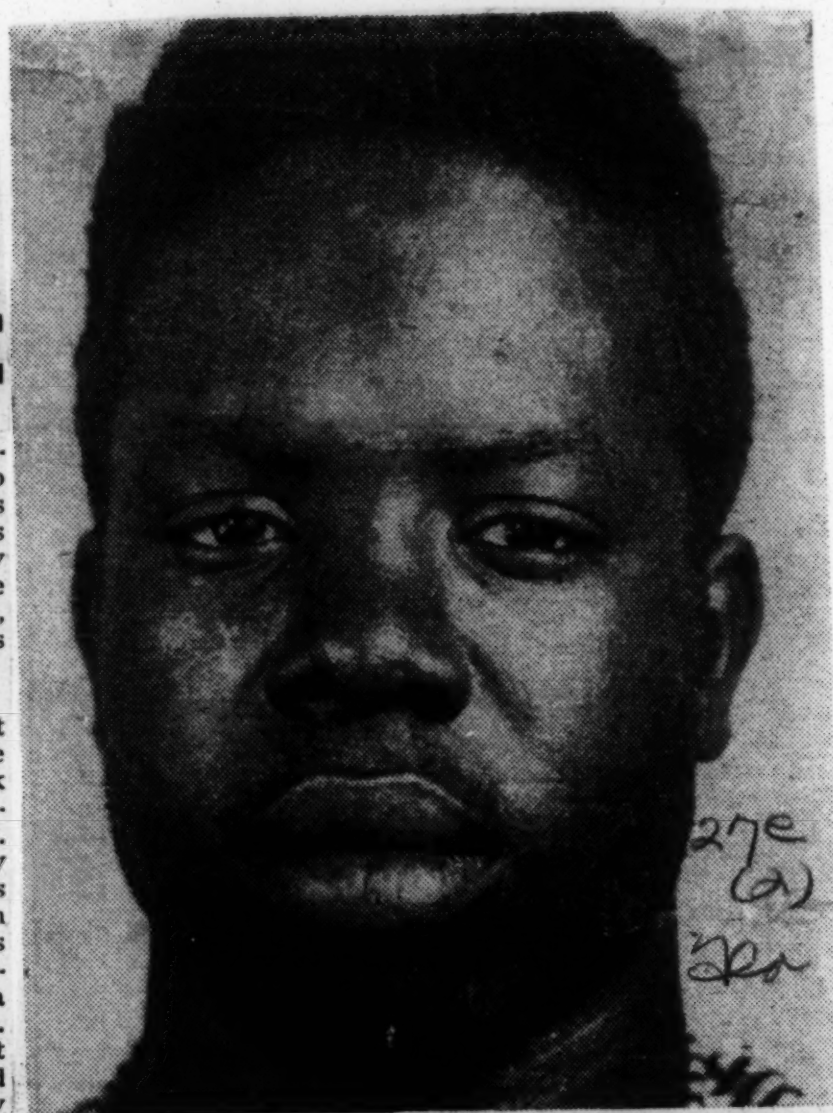
IN LAST WEEK'S Courier it was stated that Willie George City, tried for a rape which took place in Largo, a small community between Clearwater and St. Petersburg, had pleaded guilty and got a death sentence. Records in the Clerk of Court's office in Clearwater showed that City was indicted twice for the same offense and twice entered a plea of not guilty upon arraignment.

But on the second arraignment trial was set for Jan. 5, 1959, and when the case came up City withdrew his original plea of not guilty and then pleaded guilty.

This, however, failed to bring the mercy that it had hoped would be shown by Judge Bird, who immediately referred the case to the State Parole Supervisor for pre-sentence investigation. The supervisor used two days and on Jan. 7, Judge Bird imposed the death sentence.

RECORDS OF THE State Division of Corrections also showed Williams' occupation as a cook. Attorney Minnis said he was a common laborer and his last job was as a garbage collector. Williams claimed he had been having an affair with the girl, and she threatened to see him dead if he broke it off. The girl denied this.

The jury was out only 28 minutes. On the jury was one Negro, Chester L. James Sr., of St. Petersburg.



Doomed?—Will Ralph Williams face death in the electric chair in Florida? The Courier, along with other national organizations, is making a pitch to have his death sentence changed to life.

Help Save These Four Young Lives

Courier *Pittsburgh, Pa.* *Sat. 7-11-59* *P. 2*

IF YOU COULD write a letter and save a man's life, would you do it? Of course you would. You would feel compelled to do so. How much more imperative it is that you should act if you have a chance to save the lives of FOUR MEN?

Four Negro youths are awaiting execution in the State Penitentiary at Raiford, Fla., after having been convicted of rape. They were found guilty without a recommendation of mercy. The death sentence was mandatory under state law.

But the jury which found four white youths guilty of raping a young Negro girl in Tallahassee, recommended mercy. The judge sentenced them to life imprisonment. They are eligible for parole after serving six months in the penitentiary.

FLORIDA JUSTICE cannot be called equal when the lives of four whites are spared and the lives of four Negroes are taken for the same kind of crime.

The death sentences of these four Negroes should be commuted to life imprisonment.

The four Negroes awaiting execution are: Ralph R. Williams, 25; Willie George City, 22; John Edward Paul, 23, and Sam Wiley Odom, 18.

The Board of Pardons of the state of Florida has the power to commute (change) the death sentences of these young men. The Governor cannot do so alone although he is a member of the Board of Pardons.

IF YOU WANT to do your part in helping to save the lives of these young men, you should write to Raymond Marsh, chairman, Florida Pardon Board, Carlton Bldg., Tallahassee, Fla.

Don't criticize the Governor or the board or the judge or anybody. Just respectfully ask for **EQUAL JUSTICE**. Appeal to the honor and sense of morality of members of the Pardon Board. Let them know that you feel that they are honorable men and that you are simply asking them to do the honorable thing.

Don't write a long letter—but write. Let your appeal be simple and courteous. If enough persons seek God's mercy for these four young men, the members of the Pardon Board will listen and be moved.

Return To Old Traditions

Regarding the executions, the NAACP said: We pray that the executions of these men does not mean that the state of Florida is returning to the so-called traditions of the South, where—against white womanhood while a Negro must die for a crime a white man is given a lesser penalty for the same crime when committed against Negroes or women of other races."

On August 28, another Negro, Sam Wiley Odom, 18, was executed for raping a white woman in Pensacola, Fla.

FAMU Co-ed Case

Rape Prosecutors Honored in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The judge who presided over Tallahassee's highly spotlighted rape case trial of four whites who raped a Florida A. and M. co-ed and the State's Attorney who prosecuted the four white men have been honored for the manner in which they handled the mass trial.

Leon County Circuit Judge W. May Walker was given the Community Service Award for the way he presided over the trial by the Capital City Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This is an annual award.

STATE'S ATTORNEY William D. Hopkins, the outstanding prosecutor — who left his bed to personally investigate the attack — was given the Florida Citizenship Award by the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce for his role in the trial.

Both Judge Walker and Mr. Hopkins won the plaudits of newsmen, both white and Negro, for the highly impartial manner in which they guided the case to its conclusion.

The all-white, all-male jury made up of seven men who had roots in Georgia — found the four whites guilty, but recommended mercy, thus saving them from the death sentence. Judge Walker, however, gave

them the maximum allowed under the law in such circumstances — life imprisonment. They are now serving their sentences in separate prisons.

Florida in the last two months, however, has executed three Negro men for raping white women, while no white man has ever been executed for raping a Negro woman.

Negroes Executed For Assault On Women

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — John Edward Paul, 23, and Willie George City, 22, were put to death in the electric chair Friday, November 13, when last minute pleas for delays were denied by Governor Collins. The pair was accused of assaulting white women.

Following the executions, the NAACP pointed out that four months ago four white men in Tallahassee were spared the death penalty by a jury which convicted them of raping a Negro college co-ed. They were sentenced to life in prison instead.

High Court Saves Negro From Chair

James - Union
TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 14 (AP) — The Florida Supreme Court today threw out the death penalty given a young Negro on conviction of rape and ordered him sentenced under a lesser charge.

The court said the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the rape charge under which a court had sentenced, about 21, was sentenced to the electric chair at Monticello April 29, 1957.

The court said, however, the evidence showed Truelock was guilty of assault with intent to rape, the maximum penalty for which is 20 years.

The woman at first said she had been raped by the Negro but four days later changed her testimony to say she had

Truelock said he had broken into the woman's home, stumbled against some object and fled. However, he said he returned to the house for a pack of cigarettes he had dropped and that the woman met him at the door and they scuffled. He said he struck her, and both fell to the floor but that he fled without further harming her.

Macclenny Man Gets Rape Term

Union
By Staff Writer

MACCLENLY, June 17 (AP) — James R. Macclenny, 30, pleaded guilty today to statutory rape of a 14-year-old girl and was sentenced to six years in the state prison by Circuit Judge George Patten.

The act reportedly took place at the home of Harrick here. Sheriff Ed Yarbrough said the man's wife reported the incident.

Negro switches to guilty plea in slaying, rape

BONIFAY, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP) — Negro ex-convict returned from New York to face two charges of murder and one of rape changed his plea from innocent to guilty in a surprise move yesterday.

Circuit Judge E. Clay Lewis said he will sentence Frank Peterson next Tuesday after he hears a considerable amount of evidence in the case.

Peterson, 27, was scheduled to face trial Monday on the three capital cases. He is charged with murdering a Holmes County white farmer, and the man's daughter, 2, and with raping his 21-year-old wife.

The attacks occurred in the farm home near Bonifay last June 11.

Florida Slaying Trial Docketed

BONIFAY, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP) — A 27-year-old Negro ex-convict pleaded innocent today at his arraignment on two murder charges and one of rape. Trial was set for Frank Peterson for Feb. 16.

Circuit Judge E. Clay Lewis Jr., of Panama City, directed that Peterson be tried first for the ax slaying of Ira Gene Carnley, 27.

Trials on the second murder charge in the fatal beating of Carnley's daughter, Ernestine, 2, and in the rape of Carnley's 21-year-old wife, Sybil, will follow. The Negro had been declared legally sane and competent to stand trial following a sanity hearing last Friday.

Negro Faces Sentence Today In Bonifay Rape, Ax Deaths

BONIFAY, Fla. (AP) — Frank Peterson, 27-year-old Negro ex-convict who was returned from New York to face charges in two slayings and a rape, is to go before a judge Tuesday for sentencing after serving a burglary term. He later joined a migrant farm crew and was taken to New York.

Peterson, in a surprise move last Thursday, was taken before Circuit Judge E. Clay Lewis and pleaded guilty to the ax murders and the rape. He had previously pleaded innocent and was scheduled to go on trial Tuesday.

Lewis said he will hear a considerable amount of evidence before sentencing Peterson in the attack on the white farm family in their modest home near Bonifay. The maximum sentence would be death in the electric chair.

Peterson was indicted for murder in the death of Ira Gene Carnley, 27, and Carnley's daughter, Ernestine, 2, last June 11. He also was indicted for raping Carnley's 22-year-old wife.

The defendant has been declared legally sane by psychiatrists at the Chattahoochee State Hospital.

Peterson's extradition from New York had been opposed by the Buffalo Chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins said that Peterson would not be discriminated against because of his race, but neither would he be pampered.

The Negro was arrested June 22 at a farm camp near Buffalo, and Gov. Averell Harriman ordered him extradited to Florida Nov. 13. Some northwest Florida officials had criticized Harriman for what they called unnecessary delay in ordering the man's return.

Sheriffs Cletus Andrews of Bonifay and Emmett Shelby of Pensacola said that Peterson has signed a statement admitting the crimes. He had been released the day before the slayings from a state road camp near Bonifay

Death Set In Slayings At Bonifay

Mercy Plea Denied Negro Man Accused In 2 Murders, Rape

By STAN ATKINS
BONIFAY, Fla. (AP) — A 27-year-old Negro Tuesday was ordered executed for the ax slayings of a white farmer and his daughter and the rape of the farmer's wife.

Circuit Judge E. Clay Lewis ruled that ex-convict Frank Peterson was not entitled to a recommendation for mercy, and thus a life term.

The judge said he could not make the recommendation for mercy on the basis of Peterson's own testimony. "I have never heard of a more heinous crime," he said.

Peterson begged for mercy prior to imposition of sentence.

BEGGED FOR MERCY

"Judge, I'm asking for the mercy of God," he said when asked if he had any statement he wished to make. "If there's any way you can see to give me mercy, I would appreciate it."

After the sentencing, the defendant wept and begged for mercy in a broken voice that was barely audible in the packed courtroom.

Peterson had pleaded guilty last week to murdering Ira Gene Carnley, 27, and Carnley's daughter, Ernestine, 2, and to raping Carn-

ley's wife. Two other children were severely beaten but survived.

The white family was attacked in a small farm house near Bonifay last June 11.

Tuesday's hearing was solely to determine whether the defendant should be given death or a life term.

IDENTIFIED ATTACKER

Mrs. Carnley took the stand briefly to identify Peterson as the man who attacked her.

The Negro went to the stand and said he was released from a state road camp near Bonifay June 10, that he got a ride to Bonifay and spent most of the day and evening drinking whisky.

Peterson said he decided to leave Bonifay that night and began walking along a farm road. He said he started playing with two dogs in front of a farm house, then looked in the house and saw in the moonlight, a woman asleep in a bed.

He said he entered the house through a window from which he removed a screen, and picked up an ax he found inside the house. A man lying asleep on the floor raised up and he struck him with the ax, he said. The account continued: "I went in to the lady in the bed. She was still sleeping. As he got into the bed, she awakened and called her husband's name. Peterson said she apparently thought he was her husband.

"She put her hand on my head and she knew I was different," he said, "and the little child came running in and I had the ax in my hand and that's when I hit the little children."

Peterson said the woman ran from the room and he pursued her. He said they fought over the ax and he hit her on the head.

Rapist Sane; Chair Death Set Monday

By Staff Writer
TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 9 (AP) — The death sentence for Willie Horne Jr. will be carried out Monday morning, Gov. LeRoy Collins decided this afternoon after the Railroad Commission's medical examiner reported the Jacksonville Negro does not show "the slightest indication of insanity."

"There does not appear to be any justifiable cause for stay of execution," Collins wired Horne's parents and attorney, "and the mandate of the law as prescribed by the court must be carried out."

Horne, 28, was convicted of anowrapping a 48-year-old white after slugging her escort with a tire wrench on Hecksher drive two years ago. Collins signed his death warrant last week, setting the execution for the week of Jan. 12. Executions normally take place on Monday mornings.

The execution will come in the 25th anniversary year of Florida's first electric chair execution. In 1924, a Jacksonville man was put to death for murder.

Last Monday, Horne's parents, a sister, two aunts and his attorney came to Tallahassee and

told Collins the condemned man had suffered "spells" all his life. The next day they sent an affidavit signed by a Duval County jailer concerning Horne's behavior after arrest.

The affidavit was forwarded to the state prison with directions to examine Horne and determine if he had become unbalanced since his trial and sentence. The governor's executive assistant, William L. Darden, reviewed Horne's court proceedings and found no mention of insanity as a defense.

The report today from Raiford Supt. DeWitt Sinclair and Dr. Rex C. Ramsey, prison physician, showed there are no reasonable grounds to believe Horne insane, Collins said.

"Warden Sinclair and Dr. Ramsey have talked with Horne at length," the governor's telegram said today. "Dr. Ramsey states the defendant is completely aware of his personal identity, his sur-

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roundings, the circumstances of his trial, sentence and imprisonment, and that there is not the slightest indication of insanity."

The wire also reviewed the fact that insanity was never mentioned before the grand jury, Circuit Court, Supreme Court, Parole Commission or Pardon Board.

Horne's last legal maneuver was exhausted Dec. 10 when the Pardon Board refused to interfere with his sentence.

State law requires the prison warden to notify the governor if he has reason to believe a condemned man has become insane since his conviction.

After the warden's report, the governor must have the man examined by two physicians and decide from their findings whether the prisoner is mentally ill.

If he is determined insane, he must be placed in a state mental hospital until the hospital director feels he is cured. Then two physicians must examine the defendant again. If he is declared sane, the execution must be carried out.

Horne will be the first man to die in a new electric chair installed at the prison last month.

Another Jacksonville Negro was the first prisoner to be electrocuted in Florida. The 1923 Legislature abolished hanging as the death penalty and provided for an electric chair. Frank Johnson, convicted of first degree murder, was electrocuted Oct. 7, 1924.

Bonifay Negro Faces Sentence

BONIFAY, Fla. (AP)—A Negro ex-convict was summoned today for sentencing on his guilty pleas to two ax murders and a rape.

Circuit Judge E. Clay Lewis will hear lengthy testimony before imposing sentence on Frank Peterson, 27, for the attack on a white farm family. The judge can impose a maximum of death in the electric chair.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People originally intervened in the case, opposing Peterson's extradition from New York.

Peterson had been scheduled to go on trial before a jury Monday. But in a surprise move, he came before Lewis last Thursday and asked to be permitted to change his innocent plea to that of guilty.

"A man has to look to his God," the Negro said.

Peterson was indicted for mur-

der in the ax slaying of Ira Gene Carnley, 27, and Carnley's daughter, Ernestine, 2, in their small farm house near Bonifay last June. He also was indicted for raping Carnley's 22-year-old wife.

Mrs. Carnley and two other children were beaten severely.

Peterson had been released from a nearby state road camp the day before the attacks. He was arrested in a farm camp near Buffalo, N. Y., June 22.

Sheriff Cletus Andrews said Peterson was traced through foot prints found at the scene, and through other evidence.

Peterson at first agreed to waive extradition. Later, Atty. William Sims, president of the Buffalo chapter of the NAACP, said the defendant would fight extradition.

Gov. Averell Harriman of New York ordered the man returned to Florida Nov. 13, almost five months after he was arrested.

Negro Youth Faces Grand Jury Action In Jackson Attack

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES-UNION
MARIANNA, March 29 — A 16-year-old Negro yesterday was ordered held for grand jury action in connection with a criminal assault on a 63-year-old white woman near here Wednesday.

Jackson County Sheriff Roy Roberson reported today the arrest of the youth a few ours after the alleged attack Wednesday. Roberson said the youth, who appeared before County Judge Robert McCarty yesterday, has admitted the attack.

The attack took place 16 miles north of Marianna, Roberson said, while the woman was walking from her farm to her son's. The youth is being held in an undisclosed jail, the sheriff said.

Negro Sentenced To 10 Years for Alachua Assault

The Times-Union Bureau
GAINESVILLE, April 14—Jerry Davis, 27-year-old Negro, today pleaded guilty to statutory rape and was sentenced to 10 years in prison as arraignments were held for persons indicted by the Alachua County grand jury.

The grand jury had indicted Davis for assaulting a 15-year-old girl last October. John Thomas, 53, Negro, indicted for first degree murder, pleaded innocent, and trial was set for next Tuesday.

Thomas is charged with slaying James Morgan last December.

Arraignment of William Durden, indicted for first degree murder, will await his release from the hospital. Durden is accused of slaying Newberry restaurant operator Russell Carter and wounding himself.

Eugene Morris, Negro, pleaded guilty to shooting into a dwelling and a pre-sentence investigation was ordered.

Negro Youth Convicted of Jackson Rape

MARIANNA, May 28 (AP) — A Jackson County Circuit Court jury today convicted Jimmy Lee Clark, 16-year-old Negro, of raping a 68-year-old white grandmother.

Since the jury made no recommendation of mercy, the court will be required to impose the death sentence. Sentence will be pronounced tomorrow.

The jury convicted Clark after 55 minutes deliberation. Defense attorneys announced they will appeal.

Clark denied the charge yesterday and said a purported confession was extracted from him by threats.

The victim told the jury she was walking to her son's home in the Friendship community March 25 when he Negro youth drove by in a pickup truck. She said he dragged her into nearby woods and raped her.

A physician who examined the woman in a hospital here four hours after the assault testified he found evidence she had been raped.

Clark told the jury Deputy Sheriff Pebble Stone threatened to hit him with a blackjack and cut off his head and throw it into the river if he didn't sign a confession.

Stone and Deputy Joe Sims denied threatening him and said they took him to Panama City for safe keeping after he was arrested.

Negro To Be Executed For Ax Slayings, Rape

BONIFAY, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—A 27-year-old Negro today was ordered executed for the ax slayings of a white farmer and his daughter and the rape of the farmer's wife.

Circuit Judge E. Clay Lewis ruled that ex-convict Frank Peterson was not entitled to a recommendation for mercy, and thus a life term.

The judge said he could not make the recommendation for mercy on the basis of Peterson's own testimony. "I have never heard of a more heinous crime," the judge said.

Peterson begged for mercy prior to imposition of sentence.

"Judge, I'm asking for the mercy of God," he said when asked if he had any statement he wished to make. "If there's any way you can see to give me mercy, I would appreciate it."

After the sentencing, the defendant wept and begged for mercy in a broken voice that was barely audible in the packed courtroom.

Peterson had pleaded guilty last week of the murder and rape.

The family was attacked in a small farm house near Bonifay early on the morning of last June 11.

Today's hearing was solely to determine whether the defendant should be given death or a life term.

The woman herself took the stand briefly to identify Peterson as the man who attacked her.

The defendant will be removed to the Raiford State Prison. Gov. Leroy Collins will set the week of the execution and the warden at Raiford will determine the date and time.

Attack Site Mile Away

FAMU Campus Not Kidnaping Scene

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Review Reporter)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Contrary to previously published reports, the kidnap-rape of a 19-year-old Florida A. and M. University co-ed did not take place on the FAMU campus.

The girl was taken from her date at gunpoint and knife-point on a road near the Lincoln Drive-In Theatre and the Gaither Recreation Park, almost a mile from the FAMU campus.

Capture of the four white attackers, however, did take place adjacent to the campus, about a block from Bragg Stadium at Perkins' Service Station. It was at that point that a white deputy sheriff overtook their fleeing car and found the young girl in the car, still bound and gagged.

AT FIRST, criticism had been directed at the FAMU police force of 11 men, four of whom are deputy sheriffs and patrol the campus. These officers do not patrol the area where the attack occurred.

There are houses, however, near the scene of the attack, a bit more than a block away. They are occupied mainly by FAMU faculty members and administrative personnel. There is open public traffic through the FAMU campus on the street on which the rapists were caught.

Another Dixiecrat Headache

Because the Tallahassee rape case is so clean-cut that there can be no conceivable alibi for the four white youths who raped the Florida A. and M. University co-ed and were caught with the bound-and-gagged victim in one of the rapist's cars, it is the worst headache the Dixiecrats have ever suffered.

Before the mountain-high facts in the case, all of the arguments for white supremacy, racial discrimination and segregation fall by the wayside; and the fight of the ignorant white South against school desegregation is shown to be childishly futile.

Every one of the white rapists is subnormal, and one is totally illiterate, although possessed of every advantage that their color and status in Florida give them; and none went to integrated schools.

Their victim was a colored girl of fine character and background, just beginning her higher education—an exceptional person by all accepted standards.

The Florida law, which was passed with the intention of terrorizing and applying only to Negroes, provides the death penalty for rape.

So what will law-and-order in Florida do about this?

Negroes in the South have been told since time immemorial to live right, be thrifty, modest and unassuming, and they could always count on the good white folks to defend them to the end.

The young colored girl victim of the white rapists lived right, apparently her parents did likewise, and certainly they must have been thrifty, modest and unassuming in order to be able to send her to the university.

If these rapists are acquitted, the rest of the country and the world will forever discount all of the laborious Dixiecrat propaganda circulated through the years to justify the profession and practice of white supremacy; and those abroad will not believe a word disseminated by the Voice of America about civilization in the United States.

Under ordinary circumstances convicted rapists in Florida would go to the electric chair, where they belong; but the shocked Dixiecrats are violently opposed to going that far when the rapists happen to be white.



TRIAL SET FOR JUNE 10 — Shown above are three of the four whites accused in the recent brutal rape of a 19-year-old Florida A. and M. University co-ed, the trio left to right: Willon T. Collingsworth, 24; Patrick E. Scarborough, 20; and David E. Beagles, 18, along with the fourth suspect, Ollie Stout-

amire, 16, not shown, will go on trial June 10th. It was revealed last week, that Collingsworth, partly hidden behind Scarborough, has entered State Mental hospital at Chattahoochee last Monday on orders of Circuit Judge W. May Walker, who requested sanity tests for the accused rapist.

Picking Rape Jury Was War Of Ideologies

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Morning Recorder)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—While some 60 witnesses waited

in witness rooms to testify in the rape trial of four young white men accused of raping a 19-year-old Negro Florida A. and M. co-ed last May 2, a war of ideologies was being carried on in the selection of the all-white male jury.

As all of Wednesday was taken up in choosing the 12 men, it became apparent to newsmen that the defense lawyers were seeking to get men on who would not impose the death penalty, while the state sought just the opposite.

So marked did this phase of the effort become that it seemed that many whites who actually did not want to serve on the jury were using their opposition to capital punishment as a means of being excused by the state.

FINALLY, the 12 were chosen at 6:09 P. M. Circuit Judge W. May Walker had ordered "call the jury" at 10:43 A. M., after preliminary formalities had been dispensed with.

The 12 men finally chosen to be the arbiters in whether there are two standards of justice in Florida—one for whites and one for Negroes—was made up of the following men, all ordinary middle-class citizens:

A. H. King, farmer; Nathaniel W. Ward Jr., hotel clerk; J. P. Rowe, well-driller; Rufus Graddy, home builder; Aubrey C. Willis, drug store clerk; James W. Griffith Jr., plumber; C. Underwood, wholesale grocer; C. A. Puckett, salesman; Ellwood L. Kock, retired Army officer, now a student; and Horace R. Brown, salesman. Alternates were: Robert C. Windsor and Donnie Williams.

IN THE HANDS of these men was to be placed the fate of justice for four white men charged with raping the young Negro co-ed. Throughout the packed

Wednesday when C. K. Steele Jr., ment came Wednesday evening son of the local minister-civic when counsel defending the four leader of the bus boycott, was white men announced they had arrested when he cursed Sheriff subpoenaed the Rev. C. K. Steele W. A. Joyce when told to move Negro civic leader, and Dr. from a railing where he was George W. Gore, FAMU president, as witnesses for the defense. There was immediate confusion as to what type of testimony the two Negro leaders could give that would help the whites defend themselves.

AT ONE POINT in the interrogation of prospective jurors defense counsel asked the whites if they had ever made "any contribution to the NAACP." The answers were "no." They were also asked if the fact that two races were involved made any difference to them. gain the answer was "no."

Considering that Willson T. Collinsworth's defense line had been openly admitted in the insanity plea, the first clue to the defense of the others came when counsel told jurors that Judge Walker "will instruct you on the lesser degrees of this offense." It indicated they would seek to have the charge reduced from rape, a capital crime, to assault with intent to rape, or assault and battery.

The four defendants didn't seem worried Wednesday, except for Patrick Scarborough, the AWOLD Air Force man, who seemed to be very much worried. This, then, was the setting for "the trial of Florida justice."

When the jury had been finally chosen and empaneled at 6:50 Wednesday evening, the court ordered all witnesses brought in and had them sworn in. There were 30 white and 20 Negro witnesses present for both sides, with several missing. The young victim of the attack was dressed simply in a yellow frock, wearing white slippers. She wore earrings and a gold wrist watch.

A surprise development was the story by the two FAMU "dates" of the Negro girls on the fateful night, that they had been put into jail in their hometown of Miami, Fla., over night Tuesday before being flown here Wednesday morning. Thomas Butterfield and Richard Brown, both 19, said they were dressing for the trip here when police came. They say the officers took them to the Miami jail and tossed them into a cell where they stayed from around 11 P. M. Tuesday until around 5 Wednesday morning, when they were taken to the airport. They could give no reason for this treatment.

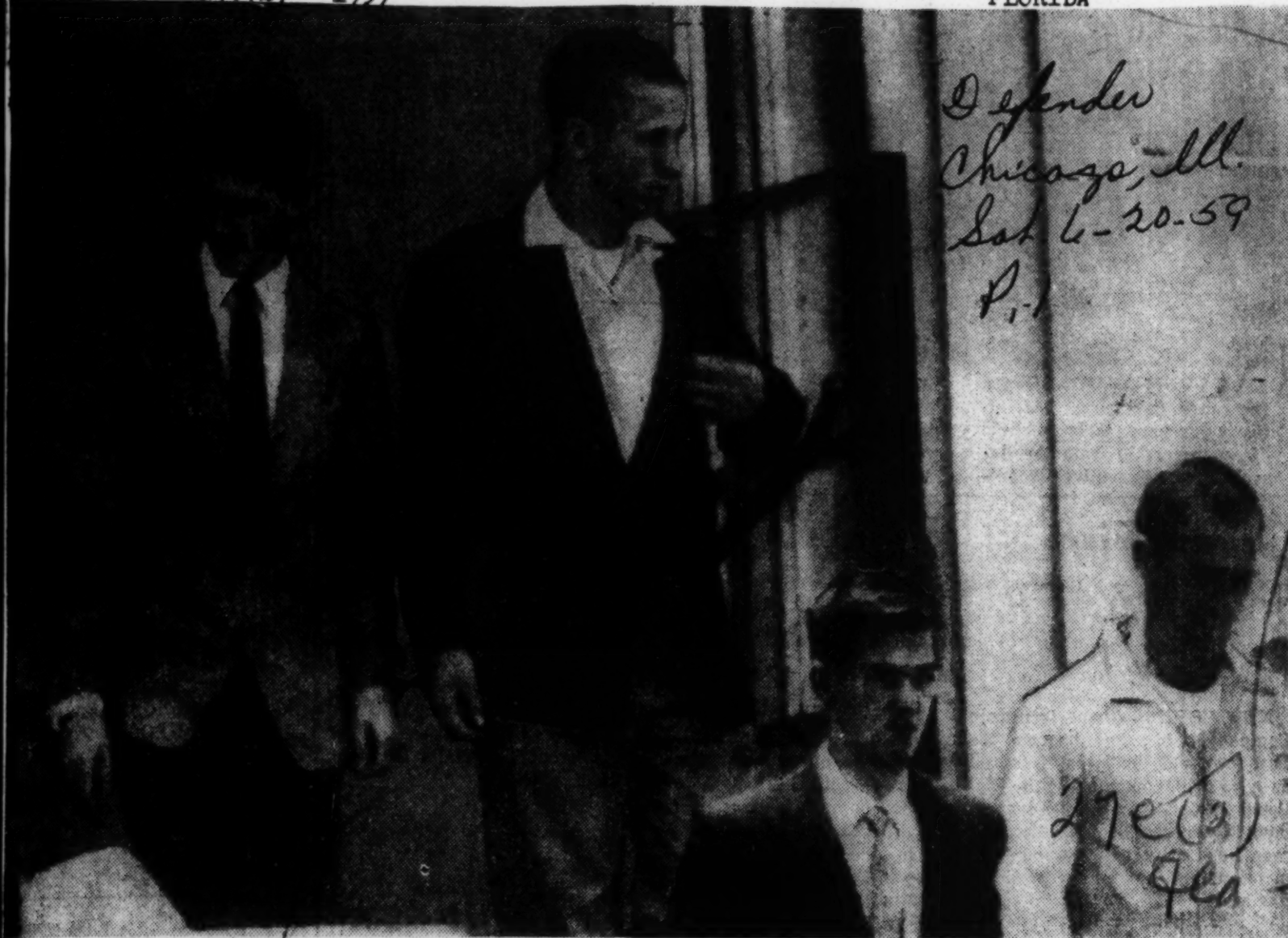
Not one Negro juror was called, although at least three were on the panel. The three were: Robert Young, builder; Caleb Hannah, plumber; and John Swilley Jr., a brickmason. The jury was selected before the venire on which they were listed was reached.

THERE WAS the usual race segregation. Negroes sat in the balcony, some 175 or 180 of them. Negro newsmen—there were three on the first day—were also seated in the balcony in the front row. The newsmen were: Ted Poston, New York Post; Moses Newsom, Afro-American, and this reporter. The courtroom was a small one, with a capacity of not more than 350 persons.

There was one flare-up on

ANOTHER SURPRISE develop

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Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 6-20-59
P. 1

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Fla

CONVICTED — These four young whites were convicted of raping a 19-year-old Florida A and M university coed early Sunday morning in court at Tallahassee, Florida. Indiffer-

ent and hard-bitten about forcing the girl to submit to them at least seven times, at least two of the whites broke down and wept in court during the

trial. Left to right they are: Ollie Stoutamire, 16; David Beagles, 18; Patrick Scarborough, 20 and Willon T. Collinsworth, 24, part Indian,

married and a father. The jury recommended mercy, which means the four will not have to go to the electric chair for the vicious crime. (UPI Photo)

elapse before he does so, if not longer.

There was utter silence in both the white and Negro spectators' seats when the verdicts were read in the jammed court at 12:45 a. m. EST. The jury deliberated two hours and 43 minutes.

Without a recommendation of mercy the verdict in all four cases would have meant death in the electric chair. The crime of rape is punishable by death under Florida law, although no white man ever has been electrocuted for raping a Negro woman in this state.

Judge Walker has the discretion of giving the four white

was rendered. Patrick Scarborough, 20, and David Beagles, 18, were the other two convicted.

Deputy prosecutor Harry Morrison had told the all-male, all white jury in closing arguments that the prosecution had such a clear cut case against the four youths that it seemed hardly necessary to go over it.

Judge W. May Walker did not pass sentence immediately. It was expected four or five days might

4 Who Raped Coed Escape Chair; 2 Weep In Court

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Florida tradition was maintained early Sunday morning when the four white youths charged with the mass rape of a Negro co-ed were not sentenced to the chair. While they were found guilty of the crime, the jury recommended mercy. Negro spectators appeared happy over the verdict.

Two of the once hard bitten rapists, who according to a deputy laughed and joked following their arrest on the morning of May 2,

brokedown and wept in court. Ollie Stoutamire, 16, the youngest defendant, and William Collinsworth, 24, the oldest, cried at the defense table before the verdict

youths a sentence ranging from life imprisonment to a lecture.

Not one of the youths betrayed any emotion when the verdict was read. They filed out of the room quietly and calmly.

Defense attorneys were given 15 days to file motions for a new trial. The verdict can be appealed

believe there was consent — he can't be a mind reader.

William glanced at the packed Negro gallery above him and said that throughout the trial he had a background of "people shaking their heads and beating their fists together."

City Judge and Defense lawyer John Rudd pointed to Stoutamire saying, "Shall we kill or incarcerate the long-legged, pale-faced, skinny little boy because he happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time?"

STOUTAMIRE WEEPS

Rudd told Stoutamire to stand up. He was crying. He put a handkerchief to his eyes. "That boy's life is in your hands," Rudd said.

Collinsworth's lawyer described the defendant's father beating him as a child and growing up to know nothing but unkindness. Collinsworth, described as part Indian and moron intelligence, was denied a plea of temporary insanity. He wept as his attorney told of his childhood difficulties.

Only Scarborough and Beagles took the witness stand. They swore the girl submitted to them.

Harry Michels, attorney for Scarborough, held up a belt that had been found in the white boy's car. "This belt is typical of the state's evidence in this case," he said. "You heard no testimony whatsoever as to any part this belt played." He said, "There's not one iota of testimony said his was bound, or tied or gagged."

Stoutamire's attorney said his client was a frightened boy who wanted to let the girl go and that there was great doubt whether he was even able to have intercourse or knew what it was.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNTS

Graphic accounts of all four defendants having sexual relations with the slender, 19-year-old Florida A&M university freshman in the early morning hours of May 2, were heard by the jury in the confessions of two defendants.

Beagles, who attempted to prevent his statement from being entered in the record, Scarborough, Collinsworth and Stoutamire, all made statements to officers shortly after they were arrested the morning of May 2. They were taken in custody by a deputy who found the girl near collapse in their car.

REV. C. K. STEELE was a witness in the trial of four white youths charged with raping a 19-year-old Negro coed at Tallahassee, Fla. Rev. Steele is an official in the NAACP in Tallahassee and was a leader in the Tallahassee bus strike. UPI Telephoto

to the Florida Supreme court.

WIFE SCREAMS

Mrs. Pearlle Collinsworth, wife of the oldest defendant, screamed and collapsed shortly after her husband left the room. Two men had to partially carry her out of the courtroom.

The mother of David Beagles also burst into tears.

There were about 100 persons standing on the sidewalks in front of the courthouse. There was no demonstration although Negroes walked around grinning broadly.

Prosecutor William Hopkins did not specifically ask for the death sentence in his final argument to the jury.

'NOT MY BOY'

Defense Lawyer Howard Williams, prior to the closing statement of the prosecution, said "Somebody is lying in this case. Somebody is lying, and it's not my boy (Beagles). He continued, "She (the rape victim) led him to

Richard Brown and T. J. Butterfield, two Negro youths with the victim and another girl, were in a parked car behind a drive-in theatre when the white youths drove up behind them, according to Brown.

The Negro youths had been told to get back in their car and back up. They first had been forced to kneel in the headlight's glare.

State's witnesses, including the victim, told how the four youths drove up behind them and ordered them out at gunpoint. Scarborough had Collinsworth's shotgun and Beagles had a knife. The other girl ran but the victim was ordered into the white youth's car. They drove to a wooded area, parked and ordered the victim to lie on the ground.



JUDGE W. MAY WALKER passes mail box as he left Leon County courthouse, Tallahassee, Fla., after first day of trial of four white youths for the rape of a Negro college coed. Walker agreed to have his picture made, but enforced his own rule against photographers on Courthouse block. Courthouse is visible in background. UPI Telephoto.

Suppose Raped Girl Your Daughter, Attorney Asks

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — "Suppose this had been Mrs. Beagles' (white) daughter," observed Prosecutor Hopkins as he demanded that a white jury convict four white boys accused of rape. "Suppose these two colored boys (the dates of the co-ed and her girl friend) and two of their moron friends had come upon Mrs. Beagles' daughter," Hopkins emphasized. Suppose those four had taken her at gunpoint, by force, taken her to a secluded place and whether getting consent or not had intercourse seven times in succession while she was on the ground."

The prosecutor said law enforcement has to be consistent if it is going to be successful. "The penalty is not the important thing, but the certainty of conviction has got to be carried forward," Hopkins stated.

He told the jury it was on their shoulders to decide if the boys should be sent to the electric chair.

"A great deal has been said about this case being different from others," the attorney noted. "So far as we are concerned this case is no difference from any case we have prepared over the years. We have a duty to present the facts and let the jury make the decision."

"You are the ones to decide whether or not they are guilty," Hopkins pointed out in a 15-minute closing statement. "There will be no effort on our part to tell you what to do in this case. We are taking the weight off our shoulders and putting it on yours."

Law enforcement has to be consistent, the attorney concluded.

RAPE TRIAL 'FAIR,'

COLLINS ASSERTS

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 15 (UPI) — The trial of four white youths who were convicted of raping a Negro college coed was "prompt and fair," Gov. LeRoy Collins declared today. He refused comment on the jury's recommendation of mercy, which saved the four

from the electric chair. No white man has ever been electrocuted in Florida for raping a Negro woman.

Mr. Collins said any expression by him on the verdict would be improper, since motions for new trials, a possible Appellate review and appeals to the State Pardon Board might be made. Attorneys have until June 29 to ask for a new trial. So far, only one has said he will. The youths will be sentenced probably next month.

"As I see it, there is no proper place for public praise or complaint," Governor Collins said in his first comment on the case.

"Under our system of jurisprudence every case must stand upon its own base. Extraneous matters open the door for prejudice, vengeance and mob rule."

"The crime was reprehensible to all decent citizens."

Meanwhile, an attorney said he would use the case Wednesday in pressing the Pardon Board for clemency for Sam W. Odom, 18-year-old Negro facing death for having raped an elderly white woman.

Law and the South

The complexity of Negro-white relationships in the South has been vividly illustrated this past week-end. In Tallahassee, Fla., an all-white jury convicted four white youths charged with raping a Negro girl, but saved them from execution by a recommendation of mercy. A report released in Atlanta by three distinguished organizations paints a grim picture of wide-scale violence in the South, primarily by those who would deny Southern Negroes their rights as citizens. The report lists 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation since 1955.

It is understandable that some Negroes viewing the Tallahassee verdict are bitter, convinced in their own minds that if the girl had been white and the rapists Negro the latter would have been condemned to death. Understandable as this attitude may be against the dark pages of the past, those who hold it are wrong. What happened in Tallahassee was a triumph for law and order. The honor and integrity of a Negro girl were recognized as equally sacred before the law with those same qualities of any girl. The defendants were tried fairly and convicted. And all this happened in a Southern city. Beside those facts the recommendation for mercy is essentially a detail.

What is disturbing about the South today is the readiness of white extremists to use violence to terrorize Negroes. These extremists are only a small part of the Southern population, but their activities throw a shadow over the entire area. The defiance of the law on school segregation as interpreted by the Supreme Court has obviously had its logical consequence: a growing disrespect for all law by those who take their cues from legislators and Governors who vow publicly to defy the Supreme Court.

The chief losers in all this, of course, are all the people of the South, white and Negro alike. If one man's life and property are unsafe then the security of all men's lives and property is called into question. Lawlessness breeds lawlessness and anarchy breeds anarchy. The decent majority of the South's people must understand that if this violence is not curbed then its future cost could be great indeed for all in that region.

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I hope she can forget the horror

Afro-American p. 20
Baltimore Md.
 BY LINDA PROCTOR
 AFRO STAFF WRITER

TALLAHASSEE — "I hope to God she will be able to forget the horrible experience... it is something a grown woman has a hard time forgetting. It is worse on a teenager who is a clean-cut youngster like she is."

"I hope she'll be able to forget the horror of it."

A source who declined use of his name was speaking of the pretty 19-year-old coed in Florida's most publicized rape case in a decade, who reportedly has fled her Tallahassee home for the peace of an undisclosed summer camp.

The coed, pretty Betty Jean, stepped out of the limelight by removing herself from the scene of the May 2 mass-rape, and her family sought to escape the lingering glare by declining further comment on the case.

No one was available to give any statement at the modest Tallahassee home on Thursday when an AFRO representative called.

Accompanying this story is an artist's conception of what the coed looks like based on descriptions supplied by reporters on the scene. It is to be noted that it has long been AFRO policy not to use full names of women in rape cases or to publish their photos, so the accompanying drawing is not a true likeness of the abused coed, merely a facsimile.

AS THE CLOAK of silence fell over the case, it was learned that slender, attractive Betty Jean had taken a job as a camp counselor in a midwestern state in an effort to forget the terrifying experience.

There were also rampant speculations that Betty Jean would be provided sufficient scholarships so that she would not have to return to Florida

Miami youths who dated Betty Jean and Edna Richardson, who fled into the night to escape Betty's fate the night of the attack, were still getting the cold shoulder from many Tallahasseans.

Most persons remain convinced that they could have put up a better show of courage as protectors of the womanhood of their dates.

A. and M. University to continue her schooling.

It was understood that her long stay in the hospital after the ordeal and the depressed attitude which has not yet been overcome, led to the effort to have her continue her teacher-training elsewhere.

MEANWHILE, the four white youths, sentenced to life for raping Betty Jean seven times on the ground in a blackjack forest, started serving their time at the state prison at Raiford.

The four, sentenced by Leon County Circuit Judge W. May Walker after an all-white male jury found them guilty but saved them from death by mercy recommendations, were:

Ollie Stoutamire, 16; David Beagles, 18; Patrick Scarborough, 20, and William T. Collinsworth, 23.

The jury found the defendants guilty at the end of a four-day trial which included two night sessions and was highlighted by Betty Jean's testimony and the call by the prosecutor for "consistent justice."

States Attorney William D. Hopkins made a forceful plea to the jury which had been qualified with obvious effort made to seat only men who believed in the death penalty in such a case.

IN THE WAKE of the sentencing of the four to life sentences, which in such cases requires serving at least 10 years, there was almost unanimous agreement that the case represented a step forward toward equal justice under the state's laws.

However, most of the persons questioned, also were in agreement that had the case been reversed, four colored youths and a white coed, the defendants would not have escaped the electric chair.

Florida has never doomed a white man to death for raping a colored woman.

In other sidelights to the case, Tom Butterfield and Richard Brown, the 19-year-old

FLORIDA YOUTHS GIVEN LIFE FOR RAPE OF COED

James P. Picayune
June 23-59
 Lucky to Escape Chair,

Says Florida Judge
New Orleans La.
 By HENDRIX CHANDLER

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — A white-haired Southern judge Monday handed out life sentences to four white youths convicted of raping a Negro coed. Sentencing came seven weeks after the crime.

Judge W. May Walker told the four sternly they had committed a horrible crime and were lucky to escape the electric chair. He recommended that they direct any appeal they might have to God.

The sentences, maximum possible under jury recommendations of mercy, were hailed by a Tallahassee Negro leader as a step toward equal justice for his race.

AT LEAST 10 YEARS

A life sentence for rape in Florida customarily means serving at least 10 years in prison, although a prisoner would become eligible for parole after six months.

No white man ever has paid the death penalty in Florida for rape of a Negro.

Only one of the four is considering an appeal. S. Gunter Toney, attorney for Willion "Ted" Collinsworth, said Collinsworth's family was divided over the matter of an appeal and no decision would be reached for a few days. Sixty days are allowed under Florida law for an appeal.

Collinsworth, an illiterate 23-year-old lineman, is the oldest of



JUDGE W. MAY WALKER

the four. He is married and has two children. His wife, who was in the courtroom with their 2-year-old son, wept when sentence was pronounced.

THREE NOT APPEALING

The three others were Patrick (Gene) Scarborough, 20, an Air Force man; David Ervin Beagles, 18, high school senior; and Ollie Stoutamire, 16, high school dropout. Their court appointed attorneys said they accepted the penalties and would make no effort for a new trial or for an appeal.

Sheriff's deputies whisked the four from the courtroom direct to Raiford State Prison, 140 miles east of here, where they had been held since their conviction on March 14.

Some two hours after the four were sentenced, a 16-year-old Negro youth who had been convicted by an all white jury at Marianna for the rape of a white grandmother without a recommendation of mercy, escaped the electric chair. Marianna is 60 miles west of here.

Judge E. C. Welch granted the Negro, Jimmie Lee Clark, a new trial. Clark immediately entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Marianna sentence, coming on top of the Tallahassee case, caused a Tallahassee Negro leader to remark that two big steps had been taken toward equal justice for Negroes.

PASTOR COMMENTS

"We are definitely on our way toward eliminating the double standard of justice," said the Rev. David H. Brooks, Episcopal church pastor and president of the Tallahassee chapter of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People.

Clark had been convicted May 27. The jury's failure to recommend mercy made a death sentence mandatory.

The 68-year-old white woman testified Clark accosted her along a lonely country road, dragged her into the brush and raped her.

Welch conceded Monday he had erred in his charge to the jury and on motion of Clark's attorney granted a new trial. This permitted Clark to make a new plea.

Family refuses to discuss life terms

After American p. 20
Baltimore Md.
TALLAHASSEE Fla.—“Yes

we heard about the sentence but we prefer not to discuss it. We're trying to forget the whole thing.”

“My granddaughter is not here. I have nothing to say about when she will return. We have nothing to say. Thank you sir and goodbye.”

The speaker was the grandmother of the petite Florida A and M coed Betty Jean who was raped seven times by four whites after she, her date and another couple had been forced from their parked car at the point of a shotgun as they sat on a drive-in parking lot after a college dance.

THE CONVERSATION with the grandmother took place Monday morning shortly after the four, found guilty a week before, had been sentenced to life imprisonment by Leon County Circuit Court Judge W. May Walker.

The possibility of a death sentence for the four, who had been apprehended on the night of the crime with their slightly-built victim still blindfolded in the back of their car, was eliminated by the all-white, all male jury which returned a verdict of “guilty as charged” with a recommendation for mercy.

Judge Walker's sentence was expected in view of the conclusive testimony of Betty Jean, the attack victim; Edna Richardson, the second coed, who had fled into the woods and escaped, and their dates for the dance, Tom Butterfield and Dick Brown.

Deputy Sheriff Joe Cooke Jr., the arresting officer, buttressed their testimony with the declaration that the young woman was still blindfolded when he halted her assailants' car.

In it, he said, were the four defendants armed with a shotgun and a “huge” switch-blade knife.

THE PRESENCE of these weapons played a major role in breaking down efforts of the defense to elicit testimony that the young woman had “cooperated” with her four attackers who had driven her to a more remote spot where they

assaulted her seven times.

The four—William T. Collingsworth 24; Patrick Scarborough, 20; David Beagles, 18 and Ollie Stoutamire, 16—were convicted Sunday June 13 at 12:35 a.m. just 44 days after they had approached the parked car in which their victim, her date and the other couple sat after attending the college dance.

Nine days later Judge Walker passed sentence. It was the third time in Florida history that white men had been found guilty of the rape of colored women.

One Jacksonville Fla. man has served 20 years of a life sentence for such a crime. Another recently completed serving a 15-year prison term.

Since 1925 however 37 colored men have been sent to the chair for the rape of white women. Five colored prisoners, the youngest of them 16, are currently under sentence of death and awaiting execution at Raiford State Prison.

No records exist of any white man's ever having been executed in the United States for the rape of a colored woman.

HIS SUMMATION to the jury at the conclusion of the trial of the coed's assailants State's Attorney W. D. Hopkins declared:

“If we are going to convict under facts in one case we must convict under the same facts in another case. We must be consistent in enforcing the law if we are to have honor and respect for courts and juries.”

Earlier in the week members of the coed's family had said that they planned to move from Tallahassee and that the attack victim would enter another school so that she might live a normal life away from the scene and memory of her ordeal.

On Monday, however, they had nothing to say beyond:

“We're trying to forget the whole thing.”

4 Guilty in Assault Case; Jury Spares Their Lives

By LAWRENCE THOMPSON
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — A jury of 12 white men convicted four white youths early today of raping a 19-year-old Negro coed, but recommended that their lives be spared.

Sentencing of the four youths was delayed. Circuit Judge W. May Walker will decide their sentences.

The jury came in with its verdict at 12:36 a.m., after starting its deliberations at 9:52 p.m.

Hundreds waiting on the lawn in front of the Leon County Courthouse heard word of the verdict shouted from inside.

A verdict had not been reached early this morning.

The 12 men on the panel got the case with a warning from the court to decide it "without regard to race, color or creed."

The defense fought hard for acquittal of the four white youths accused in the May 2 rape of a Negro coed.

The state, in turn, did not directly demand the death penalty, but it did so by implication, arguing that no mercy was shown the victim and thus no mercy was merited for the defendants.

Defense attorneys in their final summation argued that the state's case was far from airtight, and that the defendants were being made whipping boys for the racial anxieties of other people in other places.

The state asked the jury to consider what would happen if they were trying four Negroes for the rape of a white girl, and argued that this government cannot sustain a double standard of justice. The prosecutor demanded of the jury:

"Let your verdict stand that all may see it."

In his final charge to the jury which took 34 minutes, Judge Walker instructed them to consider the fate of the defendants individually. He said they could be found guilty of rape as charged which would mean the death sentence. Such a penalty never has been inflicted upon a white man in Florida for the rape of a Negro.

Windup of testimony Saturday produced a conflict of medical opinion over the sanity of the eldest of the four.

Later in its summation, the state charged that the Negro coed would not be alive today if she had not submitted to the four white defendants.

The prosecution moved strongly to counteract the defense position that the girl offered no resistance during the mass attack.

The defense outlined a strange Jekyll-Hyde background for 23-year-old Willion (Ted) Collinsworth.

A psychiatrist pronounced him sane as of three weeks after the crime. But the same witness said that under the influence of drinks he would have been insane at the time the girl was raped.

Collinsworth was on trial for his life with three other youths, Ollie Stoutamire, 16, Patrick (Gene) Scarborough, 20, and David E. Beagles, 18. He is the only one pleading insanity.

Collinsworth, who had shown hardly a flicker of emotion during three previous days in court, broke down and wept Saturday as relatives and his wife sketched in his bleak childhood and a manhood clouded by stormy, raging drink-induced blackouts.

The defendant's frail wife, Pearl, 23, brown-haired and wearing a striped cotton summer frock, herself gave way to tears repeatedly while tes-

tifying that her husband wasn't responsible for his actions the night the Negro girl was raped.

"He was very well on his way to being dead drunk," she said of her last sight of him a few hours before the rape occurred.

She testified Collinsworth when not drinking was a good husband, a good father to their two small children, a steady worker and a good provider.

But through her tears she depicted him as an entirely different person after as much as a single beer, saying, "after he had that first beer he just doesn't know when to stop... he just goes on and on."

During his drinking spells, she went on, he hit her when she was pregnant, had hallucinations that led him to make false accusations against her, suffered blackouts and made their life one long succession of fights.

The 12 jurors are: Horace Raymond Brown, salesman, who moved to Tallahassee from Georgia 22 years ago, father of two children.

Ellwood L. Koch, retired after 30 years in the army, now studying at Florida State University, father of children aged 3 and 4, a native of Pennsylvania but a resident here at various times since 1940.

Craig Austin Puckett Jr., salesman, married, no children, a resident of Tallahassee for 32 years.

James W. Griffith Jr., plumber, two children aged 7 and 3.

Roy Underwood, wholesale grocer, born in Florida and resident of Tallahassee 25 years, has a 24-year-old stepson.

Aubrey C. Willis, drug store clerk, formerly of Georgia, a resident here 15 years.

L. D. Singleton, home builder, resident of Tallahassee.

Howard R. McLendon, Tallahassee tire dealer.

Rufus Graddy, service station

FLORIDA

owner, resident of Tallahassee 12 years, formerly of Macon, Ga., two children.

J. O. Rowe, well driller.

Nathaniel W. Ward Jr., Cherokee Hotel clerk, two children, aged 4 and 6.

A. H. King, farmer.

Tallahassee Case Nears Jury; Arguments Heard

Coed Submitted to Save Her Life, State Says

By ARTHUR EVERETT
TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) —

The Tallahassee rape trial neared the jury Saturday night, as the state charged that the Negro coed victim would not be alive today if she had not submitted to the four white defend-

ants. In its summation after the testimony ended, the state moved strongly in an effort to counteract the defense position that the Negro girl offered no resistance during a mass attack last May 2, and thus in effect gave her consent.

Defense Attorney Harry L. Michaels opened the summation for his own client, Patrick "Gene" Scarborough, 20. He also spoke for the other three white youths, Willion "Ted"



WILLIAM HOPKINS
Prosecuting Attorney

Collinsworth, 23, David E. Bea-

gles, 18, and Ollie Stoutamire 16.

DEFENSE APPEAL

Michaels told the jury:

"There is no testimony for this witness stand that Scarborough forced his way onto her in an act of sexual intercourse.

"There has not been one iota of testimony anywhere that (the victim) was tied or bound or gagged.

"There is no testimony from this witness stand to bear out the material allegations of this indictment."

The indictment charges that the girl was attacked against her will and consent.

Replying for the state, asst. state atty. Harry Morrison, told the jury:

"(The victim) talked these defendants into halfway thinking she had forgiven them that act in order to save her life.

"She wanted to get out of that situation. There wasn't the slightest chance on the face of the earth for her to escape there and get away in those thick woods.

"And if she hadn't convinced them in the way she did, this jury knows she would have been out there yet."

As the somber trial drew to a climax, clouds settled over the Leon county court house and the echo of distant thunder rolled through the courtroom otherwise silent except for the voices of the attorneys in their final pleas.

At the defense table, young Beagles put his head in his hands and wept throughout the afternoon, his body quivering from time to time. His parents in second row spectator seats cried silently with him.

Stoutamire, youngest of the defendants, bent over with his head almost touching the table. Collinsworth kept his eyes

straight ahead while Scarborough's attention was riveted on the proceedings.

All the youths are on trial for their lives. Collinsworth is pleading insanity, the only one to do so.

No white man, as far as Florida records reveal, has ever been executed for the rape of a Negro. But a finding of guilty without a recommendation of mercy by the male white jury would mean a death sentence for the four.

PACKED COURTROOM

Trial began Wednesday in the second-floor circuit court room of Judge W. May Walker in the Leon County Courthouse. It has drawn a capacity crowd of more than 300 spectators daily with negroes in the balcony and whites downstairs.

Collinsworth, who had shown hardly a flicker of emotion during three previous days in court, wept Saturday as relatives and his wife sketched in his bleak childhood and a manhood clouded by stormy, raging drink-induced blackouts.

The defendants' frail wife, Pearl, 23, herself gave way to tears repeatedly while testifying that her husband wasn't responsible for his actions the night the Negro girl was raped.

TELLS OF HIS DRINKING

"He was very well on his way to being dead drunk," she said of her last sight of him a few hours before the rape occurred.

She testified Collinsworth when not drinking was a good husband, a good father to their two small children, a steady worker and a good provider.

But through her tears she depicted him as an entirely different person after as much as a single beer, saying, "after he had that first beer he just doesn't know when to stop. He just goes on and on."

During his drinking spells, she went on, he hit her when she was pregnant, had hallucinations that led him to make false accusations against her, suffered blackouts and made their life one long succession of fights.

She testified: "He just didn't seem to be himself when he was drinking. When he is sober you could not ask for a better husband."

MONEY FOR WHISKEY

On the night of May 1, the wom-

9324

an continued, Collinsworth came home tired after a week of work as a telephone company lineman, and for that reason she yielded to his pleas for money to buy a bottle of whiskey.

She explained that she handled the family finances, to which she contributed by working as a nurse's aide, because he wanted it that way.

She said he put a shotgun in his car that evening because he was afraid that Negroes who lived near their mean, one-room shack might molest their belongings or those of their neighbors during the night.

'PRETTY HIGH'

The last she saw of her husband before his arrest, Mrs. Collinsworth added, was when he kissed her good-by before departing on an errand and told her he would be right back. It was then, she testified, that she could see he was "pretty high" and on the way to becoming drunk.

To testify on Collinsworth's mental stability, the defense called Dr. William M. C. Wilhoit, a Pensacola, Fla., psychiatrist. He examined the defendant in the county jail for 1½ hours May 24.

Wilhoit testified Collinsworth was an illiterate moron with a mental age of nine and intelligence quotient of 60. Figures for a normal person are an age of 15 and an IQ of 100, he added.

'MARGINAL EXISTENCE'

"He was able to make the marginal existence without drinking," the witness continued. "That is, keep a job, carry out simple directions, maintain a home life."

Summing up for the defense, Dr. Wilhoit said: "My impression would be he was a mentally defective person who had a factor added—in this case alcohol."

The doctor was asked what would be the effect on Collinsworth if at the rape scene he heard the Negro coed say, "You can have it if you will take me back to the college."

'EXTREMELY NAIVE'

"I would say," Wilhoit replied, "that he was not fully responsible. I think he was extremely naive or extremely simple minded. He would interpret that as willingness on her part, he would take it as willingness on her part."

The girl, publication of whose name is forbidden by Florida law, is a freshman at the Negro Florida A&M University in Tallahassee. Earlier in the trial she denied from the witness stand that she

ever made such a statement.

In cross examination, the state concentrated mainly on three questions:

"Was he sane or insane?"

"Sane," Wilhoit replied.

'NOT PSYCHOTIC'

"Did he have any psychosis?"

"This man is not psychotic," the psychiatrist said.

"Does this man know the difference between right and wrong?"

"Yes," was the answer.

Later, Wilhoit explained he was answering the questions from a medical rather than a legal point of view, because the two professions judge insanity by different standards.

"Was he insane in your opinion on May 2?" Dr. Wilhoit was asked.

"I would say he was insane," was the reply.

ALCOHOLIC FACTOR

The doctor explained he was taking into account, Collinsworth's consumption of alcohol the night of the rape, whereas he had not consumed any when examined three weeks later in jail.

Another windup witness for the defense was the defendant's 29-year-old brother, Thomas, Jr. He said the younger man was found passed out behind the stove in the shoddy family home at the age of five or six but that the source of the whiskey he drank was never traced.

The elder brother said of their father and his treatment of the children: "In my estimation he treated us more like animals than human beings. When he (Willion) was beat he was well beaten—until he couldn't stand up any more. There was hardly a week passed that our mother wasn't beaten."

SAYS SHOOTING ORDERED

Tom Collinsworth testified the father sometimes thrust a loaded shotgun in the hands of the younger boy and directed him to shoot an unruly customer at the family tavern or a school classmate with whom the boy had fought.

"Surely your father wasn't serious about doing a thing like that?" the witness was asked.

"He was serious all right," Tom Collinsworth replied. He added that the boy never obeyed the orders, however.

The father himself, took the stand briefly. A tall, emaciated

man of 69, he couldn't manage to spell the defendant's first name, Willion, stumbling over it a couple of times and then giving up.

FATHER TESTIFIES

The father testified the defendant quit school after two and a half terms because he couldn't get along with the teachers, especially when engaged in spitball fights in the classroom.

He said of the defendant and his boyhood: "He never had no trouble in school, he just couldn't learn."

Then he added with a pathetic touch of pride: "He sure could figure good, though. He could count the change for his mother real good."

RAPE CONVICTS SPEEDED AWAY

James O. Starnes
Taken to State Penitentiary; Sentence Later

Arthur E. Beagles
TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) —

This Florida capital's six-week ordeal of racial tension was over Sunday for the time being. Four



JUDGE W. MAY WALKER
Fate in his hands

white youths were whisked away to the state penitentiary before dawn after their convictions for raping a Negro coed.

The four, Willion "Ted" Collinsworth, Patrick "Gene" Scarborough, David E. Beagles and Ollie Stoutmire, escaped the death penalty. But the white, all-male jury's verdict means they may be sentenced to life

imprisonment.

Their convictions shortly after midnight Saturday failed to produce any open signs of resentment in Tallahassee's white population of 40,000.

NAACP RIPS VERDICT

Nor did the fact that the jury failed to condemn them to death appear to have inflamed the 27,000-Negroes in this northern Florida community, although four Negroes currently are awaiting execution at the state prison for raping white women. But the verdict was criticized sarcastically by a leader of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The four defendants were taken directly from the courtroom and driven 10 miles to the state prison at Raiford. Sheriff William Joyce said it was the usual procedure with convicted men and not a precautionary measure.

Collinsworth, 23, is an illiterate telephone lineman and father of two small children. He drove the car in which the Negro coed was abducted from her date the night of May 2. He was described in trial testimony as a moron with the mentality of a 9-year-old child.

Scarborough, 20, is married but separated from his wife, and on leave from the U.S. Air Force at the time of the crime. A slight youth with a cowl of brown hair constantly dangling on his forehead, the state characterized him on the night of the rape as "the big shot with the gun."

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT

Beagles, 18, is a stocky, sandy-haired youth, a high school senior and the only defendant with both parents alive. He wielded a knife to intimidate the 19-year-old victim a few hours after he had told an acquaintance he was going out and get himself a Negro girl.

Stoutmire, 16, a skinny, dark-haired youth, has been motherless since birth. With an eighth-grade education, he was pictured as mentally retarded. He was the only defendant who displayed a spark of compassion—if it might be called that—when he suggested that the quartet turn their Negro victim loose. When they did not, he joined in the rape.

Of three court-appointed and one private defense attorneys, only Stoutmire's lawyer is on record as saying he will appeal the conviction. The others moved in court to insure their right to do so, but have not said whether they will.

Trial Judge W. May Walker set

no date for sentencing. He customarily allows a 30-day period for presentence investigation.

From here on the case is in his hands. He could free the defendants on probation if he chose. Or he could sentence them to as much as life imprisonment. Florida law allows parole in the life sentence after six months, but lifers convicted of rape customarily serve at least 10 years.

But Attorneys Not Hurried

Herald
Tallahassee Judge
Miami, Fla.
Time User, Saver
Sun. 6-14-59

By LAWRENCE THOMPSON
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — Judge W. May Walker is a hard-driving man. Due to his disregard for the clock, he has managed to wrap up in four days a trial which might have dragged on well into another week.

He hasn't saved time by cutting attorneys or witnesses short. If anything he has gone to an extreme in giving the four defense attorneys all the latitude they wanted in presenting their cases. The jury has been taken from the courtroom, so legal points could be argued, so often that many have developed bunions.

But the judge hasn't saved time, he has used it.

On the opening day, he kept court in session until the full panel of jurors had been chosen. Most lawyers had figured that would be a two-day job.

He kept court in session until past 6 p.m. on the second day, and then he really made everyone roll up their sleeves and go to work.

Instead of the customary 9 a.m. opening time, he started only defendant who displayed a court at 8 a.m. on Friday, and spark of compassion—if it might be called that—when he suggested night — 16 long hours later, with time out only for lunch and dinner.

And then, instead of letting everyone sleep late the next morning, he called the court to order at 8:30 a.m. Saturday.

When he announced a recess for lunch at 1 p.m., all testimony was in and the six attorneys — two of them prosecutors — could start making notes on their closing arguments to

the jury. Despite these long hours, there has been a full house at every session.

This is common at rape or murder trials, where people think they may hear sensational testimony. But it is most uncommon when the spectators remain during tedious questioning of jurors, during prolonged legal maneuverings and arguments over technical matters.

The balcony has been reserved for Negroes. The first morning there was an overflow crowd of several hundred that spilled out into the courthouse square, but it became apparent then that anyone who didn't get a seat when court opened was out of luck for the entire day.

During brief recesses, the Negro spectators kept their seats rather than take the chance of being replaced by a latecomer. So many of them brought their lunches that the balcony at times resembled a picnic grounds.

The majority of the Negro spectators were young people, students at Florida A. and M. University, where the rape victim of the trial was a freshman. At least half of them were women.

They were well behaved and paid close attention to all that went on in the courtroom below. Only once during the four-day hearing did Judge Walker have to call for order.

Wept, Pleaded with Rapists, Florida Negro Coed Testifies

at the all-Negro Florida A. & M. University where she is a freshman.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—A slender Negro coed testified Thursday that she wept and begged vainly while four white youths raped her repeatedly last May 2. She denied a defense suggestion that she consented to their demands.

The 19-year-old Tallahassee girl told an all-white male jury and a crowded courtroom:

"There wasn't anything I could do with four men with a knife and a gun but do what they said to do. . . . I was begging them to let me go. I started crying and they said to shut up."

The girl tried to explain she expected the men to kill her if she didn't submit. But defense objections were sustained by Judge William May Walker and the remarks were stricken from the court record.

In opening statements, the defense said the girl did not resist the youths and that she may even have consented.

S. Gunter Toney, defense attorney for Willion Collingsworth, at 23 the oldest of the defendants, conceded his client had intercourse with the girl but added:

"It is a close question whether or not consent was given."

But State Atty. William D. Hopkins, when the girl took the stand as the state's opening witness, asked:

"Did you consent?"

"No, sir, I didn't," the coed replied, nervously twisting a handkerchief in her lap.

"It was against your will . . . against your principles?"

"Yes, it was," the girl said. "With four men with a knife and a gun, there was nothing I could do."

The four youths are on trial for their lives in the May 2 abduction and rape of the coed whom they surprised in a parked car with her Negro date after a dance

at the all-Negro Florida A. & M. University where she is a freshman.

All the defendants have pleaded innocent, with Collingsworth in addition pleading insanity.

The other defendants are Ollie Stoutamire, 16; Patrick Scarborough, 20, and David E. Beagles, 18.

Florida law prohibits the publication of the name of a rape victim. Thus, except for some 300 persons in the high-ceilinged courtroom, the coed took the witness stand in anonymity.

Her first public confrontation with the men she accused seemed painful to her. Three times Hopkins had to ask her to look at the defendants.

The prisoners looked at her intently throughout her testimony. Their faces carried no trace of emotion.

The girl began her recital by telling of her date the night of May 1 with Thomas Butterfield, 18, a Negro freshman classmate. With them was another Negro couple, Richard Brown, 18, of Miami, and Edna Richardson.

After the dance, the witness said, the four parked for about 15 minutes behind a drive-in theater near the campus. She told of the four white boys driving up in Collingsworth's car.

The coed testified she and her companions were forced out of the car at knife and gunpoint and the Negro boys told to drive away. At that point Miss Richardson fled and escaped.

The girl testified she was dragged into the car and added:

"I asked what they were going to do with me and one said 'We're going to do what we want to.'"

When the car reached a wooded area some distance from the University campus, the witness continued, she was pulled out and forced to lie on the ground. In a recital devoid of sensational or

salacious detail, she told how she was raped once by all four boys and a second time by all except Collingsworth, the only married man among the defendants.

Meanwhile, she said, the youths had removed the license plate from their car, blindfolded her and forced her to lie on the floor as they drove away.

The coed told of hearing sirens of a car before a sheriff's deputy stopped the Collingsworth car and arrested the youths. The girl was taken to a hospital.

On cross examination, the defense was balked in an apparent effort to link the prosecution to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"We all understand that certain colored organizations have been highly helpful to your case," attorney Howard Williams said to the girl.

Hopkins quickly objected, calling this "mere insinuation to develop bias or prejudice." Walker ruled out this line of testimony on the ground no predicate had been laid for it.

The witness later denied that she had received any personal financial assistance from anyone for preparation of her testimony.

The trial recessed until 8 a.m. Friday after three persons, who came to the aid of the Negro coed after her abduction, testified she was tear-stained, trembling and hysterically incoherent.

Richard Allen Brown, Florida A&M freshman, said he talked to her after a part-time sheriff's deputy had arrested the four defendants.

The arresting officer, Joseph Cooke, 21, a criminology student at Florida State University, testified for the state: "She was trembling, and she looked like she had been crying. Her eyes were

swelled."

Negro Coed Denies Claim By Defense

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—A slender Negro coed testified Thursday that she wept and begged vainly while four white youths raped her repeatedly last May 2. She denied a defense suggestion that she consented to their demands.

The 19-year-old Tallahassee girl told an all-white jury and a crowded, segregated court room: "There wasn't anything I could do with four men with a knife and a gun but do what they said to do. . . . I was begging them to let me go. I started crying and they said to shut up."

The girl tried to explain she expected the men to kill her if she didn't submit. But defense objections were sustained by Judge William May Walker and the remarks were stricken from the court record.

In opening statements, the defense said the girl did not resist the youths and that she may even have consented.

S. Gunter Toney, defense attorney for Willion Collingsworth, at 23 the oldest of the defendants, told the jury that the girl stated "You can have it if you want it, if you take me back to the school."

On cross-examination the girl denied emphatically she had made that remark.

Brown told the jury how he, his male companion and the two Negro girls were forced out of their parked car by the white youths at gunpoint.

"One of the fellows said, 'I think we should shoot these fellows.' Another one said, 'No, no, they look like nice boys.' That was it. They didn't say they wouldn't shoot us."

The coed's first public confrontation with the men she has accused seemed painful to her. Three times Hopkins had to ask her to look at the defendants. Then she

pleaded, nervously twisting a handkerchief in her lap.

"It was against your will, against your principles?"

"Yes, it was," the girl said. "With four men with a knife and a gun, there was nothing I could do. I asked each one not to go with me. I begged them not to."

The four youths are on trial for their lives in the May 2 abduction and rape of the coed whom they surprised in a parked car with her Negro date after a dance

appeared to force her eyes around to her left for a fleeting, timid glance at the white boys some 15 feet away.

PLEADED INNOCENT

All the defendants have pleaded innocent. Collingsworth also pleaded insanity.

The other defendants are Ollie Stoutamire, 16; Patrick Scarborough, 20; and David E. Beagles, 18.

The trial recessed until 8 a.m. Friday after three persons, who came to the aid of the Negro coed after her abduction, testified she was tear-stained, trembling and hysterically incoherent.

Richard Allen Brown, Florida A&M freshman who was on a double date with the girl and her companion, said he talked to her after a part-time sheriff's deputy had arrested the four white defendants.

GIRL HYSTERICAL

"She was hysterical and I couldn't get anything out of her," Brown said.

The arresting officer, Joseph Cooke, 21, a criminology student at Florida State University, later testified for the state: "She was trembling, and she looked like she had been crying. Her eyes were swelled."

"Did she talk coherently?" he was asked.

Deputy Sheriff W. W. Slappey, who was with Cooke at the time of the arrests, said the victim was "crying, jerking all over and hysterical."

Brown told the jury how he, his male companion and the two Negro girls were forced out of their parked car by the white youths at gunpoint.

"One of the fellows said, 'I think we should shoot these fellows.' Another one said, 'No, no, they look like nice boys.' That was it. They didn't say they wouldn't shoot us."

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NO EMOTION

The prisoners looked at her intently throughout her testimony. Their faces carried no trace of emotion.

NO EMOTION

The prisoners looked at her intently throughout her testimony. Their faces carried no trace of emotion.

From the Negro spectators upstairs and the white spectators downstairs there was scarcely a sound.

The girl began her recital by telling of her date the night of May 1 with Thomas Butterfield, 18, a Negro freshman classmate.

With them was another Negro couple, Richard Brown, 18, of Miami, and Edna Richardson.

After the dance, the witness said, the four parked behind a drive-in theater near the campus. She told of the four white boys driving up in Collingsworth's car.

The coed testified she and her companions were forced out of the car at knife and gunpoint and the Negro boys told to drive away. Miss Richardson escaped, she said.

The girl testified she was dragged into the car.

When the car reached a wooded area some distance from the university campus, the witness continued, she was pulled out and forced to lie on the ground. In a recital devoid of sensational or salacious detail, she told how she was raped once by all four boys and a second time by all except Collingsworth, the only married man among the defendants.

"After all of them had gone with me they pulled me up off the ground and put me back in the car."

The coed told of hearing sirens of a car before a sheriff's deputy stopped the Collingsworth car and arrested the youths. The girl was taken to a hospital.

On cross-examination, the defense was balked in an apparent effort to link the prosecution to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The court twice upheld state objections when, on cross-examination, the defense attempted to get the coed to say whether she was a virgin or, later, a "chaste woman" at the time of the incident. There was an apparent conflict in the girl's testimony when she

plied affirmatively when asked by Hopkins if she had been tied after the attacks but said no when asked on cross-examination whether she had been tied or gagged. Presumably the latter answer dealt with the period of the intercourse, the earlier one referring to a blindfold.

4 Go to Raiford

Herald Capital 1 Miami

At Trial Outcome

Mon. 6-15-59
By LAWRENCE THOMPSON
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — Moss hanging from the giant live oaks swayed gently in the Frenchtown Negro and the surrounding white sections as the same breeze blew without discrimination over this capital city Sunday.

All of Tallahassee heaved a sigh of relief that its much-publicized trial of four young white men for the rape of a Negro coed had come to an end without disrupting the congenial relations between the races.

The final verdict, guilty with recommendation of mercy, was reached by an all-white male jury after two hours and 36 minutes of deliberation. There was no demonstration in the packed courtroom when the verdict was announced, and none outside, where about 200 whites and Negroes had waited in the courthouse square.

There never had been the tension or the mass fear attributed to Leon County by some writers, but as the trial continued there was a growing sense of uneasiness that it might lead to an explosion.

The great majority of Tallahassee people had been content to let the law take its normal course.

But the feeling that the trial might be a time bomb, apt to go off at any time, grew from some lurid newspaper accounts, and from the inflammable statements of both white and Negro extremists.

There were those whites

forcement has to be consistent" and that the defendants should be treated exactly as if they were Negroes charged with raping a white girl.

Judge Walker instructed the jury to "have no regards for race, color, or creed" in considering the case.

When the verdict was brought in at 12:32 a.m., Judge Walker admonished the audience: "In the interest of dignity and decorum and in keeping with the high principles of Americanism, regardless of the verdict, let there be no demonstration."

Not even a murmur was heard from either the balcony or the main floor as the clerk



Beagles

Stoutamire

read the papers stating that William T. Collinsworth, 24, Patrick Scarborough 20, Ervin Beagles, 18, and Ollie Stoutamire, 16, were guilty.

The foreman of the jury said Sunday the jury decided against the death penalty because there was no evidence of brutality.

A. H. King, a Tallahassee plantation owner, reported that the jury decided the case on "the law and the evidence" without any consideration of race.

"On the basis of the testimony before us there was evidence of threats with a gun and knife but no brutality was involved," he said.

The recommendation for mercy saved them from the chair. Judge Walker can sentence them to life imprisonment or to any other term he sees fit, and he can give each of them different terms.

He will not sentence them, however, until after a hearing on motions for a new trial. He gave the defense attorneys 15 days to file their motions. Normally only four days is granted.

In his 20-minute closing argument, State Attorney W. D. Hopkins, insisted that "law en-

If the motions are denied—as they almost certainly will be — Judge Walker told The Herald the sentencing "will be disposed of very quickly—almost immediately."

After the verdicts were



Collinsworth Scarborough

read, the defendants were led from the courtroom, only Beagles showing emotion. He was crying quietly as he walked out.

In the courtroom, his mother broke into sobs and his father tried to console her.

Inside the rail, not far from the defense table, Collinsworth's wife broke down and began to scream incoherently. She was half-carried out of the room by Collinsworth's attorney, Tobin, and a sister.

Outside, a sympathetic deputy led the hysterical woman to a patrol car. Her handcuffed husband sat in the back seat with an officer. His face remained without expression as she was allowed to sit beside him.

Dawn came only a few hours after the lights were turned out in the courthouse. It was a clear morning with the thermometer at 72. This was a striking change from the smoky, crowded courtroom where the final night session was held with an 82 thermometer reading, because the air conditioning broke down.

But it was a different day in other ways. The breeze that moved the festoons of moss could have been the sigh of relief that an unpleasant task had been completed.

Few people were on Monroe St., the city's main business street. White people went to church, headed for golf links or carried on normal Sunday pursuits.

In Frenchtown, things were equally normal.

Two small boys came out of a grocery sucking pop from bottles. A block up on Macom St. a man walked leisurely along, carrying a carton of ice cream. A woman sat on the front porch of an unpainted house and slowly sipped a can of beer.

An ancient Negro in a tired old wagon tried to get his mule to walk a little faster on old Bainbridge Rd. A woman holding a baby watched from the sidewalk and smiled.

At the Bethel Missionary Baptist Church, The Rev. Daniel Boyd Speed, assistant pastor, spoke at the 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and night services.

The regular preacher, The Rev. C. K. Steele, is a leader in the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. During the trial, the rape victim was asked if she knew the Rev. Mr. Steele and there were reports that he would be subpoenaed, presumably to try to show there had been NAACP pressure exerted in the case.

He was not called in the trial, and on Sunday he was out of town, so the assistant pastor conducted the services. The Rev. Mr. Speed is local membership chairman for the NAACP.

Outside, after the 11 a.m. service, he spoke to reporters and for TV cameramen.

"The prosecuting attorney and the judge should be commended for charging the jury with no consideration except for the law," he said.

"Commend the jury for bringing in a verdict we believe as much to be fair and just as their thinking permitted them. It is true that we regret that such an incident occurred."

The preacher told The Herald that although some Tallahassee Negroes were not satisfied that the death penalty wasn't given that "most Christians feel that if there was to be discrimination, it should be against capital punishment."

"The greater percentage of our people are satisfied that the verdict came closer to being the right verdict than any ever rendered in the state of Florida in such a case," said the NAACP leader.

Behind him, members of the

congregation sang, "Father, I Stretch My Hands to Thee."

It was hot and humid in the afternoon, but an occasional breeze returned to stir the moss in all parts of the town. It was a relaxed and relieved town.

The time bomb had not exploded.

Judge Again Delays Rape Case Penalty

June 15 — Circuit Judge E. C. Welch postponed again today sentencing of Jimmy Lee Clark, 19-year-old Negro convicted of raping a 68-year-old white grandmother.

Welch made no comment in taking the action. He could not be reached later for comment. A Jackson County Circuit Court jury convicted the youth May 27 and made no recommendation for mercy. Such a verdict carries an automatic death penalty.

Welch had postponed sentencing earlier so that a pre-sentence investigation could be made.

The youth denied the assault and said he was threatened into confessing.

The woman, whose name may not be used under Florida law, said she was going to her son's home on foot March 25 when Clark came along in a truck, stopped, dragged her into a wooded area and raped her. A physician said there was evidence she had been raped.

27e(2) 1959

GENERAL

9326

Be On Guard!

Nashville: A 12-year-old Negro boy rapes a 7-year-old white girl.

Montgomery: A 22-year-old Negro rapes a 31-year-old white nurse.

Negro leaders would do well to impress on all their people that solution of racial problems, the finding of some way in which both races can live harmoniously in these United States, is being made even more difficult by such violent attacks as increasingly have hit the headlines.

We know that such cowardly acts aren't committed only by Negroes against whites. Tallahassee remains much in the public mind. A case in Arkansas involves two white men charged with raping a Negro.

But reports of rape are so frequent now that you cannot open your newspaper any day, very nearly, without finding a new report of a rape.

There is no reign of terror in the South, in New York, in Milwaukee or Detroit. But in all these areas and elsewhere, women are coming positively to realize that they must constantly be on guard.

The law must be used everywhere to imprison rapists. Further, action should be taken to seek out those men who have known records of sexual violations and put them behind bars.

All too many of the recent wave of rapes have been committed by men who previously have made such attempts.

Some of the acts have been committed by men who were previously sentenced to prison for assault or attempted rape but then were paroled.

Paroles have a place in prison correction. But we very seriously doubt the wisdom of releasing any known rapist. The record shows that many of such men have some evil in their minds that causes them to commit the same kind of offense again when they go berserk.

Women everywhere, white and colored, would do well these days to be on their guard.

Smith Worries About His Wife, Children

By JOHN BRITTON

He just sat there at first staring ahead with a forced smile on his face, but with a burden, heavier than iron electric chair, weighing his skimpy brow. Everyone who saw him believed the man must have been focused upon May 8, 1959 when he was scheduled to die for a crime he swears he couldn't have com-

"His name has very little distinct and the early morning of De-
 cember 9," Smith recalled. "I went
 to work December 9 and worked
 up until the morning of
 December 12 when I was jerked
 from my job and arrested."
 Smith has been a word that
 caused scores of Atlantans to shake
 their heads in sorrow. "Why did they do it why me?"

Melvin Lewis Smith, the 21-year-old Smith asked, "I didn't run and I told father of three children, and didn't try to hide. Now would I go guardian of two orphans, peeped back to work at a place where I from behind a heavy wire screen was sure to be found if I had at that contained holes only targeted those two women?" he concluded for apparently sincere words.

to filter through as he related his
the women's testimony of the wit-
ness stand at both Smith trials

No bitterness seared his voice as he talked about the accusations. Only a confused look clouded his features as he reckoned "why" he was chosen for the "fall guy."

He asked about his wife, and the five small children he cared for before his abrupt arrest at his job December 12. The children still believe their "daddy" is still "at work," but they are fast becoming impatient for his return home from that "long work day."

He asked how his fatherless jury voted for Smith's conviction only was "making out," and asked The rest stood fast on their desire that somehow an arrangement be made before the man's acquittal and caused made for him to see his children a mistrial declaration by presiding more often "I get lonely," he said Judge E. E. Andrews.

and even sleep doesn't silence my The second trial started off ra-
urge to see my happy children."ther tragically for Smith. He lost
Smith was granted part of his re-the services of the attorneys, who
quest last Tuesday when he wasplanted the seed of doubt in the
finally able to touch his youngestjury's mind at the first trial, and
born two-month-old baby girl. Itwas left at the second trial with a
was the first time because he wascourt-appointed attorney who ad-
in fall when the child was born. mittedly knew little of the technical

Sleep is the prevailing thing in Smith's harried life. It is ironic that he should still want to sleep because his early bed schedule was the one thing that prevented any witnesses from seeing him at the time he was accused of attack at an apartment approximately eight blocks from his home in Southeast Atlanta. However, sleep was his alibi but the second trial jury apparently chose not to believe him. "I slept the whole night through during the dark hours of December

hope they will please hurry because I don't belong here and I understand that my family needs me badly." A hearing on a motion for a new trial for Smith is scheduled for May 5, three days before his scheduled death date.

A tap on the shoulder from one of the guards and the visit with Smith was at an end. A glance over the shoulder as the exit was approached revealed that Smith was still wearing a smile of hope and apparent courage.

He beckoned for one more word and it was thought that perhaps he was preparing to break down and sob from the pressure on the shoulders of such a young man.

But he only politely asked, "May I have a cigarette?" The last words that he spoke were "Will the new trial come up soon? I know God will care for me and my family, but I hope the new trial won't be too long in coming."

His latter statement referred to the women's testimony of the witness stand at both Smith trials when they said they knew where Smith worked all along. They failed to explain, however, why they waited three days before pointing him out as the man who allegedly raped them at knifepoint.

Smith said he had hoped after the first hearing ended in a mistrial when an estimated eleven of the twelve men on the jury were reluctant to return a verdict of guilty based on the testimony. It was said by an unofficial source that only one man on the first trial.

jury voted for Smith's conviction. The rest stood fast on their desire for the man's acquittal and caused a mistrial declaration by presiding Judge E. E. Andrews.

The second trial started off rather tragically for Smith. He lost the services of the attorneys, who implanted the seed of doubt in the jury's mind at the first trial, and was left at the second trial with a court-appointed attorney who admittedly knew little of the technical details about the case he was forced to defend.

He was convicted and sentenced to die on May 8 in the state prison electric chair at Reidsville. Since his sentence, the controversy surrounding his conviction has triggered movements throughout Atlanta to spark a drive in defense of Smith at a proposed new trial.

Smith knows little of the people who are working to raise money for his defense at a new hearing if Judge Andrews will grant a new trial. He did say, however, that "I

Melvin Lewis Smith, 21, who, evidence in the case, according to unofficial reports of Attorneys Phillip Slotin and a poll of an all-white jury, came Dan Copeland, whose previous de- close to being cleared of the offense caused twelve southern same rape charges in January, white men to become deadlock- was left at the start of the trial as to Smith's guilt or inno- trial with only three services ofence, said they would not con- a young lawyer who sat in on the defense of Smith due a single hearing, and admittedly to difficulties in securing their was not too well informed on all required legal fees.

Attorneys Walk Out On Man As His Trial Looms

Father Of 3 Accused Of Attacking 2 White Women

By JOHN BRITTON

A young father of three children, facing a second trial on criminal assault charges of two white women, lost the services of his two white defense attorneys Tuesday only minutes before trial for his life began again because of a reported lack of payment of fees for defense in the previous arraignment.

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The lawyers walked out of the court room leaving a dejected defendant, and took their precious records which were used to cast doubt or guilt in a previous jury's mind with them, leaving court appointed attorney Bill Tapp with little to continue the case with.

The controversial assault case was triggered by the belated complaints of a 19-year-old white woman and her 24-year-old companion that they had been raped December 9.

Copeland and Slotin in both said they were sorry to be forced to drop the case, however, they both agreed that difficulties in collecting fees from Smith's family, friends and other interested groups governed their decision to withdraw.

Both attorneys said they had personally pleaded with several influential local citizens to start a fund drive for Smith during the interval between the mistrial last January and the Tuesday hearing. They said they met with no success.

Copeland said he had done a great deal of "leg work" in uncovering some facts that might have been favorable to Smith's defense and Slotin agreed that he also had some facts that could have proven pertinent to the case.

Both lawyers declared their intentions to somehow furnish the court - appointed attorney for Smith with their knowledge and information by some means.

BEFORE NOON

The trial got under way shortly before noon after the selection of an all-white, all-male jury that consisted of several business executives, but no Negroes.

The witness stand was the mounted by the 19-year-old white woman who accused Smith of being the man who allegedly entered her apartment on December 9 last year and criminally assaulted her and a friend.

Her story was basically the same as the one she told during the first hearing that was declared a mistrial after the jury was apparently unable to reach a unanimous decision on the innocence or guilt of the defendant after listening to the testimony of the two allegedly attacked women.

The teenage white woman declared she was awakened from her sleep by a man she identified as Smith standing over her bed "threatening to kill her with knife" if she made a sound.

Under heavy cross examination

[illegible]

neighbors of the young woman. They said they heard the voices filtering through the wall that separated the two apartments.

The grandmother and the children were reportedly bedded down in a back bedroom just across the small hall during the time of the alleged incident. The children and the grandmother reportedly were not awakened by any unusual disturbance and the door to the accusing woman's bedroom was admittedly open during the alleged assault.

It was repeated during the Tuesday trial that the allegedly victimized women made a burglary report to police the night the incident supposedly occurred and waited until the next morning to file a criminal assault complaint.

It was also repeated at the Tuesday session that the 19-year-old woman knew Smith prior to the alleged incident and that she knew where he worked, but failed to point him out as the alleged assailant until three days after the alleged attack occurred. She said at the trial, "I was so frightened and upset that night I guess I just didn't recognize him at first."

The trial was still in session late Tuesday evening and it was not definite whether presiding Judge E. E. Andrews would continue into the night or if he would call a recess until early this morning.

Several informed courthouse officials said they believed the judge intended to allow the case to get to the jury Tuesday night, however, they admitted they were merely speculating.

Nevertheless, the officials reckoned that a decision on the case should be forthcoming from the jury sometime today.

White Man, 26, Held On Charge Of Negro Girl

MACON, Ga. (AP) — Macon detectives have arrested a 26-year-old white man whom a 15-year-old girl accused of raping her. Authorities declined to reveal the name of the man until formal charges are filed, probably Monday. The girl's name was withheld in accordance with Georgia law.

Detective C. E. Robinson gave these details:

The man went to the home of his girl friend, a waitress Wednesday night. She was not at home

but the Negro girl, employed to sleep in the house with the waitress' children while the waitress was at work, was there.

The girl told detectives the man entered the house, threatened to kill her if she cried out, then raped her. Officers said the man used no weapon, just threats.

Officers said the man denied raping the girl.

Death ruling for youth is upheld in Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga. — The jury that week would not have convicted the crucifiers of Jesus Christ.

Superior Court Judge E. E. Andrews said this in overruling a motion for a new trial for Melvin Lewis Smith, leaving the Georgia Supreme Court as the next arbiter of the fate of the 21-year-old condemned man.

Young Smith was convicted at his second trial on a charge of criminally attacking two South Atlanta blonde women and sentenced to die in the electric chair.

The jury during his first trial, to which Judge Andrews referred, deadlocked without reaching a verdict.

Shortly before defense attorneys Phillip Slotin and Dan Copeland, ended a three-hour argument that Smith was deprived of due process of law at his second trial, Judge Andrews interrupted them to deny a new Superior Court hearing.

The next step of attorneys in an effort to save Smith's life is an appeal to the state's highest court.

A co-chairman of the Melvin Lewis Smith Defense Fund committee announced immediately after the ruling that the group had authorized defense counsel to appeal the case.

Smith's attorneys contend that the court-appointed lawyer who defended their client was admittedly not prepared to head the defense of a capital offense case.

Negro Youth Indicted In Brooks County Rape

QUITMAN, Ga. (AP) — Vernon Brooks, 17-year-old Negro, was indicted Wednesday by the Brooks County grand jury on a charge of rape.

A warrant for Brooks was taken out for assault with intent to murder, rape and burglary. However, he was indicted only on the rape charge which involved an assault on a young white married woman who was fishing alone at a pond near here.

The case probably will go to trial here next week during the criminal session of court.

The grand jury also called attention in its presentments to the numerous violations under state laws regulating sale of beer and wine and recommended that the county commission cancel all licenses for the sale of those beverages outside the city limits of incorporated towns within the county provided the towns have adequate enforcement.

3 Sentenced to Die in Georgia Chair For Rape

LAGRANGE, Ga. — In a speedy trial early last week, three Negro men, charged with raping two white women recently, were convicted and sentenced to die in the electric chair at Georgia state prison, October 2.

The three, ranging in ages from 18 to 24, are George Alford jr., Dayton, Ohio, 18; Clifford Johnson, 22, and Brannon Epps, 24, both of LaGrange.

They were accused of taking the white women, ages 20 and 18, from their escorts as they were returning from a dance and raping them.

Two other Negroes who tried to prevent the attacks were held at bay by the trio who brandished a knife and gun, it was alleged.

The defendants denied they had forcibly raped the women. They said the women submitted willingly for money.

On the jury that convicted them were one Negro and 11 whites. They reached a verdict after deliberating four hours.

Before passing sentence, Judge Samuel J. Boykin cleared the front

portion of the courthouse to guard against an uncontrolled outburst. Then he asked the men if they had anything to say before he passed sentence. All declined.

Officials have been watching the situation closely to guard against any possible mob action, such as that which occurred when hoodlums lynched Mack Parker at Poplarville, Miss. some weeks ago. In one precautionary move, the three defendants were spirited away to an undisclosed jail to await trial.

However, the only real incident occurred when midget crosses were burned at the family homes of two of the three defendants. Police blamed vandals for the incident.

The women testified they were raped several times. They said they broke away and ran after the men blocked the path of their escort's car with a pickup truck. They ran down the street and asked Robert Hubbard, another Negro, to help them. Hubbard waved to his cousin, Willie Lawson, who was driving by, and all got into his car and tried to make a get-away. However, the three Negro men overtook them, the women said.

Two of the condemned men, Epps and Johnson, are laborers. The other, Alford, is an ex-soldier.

The older girl was married for the third time just six months ago. The 18-year-old girl is the older girl's cousin from West Hollywood, Fla.

Evidence introduced included brassieres which the girls testified were ripped from them, and a ripped-up slip and panties which the older girl said she threw from the pickup truck to mark the spot where the rape took place.

The defense tried to establish that the two girls were on a date with the youths, and the whole matter was just a squabble over which youths, the so-called benefactors or the defendants, would get the girls.

Quitman Youth Gets 20 Years in Rape

QUITMAN (P)—Vernon Brooks, 18-year-old Brooks County Negro, was last night sentenced to 20 years in prison for raping a white mother of four.

A all white male jury convicted the Negro and fixed the sentence. Southern Judicial Circuit Judge George Lilly pronounced the sentence shortly after in a calm undisturbed courtroom.

The jury deliberated 4 hours 25 minutes. Brooks received the verdict impassively and was led away by Sheriff R. W. Jones. Brooks' attorney said they would not appeal the verdict.

Witnesses for the prosecution included Brooks' accuser, a brown-haired woman who told the jury the Negro seized and raped her while she was fishing at a pond April 28.

Physicians testified an examination of the woman showed she had been raped.

"We fought for 15 minutes while I begged for my life," the woman related.

However, the court-appointed defense attorneys produced clothes they said the white woman was wearing at the time of the incident.

They pointed out to the jury that none of the buttons were ripped off the blouse and neither the pedal pushers nor the panties were ripped.

Three members of a Negro family also were called to the witness stand by the defense. The Negroes testified Brooks had been at their house at the time of the assault.

Other witnesses called by the prosecution placed Brooks near the scene.

The jury took the case at 4:15 p.m., but returned shortly to ask if it could recommend a life sentence. Judge Lilly said only three verdicts were possible—guilty with death sentence mandatory, guilty

with recommendation of mercy and a fixed sentence of from 1 to 20 years, or innocent.

Brooks never took the stand.

20-Year Term Given Brooks Youth for Rape

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Jury Acquits Georgian in Assault Case

MACON, Ga., Sept. 15 (P)—Tommy Paul Daniels, 26-year-old white man, was acquitted today of raping a 15-year-old Negro farm girl.

Daniels told a white jury today he had relations with the girl while she was acting as a baby sitter for a Macon family but denied forcing her to submit.

The girl testified yesterday that Daniels threatened to kill her if

she made an outcry. She said he came to the apartment of Mrs. Lois Berry, a white waitress, while Mrs. Berry was working at night.

Mrs. Berry had told her to leave the door unlocked so she could get in because the key had been lost, the jury was told. The girl said she put Mrs. Berry's 5-year-old son to bed and retired about 10 p.m. on the night of July 15. Daniels came in and awakened her soon afterward, she said.

Solicitor Gen. William West called on the jury to determine the truth and if Daniels was guilty of rape to give him the death penalty.

Defense Attorney Abe Crosby Jr. contended in his argument that the girl submitted freely "and when the pressure was put on she hollered rape." Crosby did not explain his statement concerning pressure.

Joe Brown of the sheriff's office testified Daniels denied guilt when he was arrested. Dr. W. C. Shirley said an examination showed the girl had been attacked.

NEGRO GETS CHAIR

Busy Court Term Tries Murder, Rape Suspects

GREENVILLE, Ga.—A Negro was sentenced Tuesday to the electric chair, another Negro will be tried for murder Wednesday and a white man will be tried for rape Thursday, Sheriff Howard A. Norris said Tuesday.

The sheriff said a Meriwether Superior Court jury deliberated only 23 minutes Tuesday in finding Herring Davis, 40, guilty in the rifle slaying of George Frank Hall, 81-year-old white owner of a grist mill near Pine Mountain.

George Brown Sr., Woodbury Negro, faces trial Wednesday in the slaying of his son, George Brown Jr., 16. James Parrott, 38, Manchester electrician, will be tried Thursday for the rape of a 16-year-old white girl, Norris said.

The sheriff said Herring Davis at first denied the slaying of Hall, his former employer, but in an unsworn statement to the jury he admitted the shooting.

Davis was arrested the day of the July 23 slaying. Hall's wallet containing about \$37 was also missing, Sheriff Norris said.

Hall was found dead atop his grist mill dam, shot with a single bullet in the back of the head, the sheriff said. Davis had worked at the mill the previous week, the sheriff said, and returned the day before the shooting, seeking additional work.

The sheriff said Davis was charged with murder after statements he made proved to be untrue.

George Brown faces trial for killing his son by firing a rifle through a window. Sheriff Norris said Brown's only statement was that he regretted not having shot his "other son, too."

Brown was indicted for murder last week, the sheriff said.

Norris said James Parrott was indicted for rape last week within "an hour" after the alleged incident took place because the grand jury was in session at the time.

LaGrange Daily News

Rapists' Trial Indicates Respect for Court Justice

LaGrange citizens had just as soon forget the public disturbance during the past two weeks. They had just as soon had not been the focus of national attention for the crime which was committed and tried in Troup County. But it happened and there are some portions of the ordeal which merit commendation.

In the first place, the attitude of LaGrange and Troup County folk lived up to the full expectation of those who recognized the area's respect for law and order. There were no incidents of demonstrations which would hint that the people of Troup County were not going to allow the process of law a smooth unfolding.

Then there was the efficiency of county authorities. The sheriff's department, around which the responsibility dwelled, exercised its duties without question. Members of the Georgia State Patrol and LaGrange Police Department were on hand, but there was never an indication before the trial, during the trial or after the trial that the extra might had discouraged any trouble because every citizen was thinking only of court justice, not violence.

It is well to mention the continued fine public relations which were almost unconsciously present between the white and Negro citizens who stood by for the jury's verdict. Both races were

represented on the jury, in fact. A parent of one of the defendants added a note of the prevalent feeling while the jury was out. He said he sincerely felt his son had received a fair trial.

Counsel for the defense was court-appointed, and the three attorneys thus assigned did not shirk their vowed duty to profession to see that their clients were ably represented.

The prosecution moved swiftly and without the hodgepodge of extraneous evidence which in some courts is often present. Judge Samuel Boykin, as usual, gave the courtroom the atmosphere of undoubted fulfillment of law.

Of these things and these alone is LaGrange pleased, but they deserved recollection and consideration by citizens now that a series of events surrounding the case has been completed.

3 Convicted Rapists to Get New Trial Hearing Oct. 2

LAGRANGE (AP)—Three Negroes under death sentence for the rape of two young white women will receive a new trial hearing on Oct. 2.

The hearing date was set by Superior Court Judge Samuel J. Boykin in response to a defense motion.

Attorneys for the Negroes claimed they were hurried to trial without sufficient time to prepare the defense and that the state of public opinion prevented a fair trial.

An all-male jury which included one Negro, convicted George Alford Jr., 18, of Dayton, Ohio, Clifford Johnson, 22, and Brannon Epps, 24, LaGrange, on Aug. 11 after nearly five hours deliberation.

The trial had begun the day before, nine days after a thrice-married 20-year old woman and her 18-year-old unmarried cousin said they were taken from white escorts, forced into the countryside and raped despite efforts of three young Negroes to protect them.

The defendants admitted having sexual relations with the white women but claimed they paid them money and obtained their consent.

2 Get Prison Terms For Raping Girl, 14

Constitution Wed. 9-30-59.
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Paroled Murderer-Mauler Is Sentenced to 20 Years

SANDERSVILLE (AP)—Two white men Tuesday were convicted of raping a 14-year-old Negro girl and were given prison sentences in Washington County Superior Court.

Judge R. H. Humphrey sentenced Pete Coleman, 40, to 20 years. Officers said Coleman previously had been convicted of brutally beating a Negro school girl and of murdering a Savannah white woman.

The judge sentenced 20-year-old Marion Buford Hooks to 3 to 8 years in prison. Both men were former employes of a Sandersville meat packing firm.

OFFERED MONEY

The men were charged with raping the Negro girl near Sandersville the night of Aug. 4 after offering the girl and her foster mother \$5 for about three hours work as domestic servants.

Georgia law prohibits identification of a rape victim.

Sheriff J. B. Garrett quoted the girl as saying the men drove her and her foster mother to a lonely dirt road several miles from Sandersville. The foster mother pulled away and escaped into the woods.

The sheriff quoted the girl as saying she was raped at knife point and that Coleman told her, "I've already killed one woman and will kill another if I have to."

DENIED CRIME

Deputy Sheriff L. H. Barron said both men denied the crime but were identified by the victim and her foster mother.

Barron said records showed Coleman was paroled last Nov. 15

after serving 11 years of a life term for the murder of Miss Bertha Mehrtens at Savannah, and 8 years of a 5 to 10 year sentence for assault with intent to kill a 14-year-old Negro girl near Wrens in Jefferson County.

The Jefferson County Negro girl was attacked on her way to school in December, 1949. Her skull was shattered and she was tossed into a briar patch to die but recovered eventually. A veteran law officer said he had "never seen a more horrible crime."

SERVING LIFE

Coleman at the time was a trusty prisoner serving life for the 1947 hammer slaying of Miss Mehrtens who had been lured from her home on the pretext that there had been a bad accident nearby and somebody needed help.

Miss Mehrtens, 38, was known as the "good samaritan" for her charitable work in a small community near Savannah.

The deputy sheriff said that Hooks had no previous police record except a five-year probation for larceny in Washington County.

Convicted Negro Rapists May Have Cases Appealed

LA GRANGE, Ga. (AP)—Attorneys for three Negroes under death sentence in the rape of two

white women are expected to appeal the convictions to the State Supreme Court.

Superior Court Judge Samuel J. Boykin declined Monday to grant a new trial despite arguments by defense attorneys that they had not had time to adequately prepare their case after being appointed to defend the trio.

The defense attorneys, Wilson Darden, James Weldon and Luther M. Wyatt, indicated an appeal would be filed within the 30 days allowed. If no appeal is made the three youths would be resentenced to die in the electric chair.

Convicted after a joint trial Aug. 12 were George Alford Jr., 18, Dayton, Ohio; Clifford Johnson, 22; and Brannon Epps, 24, both of La Grange. They had been charged with repeated rapes of a 20-year-old thrice-married woman and her 18-year-old cousin.

Father Of Three Denies Assault Of 2 Women Here

By JOHN BRITTON

A youthful Negro father of three small children stood on trial for his life on Wednesday, accused of criminally assaulting two white women at knife point last month in one of the women's apartments.

A verdict was awaited from the all-white, all-male jury deliberating over the evidence presented in a Superior Court case evolving from the claims of two white women who accused a Negro grocery store delivery man of criminally assaulting them December 9.

Attorneys for the state and defense counsels rested their cases and delivered final arguments shortly before regular closing time of the court Wednesday after a day of testimony.

Standing trial on the rape charges after being accused by the two white women was Melvin Lewis Smith, 21, 514 Connally St., S. W. The young father of three children pleaded not guilty to the charges at his arraignment Tuesday afternoon shortly before his trial began.

THE CLAIM
Based on the evidence as brought out in the lengthy trial, the two women claimed Smith entered their apartment through a kitchen window and later raped them both under the threat of death if they did not submit. They said the man wielded a small knife.

One of the accusing women was quoted in a written police record as saying she was awakened by the presence of Smith's hands about her neck, allegedly threatening to kill her if she did not submit.

The defense counselors, headed by Atty. Dan Copeland, concentrated most of their efforts during the hearing on attempts to discredit the character of the accusing woman and also to impeach her testimony due to what they termed several discrepancies in her previous statements and her subsequent

testimony at the trial.

The testimony of a Grady Hospital doctor had already revealed that the older of the two women showed no signs of having been raped when he examined her the day after the incident allegedly occurred. The younger woman was the main prosecutor.

Time after time the defense counsel attempted to have the woman admit she had told him previously she was not certain the man who allegedly raped her was the defendant now on trial.

ATTORNEY ON STAND

Copeland took the witness stand himself and swore under oath that the main woman accuser told him on a Sunday prior to the trial that "I could not conscientiously come to the trial and swear that M. L. (Smith) was the man who entered my apartment that night."

Copeland further quoted the woman as retracting her statement this past Monday, saying, "I still don't believe I could honestly identify 'M. L.' as the rapist but I won't say that on the witness stand because he has some good lawyers who will get him off anyway."

It was also disclosed under cross examination of the woman that she had identified one of the defense lawyers as having visited her apartment prior to the trial in an alleged attempt to gather more information.

The attorney, Phillip Slotin, denied having ever been to the woman's home and introduced a deputy sheriff and another lawyer who did visit the woman as witnesses.

They both swore that Slotin was not with them when they visited the woman.

After the woman had sworn Slotin had been along on the trip and after the rebuttal by the deputy and the lawyers, Atty. Copeland, in his final argument, pointed out to the jurors that "if she could make a mistake in the identity of Slotin, she could surely wrongly identify Smith as the alleged rapist. He pointed out that the visit in question was much nearer to the trial date and more apt to be remembered than the alleged Dec. 9 rape incident."

BURGLARY COMPLAINT

The defense attorneys also revealed during the course of the trial that the night the incident allegedly occurred, detectives on the Atlanta Police Department were called to the house to investigate a burglary complaint.

The attorneys contended that it was not until the next day that the detectives were recalled to the woman's house and informed that she had "also" been raped the previous night.

The woman did not identify Smith until three days after the alleged incident while he was working at a grocery store. She admitted, however, that she knew "M. L." and that she knew all along where he was employed. It was not until two days after her complaint that she accused Smith of the act.

Trial Solicitor Carter Goode told the jury in his final argument that Smith should be sentenced to electrocution, however, Atty. Slotin told the jury that the conviction of "an innocent man" would be a disgrace to justice.

Presiding Judge E. E. Andrews was quoted as saying he would allow the jury to deliberate over into the night and possibly return a verdict late Wednesday evening, however, another source close to the judge said all action on the case would be suspended for the night and resumed this morning.

A definite verdict on the case should be known later today.

Mistrial Declared

All White Jury Fails To Convict Or Acquit Man Of Attack Charge

A mistrial was pronounced by Superior Court Judge E. E. Andrews Wednesday night after an all-white 12 man jury could not agree on a verdict from evidence presented in a trial of a Negro man who was accused of criminally assaulting two young white women.

The judge declared the mistrial at 10:30 p. m. Wednesday when it was determined that the jury deadlocked and could not reach a unanimous verdict on the innocence or guilty of the 21-year-old defendant.

Melvin Lewis Smith, 514 Connally St., S. E. had been accused by two white women, one 19 and the other 24-years-old, of being the man who entered their apartment December 9 and assaulted them.

Judge Andrews was quoted as saying a new trial for Smith will be listed on the Superior Court docket at a later date, however, no clue was given as to when that date will be.

Both the women took the witness stand Wednesday and testified that Smith was "positively" the man who had allegedly raped them. However, it was revealed in the testimony of a defense witness that 19-year-old woman had said previously to the trial that she could not conscientiously swear on the witness stand that "M. L." (Smith) was the guilty man.

Smith's young, pregnant wife also took the witness stand during the Wednesday hearing in defense of her husband. She declared on the stand, as she had reportedly done in a sworn statement, that her husband was at home in bed at the time the women claimed to have been raped.

Police records showed that the women first phoned a burglary complaint to the detective bureau on the night of December 9. It was reportedly not until the next day that the women recalled the investigating officers and complained that they had "also" been raped the same night.

It was not until two days after

the rape complaint and three days after the original burglary complaint that the women pinpointed Smith as the alleged rapist, although both women admitted under cross examination that they had known the defendant for some time and knew where he worked. They reportedly did not tell police about Smith until three days after the alleged incident occurred.

The mistrial in the Smith case was thought by several old time courthouse employees to have been one of the very few times in Georgia judicial action that the defendant in a case of this nature was not made immediately convicted despite the apparent existence of "reasonable doubts" as described by law.

Defense Attorney Dan Copeland was not available for comment Thursday evening regarding the outcome of the case and neither was the wife of the defendant. It is not certain that a new trial for Smith will be set during the January-February term of the Superior Court, however, a definite date for the hearing should be announced soon.

New Trial Is Sought For Smith

Citizens Protest Conduct Of The Second Trial On Women's Charges

By JOHN BRITTON

The attorney of a young father who Wednesday was condemned to die by an all-white Superior Court Jury said Thursday afternoon he is working to prepare an immediate motion for a new trial in behalf of his client.

Attorney William Tapp said he resented the decision and the plans to try his motion in a manner in which the second new trial for Melvin Lewis Smith, hearing was conducted 21 of 511. Many prominent citizens kept day based on an opinion that the switchboards busy with offers death verdict meted his client of help to the family of the con- was contrary to evidence in the damned man after reading ac- counts of the second trial that

The young father of three began without the services of children had been convicted the two defense lawyers who had Wednesday afternoon and sen- handled the case since its in- tenced to die in the state prison ception in January. electric chair at Tatnall County Several callers said they could in connection with a charge that not understand why a court-ap- he had criminally assaulted a pointed attorney, who was admit- 19-year-old white woman and tedly uninformed on all the de- her 24-year-old companion in the tails of the Smith case, was re- younger woman's apartment De- portedly required by Judge An- cember 9. drews to carry on with the case

Under law, the motion will au- without adequate defense prepar- tomatically stay the May 8 exe- ations. cution date in the event trial. Attorney Tapp admitted that he Judge E. E. Andrews sets a date was "on a spot" Tuesday morn- for a hearing on the motion. ing when he arrived at the

If the motion for a new trial courthouse thinking that two oth- is denied by Judge Andrews, At- er attorneys were still defending torney Tapp said he will immedi- Smith and that he had been re- ately file an appeal of the case lieved of the major defense re- to the Georgia Supreme Court. sponsibility.

Twelve white men Wednesday Other citizens were unswerving demanded the death of Smith in in their plans to oil the machin- connection with the charges of ery for some type of fund-rais- the white women despite the mis- ing drive to secure enough money trial declared in the first trial for Smith's family to hire a law- of the case in January when 12 yer who will not ask to be dis- other white men were deadlocked charged from the case at a crit- and could not reach a unanimous ical moment because of financial decision regarding the defendant's reasons. innocence or guilt based upon the women's testimony.

CITIZENS PROTEST

Meanwhile, loud cries were voiced all over Atlanta Thursday by many citizens who apparent-

weekend. Tapp said the motion for a new trial should be filed with the clerk's office today and that either a refusal to hear the motion by Judge Andrews or a hearing date for the motion should be forthcoming by this weekend.

Second White Jury Decides Man Must Die

FATHER, WHO LOST TWO LAWYERS, GIVEN CHAIR

By JOHN BRITTON

An apparent pinch-hit defense failed to save a young Negro father from the death demanding decision of 12 white men who formed a Superior Court Jury that Tuesday night sentenced the defendant to die in a state prison electric chair for the alleged December 1 assault on two white women.

After several hours of delibera- drews to be discharged from the tion, Tuesday morning, the all-defense of the case owing to white jury returned a verdict of their difficulties in securing fees guilty against 21-year-old Melvin for their services to the defend- Lewis Smith and decreed that he ant at the first arraignment. should die in state prison electric When contacted about the jury's chair in Tatnall County on May verdict Wednesday evening, Slotin 8. voiced amazement regarding the

Smith was said to have taken death penalty and said, "I the verdict without any unusual just couldn't believe the jury outburst of emotions as he faced would level such a sentence af- the jury to hear them ask for ter listening to the overwhelming his death in connection with the evidence indicating the exaggera- alleged rape of a 19-year-old tion of the girls' stories." white woman and her 24-year- Slotin said he and Copeland old companion. had asked for and been denied

Court appointed defense Attor- a continuance of the case during ney Bill Tapp could not be con- a pre-trial conference in the- tacted after the trial and it could judge's chambers. They reported- not be immediately determined if ly asked the judge for more time an appeal of the Superior Court since a "star" defense witness had verdict would be voiced to a reportedly not responded to a higher tribunal at a later date. subpoena sent to him during the first trial in January.

Thus the second trial on the rape charged ended on a sour note for Smith, who had received a slight ray of hope when the first trial jury became deadlock- ed and could not reach a unan- imous decision regarding his in- nocence or guilt. He received an apparent jolt at the beginning of the second trial Tuesday morning when he lost the services of his two white defense attorneys on- ly minutes before the trial for his life began.

ATTORNEY AMAZED

Attorneys Phillip Slotin and Dan Copeland said they had re- quested and received permission from presiding Judge E. E. An-

Hint Of New Evidence Made In Smith's Case

A hint of new soul-saving evidence was reportedly the cause for a new delay in the motion for a new trial for Melvin Lewis Smith, according to the 21-year-old condemned man's court-appointed attorney.

Defense Attorney Bill Tapp said Monday, in a conversation with a WORLD reporter, that the delay in the motion was granted him by Judge E. E. Andrews following the discovery of new evidence that could prove to be the turning point in the case.

The young defense attorney said his post-trial investigations had disclosed some important bits of evidence that could very well be the "soul salvation" of Smith and the plea for a new trial.

Although Tapp declined to "prematurely" disclose the nature of his newly found evidence to the press immediately, he indicated that the discovery of the additional facts had given renewed hope for his young client's chances to escape the death sentence that

was meted him last Wednesday by a Superior Court jury who had listened to the criminal assault charges levelled against Smith by two white women.

Tapp said the new delay in the motion would also give him time to probe deeper into several points of law that could possibly combine with the "new evidence" in setting Smith free of the assault charges.

The points of law, said Tapp, may be ones that will insure the granting of a new trial for Smith and eventually may save the young defendant's life. He said the "points of law" he is studying are technical points involved in rape trials.

Tapp declined to state definitely the date he will actually present his motion for a new trial to the court. He did say, however, that all preparations connected with the forthcoming plea should be ready for presentation "in a couple of days."

Must Smith Die Because He Is Guilty, Or Because He Is Poor?

By JESSE O. THOMAS

(As Told To The Atlanta Daily World)

In the last day or two I have had an opportunity to talk with the lawyers who were engaged to defend Melvin Lewis Smith and also a relative to whom I was referred by one of the lawyers in question.

This relative verified the allegation made by the lawyers to the effect that they have not received any fee at all for the work they had done in preparing his case. The reason given by the relative for not paying anything toward the contractual fee was the fact that no member of the immediate family or close relative of the accused had any money or any way to raise any money.

The fact that the majority of the members of the jury following his first trial expressed serious doubt as to his guilt as accused, which resulted in a locked jury and a mistrial, would seem to give support to the position taken by the lawyers who insist that Smith is not guilty of the crime for which he is accused. It appears that additional evidence to support Smith's alibi has been added since the trial.

It would appear to me that this is a case which would justify an appeal and a delay in the execution long enough to provide for an opportunity for a thorough investigation of the circumstances surrounding this case on the part of liberty-loving and justice-seeking citizens of the community to the end that Smith may not have to die simply because he is without money himself or relatives or friends who have money and influence.

Citizens Meet In Smith Defense At 'Y' Today

A group of concerned Atlanta citizens, who conferred Saturday with attorneys and interviewed condemned Melvin Lewis Smith in Fulton Tower, was "convinced more than ever" of his innocence in the alleged rape case and is urging all interested persons to meet at the Butler St. YMCA today at 4 o'clock.

The purpose of the meeting is to form a permanent committee to defend Smith and seek a new trial. All citizens are invited.

The temporary committee of citizens which looked into the case Saturday included the Rev. Arthur Perkins, the Rev. M. L. King, Sr., Jesse O. Thomas, P. J. Wood, C. A. Scott, Warren Cochran, Jesse Hill and Clarence Coleman. They talked with the lawyers who defended Smith in the first trial which resulted in a locked jury.

A number of residents expressed concern over the conviction of the young father.

BOWEN WRITES WORLD

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, of the Atlantic Coast Area, Methodist Church, wrote the Atlanta Daily World:

"Many of the citizens of Atlanta have felt a keen sense of outrage at the decision of the court condemning the young man Smith to the electric chair without giving his lawyer ample time to prepare his brief. The question of the young man's guilt must be decided by the court and, therefore, is not the subject of this letter. Every person, merely as a human being and especially as an American citizen, has an inherent right to a fair trial when accused. Our national Constitution guarantees certain things concerning this right.

"If there are to be received volunteer contributions to assist in a proper and orderly defense in the court, I shall be glad to make one of the contributions. Kindly let me know if such is to be the case and to whom a contribution may be sent."

Smith Hearing Postponed For Third Time Here

A third delay was called in the hearing on a motion for a new trial in the case of Melvin Lewis Smith Thursday after prosecuting attorneys said they needed more time to file a rebuttal to the contentions of defense attorneys.

Defense Attorneys Dan Cowland and Phillip Slotin said they were told that the hearing on the motion for a new trial was postponed until Tuesday (May 12) because prosecuting attorneys reportedly had not had enough time to answer defense contentions regarding the necessity of a new trial for the condemned man.

The new May 10 hearing date represents the fourth day the hearing on the motion has been set in behalf of Smith. Defense attorneys are filing the motion in connection with Smith's March 26 conviction and death sentence on rape charges voiced by two South Atlanta white women.

The original May 10 hearing date was postponed due to a delay in preparation of official records of the second trial, it was reported. Another date, May 12, was reportedly scuttled due to the impending trial of a wealthy Atlanta executive charged with embezzlement.

All documents connected with the motion for a new trial have been filed with the clerk's office, with copies sent to the solicitor's office and to the presiding judge, according to the defense attorneys.

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Fund Established To Defend Doomed Man

By JOHN BRITTON

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — A temporary defense fund committee was set up Sunday by a group of Atlanta citizens dedicated to further efforts to gain freedom for a 21-year-old father of three children who was condemned to die by a Superior Court jury last Wednesday on criminal assault charges voiced by two white women.

The committee, looking toward the probability of a new trial for the defendant or, if necessary, an appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court, set the organization in motion to solicit much-needed funds to hire adequate legal counsel for Melvin Smith when he again faces a new hearing on the rape charges.

Young Smith was pointed out December 12 by two white women as the man who had allegedly entered their bedroom three days previously and raped them at knife-point.

He was first tried on the charges January 28, but was given new life when the all-white trial jury deadlocked and could not reach a unanimous verdict on the innocence or guilt of the accused man. The hearing was declared a mistrial by presiding Judge E. E. Andrews.

SENTENCED TO DIE

The second trial on the charges March 24 resulted in a verdict of guilty and a sentence of death in the state prison electric chair at Tatnall County May 8.

At both trials, the accusing white women admitted on the witness stand that they failed to make an immediate outcry during the alleged rape attempt as is required under existing criminal assault law.

The night the incident allegedly occurred, both women admitted they filed a burglary complaint with local police and failed to mention a word about the alleged rape until the next morning when police were recalled to the scene.

At the beginning of the second trial, a court-appointed attorney arrived at the courtroom approximately one hour late and notified the judge that he was not prepared to adequately defend Smith of the charges.

The presiding judge apparently brushed aside the plea of unread-

ness by the defense attorney, saying, "You were appointed to the case and you should be ready," and then demanded the young lawyer

to proceed with his pinch-hit defense.

The court-appointed attorney explained after the trial that he was not aware he was still assigned to the case as chief legal defense until he received a call from the court the morning of the second trial. He said he thought two attorneys hired by the defendant were still in command of the defensive tactics.

As a result of what local citizens termed "inadequacies" revealed in the women's stories at the trials and the apparent lack of proper preparation by the defense at the second trial, the "Melvin Smith Defense Fund" was set up by an interested group of citizens in an attempt to solicit funds from the general public to support the defendant's legal defense should a new trial be granted.

RESPONSE ENCOURAGING

The appeal was first voiced for the fund Tuesday morning and the co-chairmen of the temporary fund-raising committee said Tuesday afternoon that the response had been encouraging.

The leaders reminded all citizens, however, that a very substantial amount of money will be needed to properly defend Smith in a new trial and that the contributions to the fund should be submitted promptly in the interest of saving a young father's life.

The fund drive is also picking up new interest from citizens who have indicated their wish to become a part of the defense committee. The addition of Rev. L. H. Pitts, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, and Fletcher Coombs, of the Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Associa-

tion, at 206 Auburn Ave., N.E., was announced Tuesday night.

The two additional men joined other community leaders on the fund committee that includes: co-chairmen Jesse O. Thomas, Rev. Arthur Perkins and C. A. Scott, editor-publisher of The Atlanta Daily World; Rev. M. L. King, Sr.; Bishop J. W. L. Bowen; Rev. William Holmes Borders; Rev. E. R. Sears; A. Franklin Fisher; Jesse Hill; Clarence Coleman and P. J. Woods.

Warren Cochrane is acting as the group secretary while Dr. Miles Amos, of the Amos Drug Store, at Hunter and Ashby Streets, was selected as the committee treasurer. Coombs was selected to serve as assistant treasurer.

Any contributions can be forwarded to any listed member of the committee, and especially to the treasurers, Amos and Coombs, according to the co-chairmen of the committee.

Meanwhile, the man who is to be the recipient of the generosity of scores of his neighbors, still sits gloomily, but hopefully, in a confining county jail cell, praying that a new trial will be granted and that the financial resources will be available to hire adequate legal defense.

Smith's parting words, after an extended visit by a Daily World reporter Tuesday were: "When will the new trial come up? Please tell them to hurry because I don't belong here and my family needs me badly."

The "Melvin Smith Defense Fund" leaders revealed Tuesday night that a general public meeting will be held at an as-yet unannounced site "in a few days." The purpose of the meeting, as planned by the committee, will be to "fully inform the general public on the history and the future prospects of the case."

EVIDENCE "FLIMSY"

TWO FREED IN ALLEGED ATTACK ON WHITE GIRL

Flimsy evidence and an uncertain identification were listed by investigating detectives as the reason why two men being held in connection with the rape of a white teenager were released from police custody two days after they were arrested.

Detective E. F. McKillop said he released John Henry Gibson, 40, of 73 Weyman Ave., S. E., and Kelly Anthony, 18, of 1378 Lansing St., after the alleged rape victim failed to make a positive identification.

Detective McKillop said the 17-year-old white girl said the two men "looked something like" the pair that allegedly raped her June 10 at riflepoint in an alley just off Pryor St. However, the detective added that anything other than positive identification would be discounted by him.

The detective said the alleged victims of rape incidents must be positive in their identifications and the corroborating evidence strong or else the suspects will not be held by him.

Gibson and Anthony were arrested early Wednesday morning by uniformed policemen near the scene of the alleged rape incident in South Atlanta.

Shortly after the rape report was made by the girl, investigating officers said they rushed the girl to Grady Hospital for immediate examination, however, the examining staff physician reported that he found "no injuries and no evidence of rape."

The girl reportedly told police that two Negro men entered her room early Wednesday morning, carried her to an alley behind a neighboring house and there criminally assaulted her at riflepoint.

Detective McKillop said a search was still underway Monday in an attempt to capture the two men the girl described as being the assailants who raped her.

A lesser charge of prowling was lodged against one of the original suspects. However, he was ordered to pay a city fine in connection with that count.

Rape Trial In Brooks Postponed

QUITMAN, Ga. (AP) — Trial of

Vernon Brooks, 17-year-old Negro charged with raping a 25-year-old married white woman, Monday was postponed at the request of the state.

Solicitor General Bob Humphreys of Moultrie said the state was not ready because the State Crime Laboratory has not completed examination of certain evidence.

The case was to have been tried at the criminal session of Brooks County superior court which opened here Monday.

Sheriff R. W. Jones said the victim positively identified Brooks as the man who had raped her.

Earlier, she had exonerated Jesse G. Graham Jr., who was hunted by a crowd of several hundred, and later surrendered when he learned he was wanted in connection with the case.

The woman said her assailant had told her his name was Jesse G. Graham Jr. But she viewed Graham in a lineup with three other Negroes and said her attacker was not among them.

**GETS 25 YEARS
FOR KIDNAPING,
RAPING GIRL**

James D. Lewis, 38, of 5244
Drexel av., was sentenced Fri-
day to 25 years in the peni-
tentiary for abduction of a
child and one to 10 years for
crime against a child. The
sentences will run concu-
rently, Judge Joseph A. Pope
of Criminal court ruled.

Lewis abducted and raped
the 1-year-old daughter of
friend whom Lewis was visit-
ing on Jan. 13. He was appre-
hended by police and led
them to the girl, who was in
a garage at 7004 Rhodes av.,
where the assault had oc-
curred.

Elmer Kissane and Arvey
Wolke, assistant state's at-
torneys, asked for a 30 year
sentence on the abduction
charge. Lewis recently was re-
leased from prison after serv-
ing a one to four years term
for attempted rape of a 5
year old child.

**Chicago Negro
Sensational
S.C.
Raping Teen-Ager**

CHICAGO (AP) — A youth was
sentenced to life imprisonment
Tuesday for raping a teenage
baby sitter.

He is Norman Hill, 24, Negro of
suburban Evanston who was de-
nied a new trial by Judge Harold
P. O'Connell of Criminal Court.

A jury convicted Hill of raping
a 19-year-old white girl in subur-
ban Wilmette after he and a com-
panion curbed a car carrying two
girls. They were on their way
home from baby-sitting duty.

Hill's companion, Joe L. Dumas,
20, Evanston Negro, was sentenc-
ed last month to a 10-year term
for rape.

Negro Given Life Sentence For Rape

CHICAGO (AP) — A 24-year-old Negro has been
sentenced to life imprisonment, the maximum permitted
under state law, for raping a 19-year-old white girl.

Judge Harold P. O'Connell of criminal court formally
imposed the sentence yesterday on Norman Hill, of subur-
ban Evanston, who was convicted May 1 by a jury which
set the sentence. He will be
eligible for parole in about
12 years.

Another Negro, Joseph Dumas,
20, pleaded guilty May 11 to
charges of rape and attempt to
rape and was sentenced to con-
current prison terms of 10 years
and 1 to 10 years in the same
case.

Two white girls, Sharon Ed-
dington and Karen Martin, 18,
were the victims of the assaults.
They were driving to their sub-
urban homes early on the morning
of last Feb. 1 after babysitting in
suburban Winnetka when, they
told police, two Negroes forced
their car off a road and into a
snow bank near a golf course.

The two girls were dragged
from their car, forced into the
Negroes' car, beaten and their
clothing ripped off in near zero
weather.

Dumas placed blame for the as-
sault on Hill, an ex-convict with
a record of sex offenses. He told
police Hill threatened to kill him
if he refused to go along in the
attack on the young women.

Dumas said he tried to rape
Miss Martin but failed. It was for
that reason that he drew the
lighter sentence.

A description of the Negroes'
car, given by the girls, led to
their arrest.

Rapes Girl, 4, Defender Gets 25 Years

A Southside man Friday was sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary for abduction of a 4-year-old girl and one to 10 years for raping the child. Judge A. Pope of Criminal court ruled the sentences will run concurrently.

James D. Lewis, 38, of 5244 Drexel ave., abducted and criminally assaulted the child of friends whom he was visiting on Jan. 13. He was arrested by police and directed them to the girl who was found in a garage at 7004 Rhodes ave., where the attack took place.

Assistant State's Attorney Elmer Kissane and Arvey Wolke asked for a 30 year sentence on the kidnapping charge. Lewis was recently released from prison after serving a one to four year term for attempted rape of a 5 year old child.

2 Teens Locked Up to 1979 in Rape Case

Two teen-agers were given the Illinois Youth commission, stiff sentences Wednesday and Duncan was sent to the penitentiary when they pleaded guilty to charges of assault with intent to rape and robbery at their arraignment before Judge Charles S. Dougherty in Criminal court.

The judge said, he considered the case one of the most vicious in his recollection and instructed the state's attorney's office to see that the offenders serve the maximum time of their sentences. The two are: Mallory Savage, 16, of 1019 W. 112th pl., a Fenger High school student who received concurrent terms of 14 years on the sex charge and 20 years for robbery.

Everett Duncan, 18, of 1716 Edmair st., who received a similar sentence. Both were arrested last November by Harvey police and Chicago detectives after the victim, a 14 year old Thornton Township High school girl described the car into which she was dragged and later beaten and molested. The girl was seized near her home as she was returning with a carton of ice cream. She was driven to an isolated spot in the suburb where the two youths stole her purse and tried to rape her. She fought off her assailants and in the struggle broke the horn ring of the car.

Extradited from California She told police of this and also that she had noted a

decalcomania sticker on the rear window of the car. In the car were ice cream stains from the carton she carried which was smashed in the struggle. Police later found the car and apprehended Savage, who had borrowed it. He confessed and implicated Duncan, who meantime had enlisted in the marine corps. He was extradited from California.

The girl related that she was pushed from the moving car when the boys decided to flee. She managed to crawl to a nearby house and summon police. She was hospitalized for a week as the result of her beating.

Judge Dougherty instructed John Stamos and Joseph Weber, the prosecutors, to recommend to the Youth commission that Savage be sent to the penitentiary when he becomes 21 and that he serve out his full term. He also requested that the parole board be advised of Duncan's viciousness and that he serve the maximum of his penalty.

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P. C. Soldier Hanged For Korea Rape, Slaying

General Story
Wash., D.C. West. 9-23-59.
A Washington soldier was hanged early today at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., after eight years in death row for the rape of a Korean woman and the murder of her husband.

John E. Day, Jr., 30, died calmly at the United States Disciplinary Barracks three minutes after midnight. His mother, Mrs. Martha A. Day, of the 1800 block of Stanton terrace S.E., had visited her son every day since Saturday. At his urging, she boarded a train for Washington about two hours before the soldier went to the gallows. Mrs. Day has five other children.

reviewed the case twice and declined to intervene.

The Negro soldier marched with a squad of soldiers up a ramp to the gallows and stood quietly while Col. James Davis, the post commandant, read the execution order.

"Thank you for all your consideration," he said. Then the trap was sprung and Day was pronounced dead 13 minutes later. He was the first soldier executed since World War II.

Day was a member of the 46th Transportation Truck Company when he raped a Korean woman, Kim Chung Hi, and killed her husband, Lee Mak Chun when the latter tried to protect her on December 23, 1950. He was condemned in October, 1951. He was 21 at the time.

The Korean family had been waiting for transportation at an officers' club in Seoul with their three children when Day came into the room and made advances to the woman. Returning a short time afterwards with a carbine, he shot the husband and raped the woman. Then he took the baby she was carrying and threw the child into a truck. The baby later died, but Day was not accused of the child's death.

His defense attorney, Homer Davis, told the court-martial Day was drunk at the time of the attack. However, a Federal judge earlier this month declined to halt the hanging under a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Davis told the court Day had suffered cruel and unusual punishment by being under death sentence for eight years.

An Army psychiatrist testified he believed Day was sane. President Eisenhower also

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1959

LOUISIANA

9334

COURT DENIES

RAPISTS' PLEA

Shreveport

Negro Draws

Life Sentence

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP)—Matthew Lee Cole, 23-year-old Shreveport Negro, Friday drew life in the state penitentiary for the rape of a white woman.

Cole pleaded guilty to a charge of aggravated rape without capital punishment. He was accused of breaking into the home of a 30-year-old Shreveport woman last Aug. 15 and raping her under threat of stabbing her to death with a pair of scissors if she resisted. The woman lived alone.

The district attorney said he allowed the lesser charge instead of asking for a mandatory death sentence after the victim said she was nervous and didn't want to go through the ordeal of a trial.

Cole also pleaded guilty to a charge of aggravated burglary and was sentenced to 30 years in prison. That sentence was set to run concurrently with the other.

Wright's Dismissal of Case is Affirmed
An appeal of two Negroes who have been condemned to die for the rape of a white woman in 1950 was turned down Wednesday by the United States fifth circuit court of appeals.

The court upheld the dismissal of habeas corpus proceedings brought before Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright on behalf of Edgar Labat and Clifford Alton Borat.

Attorneys for the two men asked the federal court to order a new trial on the contention that the men were convicted on the testimony of a mentally incompetent witness who identified them as the men who held up the woman's escort and then dragged her into an alley and assaulted her.

On affirming Judge Wright's dismissal of the case, the court of appeals, through Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., said:

"This is another of the all too many instances in which, after exhaustive trials and proceedings in the state courts, a habeas corpus proceeding, in form urging but in truth and in fact presenting no substantial grounds for such relief, is brought in a federal district court to serve the single purpose of an additional and extraordinary motion to obtain a new trial in the state court.

"While, as appears from the judgment and opinion of the district judge, the application for relief in this case did not obtain its purpose, a new trial in the state court, it did obtain for the applicants a full hearing in the federal court."

The opinion stated that the hearing did not disclose any facts supporting the claims for a new trial.

WOMAN TO FACE SLAYING COUNT

Grand Jury Also Indicts Four Youths for Rape

The Orleans parish grand jury Tuesday returned a murder indictment against a Negro woman and aggravated rape indictments against four Negro teenagers.

Florence Williams, Negro, 32, 828 Broadway, was indicted for the Dec. 20 slaying of Richard Shaw, Negro, 34, 632 S. Rampart. The incident occurred at a bar at 526 S. Rampart.

Indicted for the Dec. 25 aggravated rape of a 22-year-old Negro woman were Charles London, 15, 7808 Olive; Willie Stewart, 16, 6904 Malpomena; James King, 17, 3118 1/2 Audubon, and Gerald Condell, 17, 9005 Palm, all Negroes. The alleged attack occurred in the 3300 block of Pine.

In a second aggravated rape case, a no true bill was returned in the case of Clarence Jones, 65, no local address, in connection with the alleged attack Jan. 2-3 on a 53-year-old woman. The matter was pretermitted as to Scott Maddox, 46, 826 Frenchmen, in connection with the same incident.

A no true bill was returned also in the case of Manuel P. Powe, Negro, 1827 Perdido, alleged driver of a car involved in an accident that resulted in the death of two persons.

The Dec. 21 crash resulted in the death of Mrs. Lillian Schexnayder, 51, 2645 Palmyra, and William Ganaway, 48, 3075 S. Jefferson Davis pkwy.

Negro Jury Issue Raised In N. O. Rape Case

NEW ORLEANS.—State and defense arguments were heard today in U. S. Fifth Circuit Court Appeals in the case of two Negroes condemned to die for the rape of a white woman here in 1950.

Counsel for Edgar LeBlanc and Clifton Alton Poret claimed the grand jury which indicted the pair was systematically excluded of Negroes.

The defense claimed also that police here "pressured" a witness into testifying against the pair and suppressed a defense witness for one of the convicted men.

The state disclaimed any pressure by police against witnesses and asked that the appeals court uphold the district court's denial of all applications made for the convicted Negroes.

DEATH PENALTY GIVEN IN RAPE

First Decision of This Type Under New D.A.

The first death penalty meted out during the year the present district attorney has been in office was handed down Tuesday.

A Negro youth, Henry Hill, 20, was sentenced to die in the electric chair for the aggravated rape of a 19-year-old white girl.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr. of Criminal District Court sentenced Hill, 1410 S. Saratoga. A 12-man jury had convicted Hill on Jan. 14.

When 12 jurors unanimously vote "guilty as charged" in a capital case the judge has no choice but to impose the death sentence on the defendant.

FORCED AT GUNPOINT

Hill was convicted for forcing the girl at gunpoint to accompany him to the rear of a St. Andrew st. alleyway, March 28, 1958, where he attacked her three times.

When asked if he had anything to say Tuesday, Hill stated: "I am innocent."

Defense attorneys George Gu-lotta and Peter J. Compagno indicated they would appeal.

The state was represented at the trial by District Attorney Richard A. Dowling and Assistant District Attorney Burton G. Klein.

NINE DEFENDANTS

Since Dowling took over a year ago as District Attorney, he death penalty has been asked

for in only four other cases in-brought Rogers to Alexandria involving a total of nine defendants.

Two of the cases resulted in mistrials because the jurors could not agree on a verdict.

The other two cases resulted in not guilty verdicts and the defendants were freed.

In one of the mistrial cases, two Negro men were charged with the aggravated rape of a Negro woman. In the other, a Negro man was charged with murder in the holdup-slaying of a white man.

In the "not guilty" cases, three Tulane university students charged with murder in the alleged French Quarter robbery-slaying of a Mexican tour guide went free and three Negro youths tried for the murder of another Negro youth were freed.

RAPE INQUIRY IS SET AUG. 3

Evangeline Panel Called
in Murder Case

ALEXANDRIA, La.—The case of Ora Lee Rogers, Ville Platte Negro under arrest for the rape-slaying of a Reddell housewife May 1, will be presented to the Evangeline parish grand jury Aug. 3.

A group of 20 Evangeline parish men have been summoned to appear in open court at Ville Platte on that day when a grand jury will be empaneled.

Rogers, 23, was arrested a few hours after the body of Mrs. Lurney Guillory was found in her grocery store. She had been raped and then killed with a butcher knife, the coroner ruled. Missing from the store was about \$300 in cash. Mrs. Guillory's husband, with whom she operated the grocery store, was on a school bus run at the time of the crime.

Rogers was arrested as a suspect in the case because witnesses had seen him near the store about the time the murder occurred, authorities said. Rogers had a large amount of money on him when arrested, authorities said.

Evangeline parish officers, led by Sheriff Frank Fontenot and District Attorney L. O. Fuseliet

Man Freed Of False Rape Hoax In Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—William LeBlanc went free Saturday after spending more than a year in prison convicted in a rape hoax which also cost him his wife and his career.

The 17-year-old girl who accused LeBlanc of rape has since admitted her story was false.

LeBlanc, 23, maintained his innocence throughout court hearings but after being indicted on the capital offense, threw himself on the mercy of the court, pleading guilty to a rape charge. He said that if 12 members of a grand jury believed the girl's story and refused to believe him he could not risk being convicted by a trial jury. Conviction by a trial jury could have meant a death sentence. He received a five-year sentence.

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Negro Sought After Attacking White Woman

LUMBERTON, Miss. (AP) — Highway patrolmen from Louisiana and Mississippi worked with sheriff's deputies Tuesday night in the search for a slender, youthful Negro wanted for the rape of a 24-year-old white woman.

The attack occurred near here early Tuesday while the woman and her four-year-old daughter waited for her husband in their car. The car broke down and the husband hitchhiked to town for help.

While he was gone, the Negro man drove up, broke the window of the woman's car and threatened to kill her and the child if she resisted. He dragged her into nearby woods where the attack took place. He drove off in a black automobile.

The woman and her child got a ride to town, where the sheriff started the search for the attacker, described as about 30 years old and weighing about 160 pounds.

INDICTMENT RETURNED Negro Charged In Assault Of White Housewife

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP) — A grand jury late Monday returned an indictment against a 23-year-old Lumberton Negro charged with criminal assault of a white housewife from Forest County.

The Negro, M. C. Parker, was alleged to have assaulted the Petal woman as her 3-year-old daughter stood by before dawn on the morning of Feb. 24 in a wooded area off Highway 11 north of here.

Officials said the woman told them her assailant used a pistol to break the window of the stalled and locked car in which she and her daughter had been left while her husband went for help. She told them the assailant, a Negro man, dragged her and her daughter to his car and drove into nearby woods where he attacked her.

Attorneys act in rape case

LUMBERTON, Miss., April 16 — Attorneys for a 23-year-old Lumberton Negro charged with the rape of a white Petal housewife filed motions yesterday asking for a change in venue and dismissal of the rape indictment.

M. C. Parker is charged with the Feb. 24 rape of the 24-year-old mother.

She said a Negro man assaulted her near Lumberton as she and her five-year-old daughter waited in their stalled car while her husband went to Lumberton for help to fix the car.

Motions to quash the indictment and transfer the trial to another site will be argued tomorrow before Circuit Judge Sebe Dale. Parker probably will be arraigned at the hearing.

Indict Negro In Rape; Trial May Be Next Week

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (AP) — M. C. Parker, 23-year-old Negro, is expected to go on trial here next week on charges of raping a 24-year-old white housewife Feb. 24.

The Pearl River County grand jury indicted Parker yesterday. He is expected to be returned from Jackson this week to enter a plea. He has been held there since taking a lie detector test.

Parker's defense will be handled by R. Jess Brown, Vicksburg Negro lawyer who handles cases for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Parker is accused of raping the woman in the presence of her small daughter after forcing them to leave their stalled car.

The victim said her husband had gone for help after their car broke down near Lumberton. She said a Negro drove up and forced her and the child at gunpoint into the woods where the attack took place.

She picked Parker out of a large group and said he looked like the man. She said Parker's car also looked like the one into which she was forced.

Mississippi Man Gets 10 Years In Attempted Rape

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP) — A 19-year-old Hattiesburg Negro pleaded guilty Wednesday to the attempted rape of a white woman and received a maximum 10-year sentence in State Prison.

The grand jury returned the indictment in a morning session and Henry Lee Holliman pleaded guilty before Circuit Judge Stanton Hall.

The victim, mother of five children, identified Holliman as the Negro who tried to rape her July 1 at her home in the Dixie Pine community. She said the assailant slashed her with a knife and fled when she screamed. Holliman was arrested two hours later.

Rape Victim Is Suing Negro Paper Publisher

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP) — The Tri-State Defender, a Negro weekly newspaper published in Chicago, faces a million-dollar libel suit filed in behalf of the 24-year-old white woman whose alleged rape led to the lynching last month of Mack Charles Parker.

Atty. Lawrence Arrington filed the suit in federal district court here Wednesday. It bore the title "Mrs. June Walters vs. the Robert Abbott Publishing Co."

The petition said the newspaper is widely distributed in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi.

PUBLISHER SILENT
In Chicago, publisher John H. Sengstacke, said he would have no comment until he is served a brief of the suit.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro truck driver, was dragged from jail at Poplarville during the pre-dawn hours of April 25. His bullet-riddled body was found nine days later in the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La.

The victim had picked Parker from a 25-man lineup as her attacker. She said she was positive about the identification.

Her suit claimed her reputation was done irreparable harm by a story published in the Tri-State Defender. The story bore the headline: "Claim Woman Cried Rape to Hide Secret Love Tryst."

SUIT STATES STORY

The story, according to the suit, quoted an unidentified white man as saying he was the woman's lover and that the night of Feb. 24 she kept a tryst with him and made up the rape story to cover up.

The bill of declaration quoted the Tri-State Defender of giving this account of what happened the night of Feb. 24:

The white woman and her husband and 5-year-old daughter were returning to their home in Petal, Miss., when their car broke down. While the husband went for help, the woman's white lover appeared and transferred her and the little girl to his car then drove into the woods for the tryst.

The suit charged the paper with publishing "vulgar, base, fictitious, fraudulent and false statements."

White Man Freed Of Assault Count

Memphis, Tenn.
Negro Girl, 15, Requests
Charges Be Dropped

Special To The Commercial Appeal

HOLLANDALE, Miss., Sept. 8.—A 28-year-old white man was freed of criminal assault charges after the 15-year-old alleged victim requested the charges be dismissed. W. D. Nichols was released after a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace M. A. Watkins.

The Negro girl and her parents asked that the charges be dropped. The only other witness was Deputy Sheriff A. L. Mathews.

The charge against Nichols was brought by the girl's father two days after the alleged assault was said to have occurred Aug. 8 on a plantation south of Hollandale. Most of the hearing was devoted to testimony by the girl who said Nichols threatened her with a knife to force her into a cotton field near her house.

Defense attorney Howard Dyer established through cross-examination that the girl did not continue resistance. The defense did not present a case after the girl requested dismissal of the charges.

Judge Watkins, in dismissing the case, recommended that County Atty. John Webb file the case. The judge said the case would be reviewed if future evidence was uncovered showing threat or payment to the parents to drop charges.

Rape-Killer Thought Victim Was Wife

Daily News
Thurs. 4-9-59 Jackson Miss
LAS VEGAS, Nev. (UPI) — The confessed slayer of a 5-year-old girl was quoted today as saying he confused the child with his wife, whom he had sent from home after telling her "I know I'm going to kill somebody."

Robert K. Ervin, 21, arrested Wednesday as he stepped off a train from Los Angeles, is accused of the rape slaying of Dolores Stafford, a neighbor child whose nude, slashed body was found in Ervin's attic Monday.

"Yes, I killed her," Ervin told police. "The little girl came over to my house. I was lying on the couch. She thought I was asleep but I wasn't." Resentment against the 5-foot, 3-inch youth was high in the community. Detective Lt. B. J. Handlon said he doubted that any mob violence would be attempted, but said an extra jailer had been put on duty and "we'll stop any trouble if it comes, right quick."

"I thought she was my wife." Police said Ervin's story was largely incoherent.

His wife, Kathy, 18, told officers her husband had a split personality and that "he said that ever since he was a little boy a person inside him urged him to do things."

She said she had gone home to her parents in Kingman, Ariz., last Saturday after Ervin tried to choke her and then told her:

"You better get away, Kathy. I know I'm going to kill somebody."

Mrs. Ervin, who is expecting a child, turned over to police a letter she received from her husband from Los Angeles, where he fled after the slaying. It said in part:

"Kathy, Kathy, I love you. I'll never know why I did this. I know I'll be put away for a long time, and I'd like to see you before then."

DENIES ASSAULT

Police said Ervin denied raping the child, a neighbor who frequently visited his wife and who apparently went to the Ervin home without knowing Mrs. Ervin was away. Doctors said there was no question, however, that she had been sexually molested.

Dolores was one of four children of St. Elmo Stafford, an executive of the Las Vegas Review Journal, and Mrs. Stafford. The family came here from Fort Smith, Ark., six months ago.

Dist. Atty. George Foley said a first degree murder charge would be filed against Ervin today or Friday.

3 Negroes Sentenced In Rape

3 Are Sentenced to 25 Years In 'Most Vicious' Rape Case

ELIZABETH, N.J. (AP)—Three young Newark Negroes were sentenced Friday to serve 25-to-30 year prison terms for the rape of a 20-year-old white girl.

"This is one of the most outrageous cases which has come to this court," said Union County Judge Ervin S. Fulop in meting out the maximum sentence permitted by law.

All three pleaded for mercy. "I died a thousand times since that happened," Casper Sheppert, 19, told the court.

John Henry Jones, 20, said he was under the influence of alcohol the day of the incident. "If I wasn't, it would not have happened," Jones told the judge.

"Have mercy, please, have pity on me."

The third defendant, Willie Selph, 20, asked for another chance so that he could show society he can make good.

"It is too late for another chance," said the judge.

The three pleaded guilty on Jan. 13. They were charged with rap-

ing the girl after robbing and abducting her in Newark. Police said a cigarette lighter and \$4 in cash was taken in the Nov. 3 robbery.

They still face the robbery and abduction charges in Essex County.

As a result of the case, two Union County lawmakers, Assemblywoman Mildred Barry Hughes and Assemblyman John J. Wilson, have introduced a bill in the legislature increasing the maximum penalty for rape to death in the electric chair.

N. J. Negroes get sentence in rape case

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Selph is the only one in the group with a previous police record. He was given a suspended sentence three years ago for breaking and entering.

3 New Jersey Negroes Given Maximum Sentence In Attack

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Policeman, Crony Held In Brutal Rape-Killing

NEW YORK (AP)—A husky young policeman, stripped of his shield and denounced by his superiors, was held without bail Thursday in the rape-slaying of a 60-year-old Brooklyn grandmother.

The police force, already shaken by a series of scandals, was against at the enormity of the crime attributed to 26-year-old Patrolman Francis J. Rogers, son of a cop and brother of a cop. He was suspended after his arrest Wednesday night.



As Rogers took the stage at the regular morning police lineup, Inspector Raymond Maguire angrily snapped at him: "There is very little I can say about you. You dirtied our women. You are a disgrace. Get out of here!"

CRONY ALSO HELD

Held with Rogers in the Monday slaying of Mrs. Viola Mirman was a friend from his school days, Thomas Murtha, 22, a truck driver. They were charged with homicide, rape and kidnaping.

Detectives said they admitted dragging the widow into their car after she resisted their attempts to pick her up. Mrs. Mirman was beaten savagely, until her skull was crushed and her jaw broken. She also was raped, then thrown from the car to die in a parking lot.

Neither Rogers nor Murtha would admit raping the woman.

"They were so drunk they didn't know what they were doing," said one of the detectives on the case.

At the Gates Avenue precinct in Brooklyn where Rogers was assigned, Lt. Jesse Plutzer told reporters: "We feel lousy. The boys are just sick."

He described Rogers, on the force three years, as "just an average cop doing an average job."

Relatives of the slain woman were bitter. One of Mrs. Mirman's

daughters cried: "It used to be that you could look to a cop to protect you. This man is a cop. He killed my mother—a cop that's supposed to protect her."

Another daughter shouted: "If I had a gun I'd kill them both."

RELATIVE SHRIEKS

When Rogers and Murtha appeared at a bail hearing in Brooklyn Felony Court, the slain woman's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Janet Bamman, arose and shrieked:

"Let me speak to the bums. She was 60 years old. That's a nice thing to do to a 60-year-old woman. You bums! They beat her, the bums."

Rogers' arrest was the latest in a series of incidents that have plagued the police force in the past two weeks. Nearly a dozen cops have been demoted, suspended or fired in gambling, morals and burglary cases.

As the police department saw it, the only redeeming feature in the Mirman slaying was the swift police action that led to the arrests. A policeman friend of Rogers provided the tip.

MOST VICIOUS CRIME

Soldier Held For Rape Beating. Robbery

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. (AP)—A soldier was held Thursday for what police called "one of the most vicious crimes on record here—the rape, beating and robbery of a young mother."

Police identified the defendant as Sgt. James B. Holt, 17, of Little Rock, Ark. Detectives arrested him Wednesday in the chow line at a Nike base in North Castle, where he was stationed.

The police did not name the woman. They said she was 27 years old, mother of one child, and employed in the White Plains telephone building.

She was dragged into an auto mobile, raped, beaten and robbed of \$50 at about 11:15 p.m. Monday night, shortly before she was to have reported for duty on a midnight shift.

Police checked taxicabs for fares they had picked up in the parking lot area at about that time and found that at least one had taken a soldier to the Nike base.

Detectives George Dwinnels and Charles McKay went to the base Wednesday and, with consent of officers there, observed soldiers in the chow line. The detectives said they saw scratches on Holt's face and, after questioning him, took him into custody.

Four Negroes Plead Guilty in Rape Case

Four Negro youths accused of raping a 14-year-old white girl in a Queens schoolyard, pleaded guilty today in Queens County Court to a reduced charge of assault with intent to rape.

The four defendants had been scheduled to go on trial yesterday but a series of conferences between defense attorneys delayed the case until today. Then the four pleaded guilty to the reduced charge to satisfy a six-count indictment against each.

Under the state's sex offender law the four youths—Jacob Bethea, 17, of 32-43 107th St., Corona; John Rich, 16, of 31-10 103rd St., Corona; Henry Stokes, 16, of 93-16 Corona Ave., Elmhurst, and Edward Jacobs, 18, of 32-15 95th St., Jackson Heights—can get sentences ranging from one day to life, at the discretion of the judge.

Upon accepting the guilty plea Judge George P. Stier ordered the four committed to Kings County Hospital for psychiatric observation pending sentencing Feb. 9, 1960. Assistant District Attorney Anthony J. DiPaola told the court that this is "a felony plea under which the court can adequately impose a sentence with the nature of the crime."

WHITE GIRL ATTACKED

Negroes Split On Trial By Jury In Rape Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Two of four Negro youths sought to waive a jury Monday in their trial on charges of raping a 14-year-old white girl in a Queens schoolyard. The other two demanded a jury, their constitutional right.

The split delayed the start of the trial by at least 24 hours. County Judge George P. Stier deferred the case until Tuesday to give the defendants a chance to coordinate their wishes.

"It's a very serious question," he commented. Previously, he had ruled that all four defendants must waive the jury or none could, since they are being tried together. Stier is empowered to allow a defendant to waive a jury trial, but he cannot force one to.

The four teen-agers are accused of the multiple rape last June 18 of Elvira Negri outside a junior high school in a heavily integrated section of Corona, Queens. None of the defendants was a pupil at the school.

The girl, a stocky, brunet eighth grade student at the time, was seized in the schoolyard as she emerged from an evening recreational program. She said she was threatened, beaten, dragged up an outside stairway and raped.

Six Negro boys were arrested the next day. Two of them, 14 and 15, escaped trial because of their ages and were adjudged juvenile delinquents.

Those held for trial on first degree rape charges were Edward Jacobs, 17, and Jacob Bethea, a 14-year-old white schoolgirl, John Rich, and Henry Stokes, pleaded guilty Tuesday to a less-

all 16. They face a maximum 20 years in prison if convicted on the rape charge.

The Queens rape was compared in reverse at the time to a Tallahassee case last spring, where four white youths raped a 19-year-old Negro college coed.

Retribution was swift and stern for the Florida youths. In less than eight weeks, the four were convicted and sent to prison for life. The only leniency shown them came from a jury that recommended mercy and thus spared them from the electric chair.

Rape in New York state is not punishable by death.

A panel of 40 men was called into Judge Stier's ancient, second-story courtroom at 10 a.m. for the start of the Queens trial.

4 Negro Youths Shift Pleas In N. Y. Rape Case

Charleston, S.C.
Legal Maneuver
Blocks Longer
Jail Sentences

NEW YORK (AP)—Four Negro teenagers, accused of raping a 14-year-old white schoolgirl, John Rich, and Henry Stokes, pleaded guilty Tuesday to a less-

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er charge, thus blocking off a longer sentence than five years in jail.

Their change in pleas came as they were about to be tried for the June 18 attack on an eighth-grader who was seized in her schoolyard in the highly integrated Corona section of Queens.

Conviction of rape carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison. By pleading guilty to the lesser charge of assault with intent to commit rape, the youths—because they are under 19—can only be sent to the Elmira, N. Y., Reformatory for an indeterminate term not to exceed five years.

Queens County Judge George P. Stier held the four boys for sentencing Feb. 9. They are Edward Jacobs, 18, Jacob P. Bethea, whose 17th birthday was Monday, and Henry C. Stokes and John P. Rich, both 16.

The lighter sentences awaiting the boys under their reduced plea contrasted with those of four white youths, sent to prison for life last spring for the rape in Tallahassee, Fla., of a 19-year-old Negro coed. Both crimes occurred within a seven week period.

The girl was seized in the schoolyard as she left an evening recreational program. None of her assailants was a student at the school, although it is an integrated institution.

GIRL'S TESTIMONY

The girl said the youths threatened her, punched her, dragged her to the landing of an outside stairway and there raped her. Although she was scheduled at the state's star witness in event of trial, she did not appear in court for the pretrial preliminaries.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Athony J. di Paola's only explanation for accepting the reduced pleas came when he told the court:

"The district attorney recommends acceptance of the plea, which is a felony plea under which plea the court can impose only a five-year sentence."

In a preliminary hearing last June, the girl admitted kissing and hugging with Bethea a few days before the attack. She testified she had promised him later intimacies, without intending to keep her promise.

Judge Stier ordered the four to Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn for psychiatric examinations. This is routine under New York's sex offender laws.

NO MAJOR RECORDS

The district attorney's dossier on the four revealed no prior records for three of them, and only an arrest on a zip gun possession charge for the fourth, Jacobs.

The youths displayed no emotion in entering their guilty pleas in

low voices.

Bethea, youngest looking of the four and described by the state as their ringleader in the assault, wore dark trousers and a green jacket. Stokes, who had been imprisoned with Bethea for lack of bond, had on dark trousers and a clean white dress shirt, with no tie.

Jacobs and Rich had been free on bonds of \$25,000 each. They wore almost identical dark, Ivy League type suits.

During the pleas, the courtroom was empty of spectators except for about 16 relatives of the defendants.

ONE JUROR CALLED

The trial of the four had been scheduled to start Monday and 40 prospective jurors, only one of them a Negro, had been called into the courtroom.

However, lawyers for Rich and Jacobs asked permission to waive a jury trial and be tried by Judge Stier. The latter ruled all or none had to waive a jury trial, since they were being tried together.

During lengthy conferences that ran past noon Tuesday, the lawyer for Bethea and Rich refused to waive a jury trial. Meanwhile the question of lesser pleas arose and was eventually agreed to by Di Paola.

Mrs. Marguerite Hines, Negro attorney for Jacobs, explained afterwards why she wanted to waive a jury. She told reporters:

"I felt that since the case was not only citywide but received attention as far west as Chicago, I was in the position of having to find a juror who had heard about the case but hadn't made up his mind. It was too much of a chance to take as a defense lawyer."

4 in NY Rape Plead Guilty to Assault

NEW YORK (AP)—Four Negro teen-agers, accused of raping a 14-year-old white schoolgirl, pleaded guilty Tuesday to a lesser charge, thus blocking off a longer sentence than five years in jail.

Their change in pleas came as they were about to be tried for the June 18 attack on an eighth-grader who was seized in her schoolyard in the highly integrated Corona section of Queens.

Conviction of rape carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison. By pleading guilty to the lesser charge of assault with intent to commit rape, the youths—because they are under 19—can only be sent to the Elmira, N. Y., Reformatory for an indeterminate term not to exceed five years.

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N Y Negroes plead guilty in rape case

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Four Negroes pleaded guilty today to reduced charges in a June 18 school yard attack on a 14-year-old white girl.

They originally were charged with raping Elvira Negri but after a series of conferences which delayed the opening of their trial they pleaded guilty to the lesser count of assault with intent to rape.

The Negroes could receive maximum reformatory sentences of not more than five years. They are John Rich and Henry Stokes, both 16; Jacob Bethea, 17, and Edward Jacobs, 18. Sentencing was set for Feb. 9.

THE FOUR Negroes were accused of seizing the girl as she left her junior high school in the highly integrated Corona section of Queens after an evening recreational program.

She said they threatened her, dragged her to an outside stairway and raped her.

At preliminary court hearings, however, she testified that she had kissed and hugged Bethea on a previous occasion, and promised him intimacies. But she added she did not plan to keep the promise.

At the outset, the case led to reverse comparisons with that in Tallahassee, Fla., where four white youths raped a 19-year-old Negro college girl last Spring.

IN THE FLORIDA CASE, the defendants were convicted and sent to prison for life in less than

eight weeks. They could have been sent to the electric chair but a male, all-white jury recommended mercy.

Rape in New York State is not punishable by death.

After the New York Negroes entered their pleas, Queens County Judge George P. Stier ordered them given mental examinations. He explained out of court that if any should be found a sexual psychopath with a previous record he could be held in custody until pronounced cured or for life.

In agreeing to the reduced plea, Asst. Dist. Atty. Anthony J. Di Paola told the court:

"The district attorney recommends acceptance of the plea which is a felony plea, under which plea the court can adequately impose sentence commensurate with the crime."

Suspect Cleared In Rape-Slaying

An all-male Kings County Court jury last night found Thomas Murtha innocent in the rape-slaying of a 50-year-old grandmother.

The jury brought in its verdict after eight hours of deliberation. After it was announced, Judge Samuel Leibowitz told the 22-year-old Murtha:

"Go home, get down on your knees and pray to God for guidance to turn over a new leaf."

During the weeklong trial Murtha, of Glendale, Queens, accused former Patrolman Francis J. Rogers of the actual killing of Mrs. Viola Mirman of Brooklyn in Rogers' car in a Brooklyn parking lot last Feb. 25.

Rogers, star prosecution witness, said Murtha wielded the blackjack. Rogers, 26, also of Glendale, has pleaded guilty to second-degree murder and is awaiting sentencing. Murtha faced the death penalty if he had been convicted.

2 Negroes Involved In N. Y. Rape Case Ordered To Undergo Psychiatric Tests

NEW YORK (AP)—Two Negro boys who admitted taking part in the schoolyard rape of a 14-year-old white girl last Thursday were ordered to youth house Tuesday for complete psychiatric examination.

Children's Court Judge George Postel set July 14 for sentencing of the boys, age 14 and 15. Because of their youth they are charged only with juvenile delinquency and their names have been withheld. Their punishment could range from a scolding to a reformatory sentence until they are 21.

Four older boys involved in the crime are charged with rape, conviction of which can result in a lengthy prison sentence. They are John Rich, 16-year-old messenger; Jacob Bethea, 16; Henry Stokes, 16, and Edward Jacobs, 17. The latter three are students at the Brooklyn Automobile School.

The four are scheduled for a hearing Wednesday in Queens Adolescent Court.

The father of the 14-year-old boy and the mother and father of the 15-year-old boy appeared with them at the closed door hearing before Judge Postel in Queens Children's Court.

The younger boy stood beside his father without speaking in the corridor outside the courtroom before the hearing began. Police quoted him as saying he acted as a lookout but did not touch the girl, a one-time classmate of his in the junior high school in the Corona section of Queens.

The school is about evenly divided between white and Negro children. Many of the whites are of Italian extraction.

The 14-year-old boy was recently transferred to one of the city's "600" schools, special institutions set up to handle troublemaking and difficult students.

The 15-year-old boy had a sort of stunned look on his face. He talked occasionally in whispers to his mother. Police said he has admitted holding the girl's hands while other boys raped her in the darkened schoolyard after a dance.

His father kept staring at the dingily painted walls and shaking his head in perplexity.

The parents said neither boy had been in trouble before but would say nothing further about the case.

Police said Rich and Bethea have admitted raping the girl. Jacobs also allegedly raped her but has denied it, police said. Stokes allegedly helped hold her down and stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth so her screams could not be heard.

The gang scattered and ran when the director of the recreation program at the school, Mrs. Louis Clifford, a white woman, came out of a nearby doorway. Mrs. Clifford took the girl to her home and called police. She was subsequently taken to a hospital.

The girl, a round-faced, brown-haired 8th grade student, wore black glasses when she arrived at the court today. They covered a bruised left eye which she got, she said, when Bethea punched her after she had refused to accompany him to the darkened area.

She wore a wheat-colored shirt waist dress, black pumps with rhinestone ornaments, and was hatless. She stood close beside the two boys and their families in the small corridor with two female relatives beside her.

She showed no emotion, but she did not look directly at the boys nor did they look directly at her during the few minutes they waited for the trial to begin.

The girl and a party of her girl friends left the school dance around 9 p.m. and were chatting near the entrance, she told police.

The 14-year-old boy called her over to the group of Negro boys. She was seized by Bethea and beaten and dragged around the corner without her friends' being aware thoroughly of what was happening to her, police said.

17 airmen indicted on rape charges involving girl, 13

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., July 15—A county Grand Jury has indicted 17 airmen on statutory rape charges, in connection with incidents involving a 13-year-old girl.

The incidents took place over a period of several weeks.

The girl was born in a Nazi concentration camp, where her father died. Her mother remarried in this country, but died recently. The girl lives with her stepfather, who does not speak English.

Because of her age, the girl's name was not revealed.

The defendants range in age from 19 to 22. On one occasion, police said the girl was smuggled into Suffolk County Air Force Base near here and put in an ambulance. The airmen allegedly threatened to call police if she did not submit.

Fourteen of the airmen pleaded innocent to the indictment yesterday. Two more have left the service and the other is missing from the base without leave.

4 Negro Boys Indicted For Rape

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Four teen-aged Negro boys were indicted today on charges of raping a 14-year-old white high school girl as she left a school recreation room on the night of June 18.

Two other boys were charged with juvenile delinquency because they were under 16.

The girl was beaten and dragged to a play area in a Queens junior high school yard, where some of the boys raped her while the others held her.

A Queens County Grand Jury indicted Jacob Bethea, 16; Henry Stokes, 16; Edward Jacobs, 17, and John Rich, 16. The other two

boys were aged 14 and 15, and their names were withheld as was that of the girl.

The indictment charged the four with rape, assault, carnal abuse and endangering the health of a minor.

Housewife Tells Jury Of Beating and Rape

City Court

An attractive 33-year-old housewife told a District Court jury here yesterday how she was brutally beaten and raped in her Southeast Washington apartment last July.

She testified as one of the Government's star witnesses in the case of Reginald Ridley, 21, of the 1300 block of Palbert terrace N.E. Washington. He is charged with house-breaking, assault with a dangerous weapon and rape, with the final count holding out the possibility of a death sentence.

The Ridley case was featured last July in testimony before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee considering possible legislation dealing with admission of confession in criminal trials.

Ridley allegedly broke into the woman's apartment about 3:30 a.m. on July 20, beat and raped her, then escaped.

Quickly police work led to his arrest at his home at about 6:30 a.m. the same day, and police said he had confessed the crime to them by 7:35 a.m. He was arraigned in Municipal Court shortly after 10 a.m., with part of the delay attributed to a wait on an appearance of his attorney.

As the trial progressed yesterday, it appeared the confession might not become an issue, but that James J. Laughlin, Ridley's attorney, might rely instead on a defense of insanity.

Although saying she could identify her assailant, the woman said the man who attacked her "kept hitting me . . . and the next thing I knew I got an awful blow on the head and passed out."

Another woman witness, a neighbor of the housewife, told the jury Ridley was the man she had seen prowling in the neighborhood the night of the assault.

A Police Department fingerprint expert, Titus B. Masters, told the jury that fingerprints found on a broken Coke bottle at the scene of the crime matched prints taken from Ridley after his arrest.

Man Convicted of Assault

Bruant Frank Evans, a 54-year-old white man, was convicted yesterday in City Court of assaulting a Negro maid at a rooming house operated by Mrs. Max Murray at 327 West Morgan Street.

Evans, who said he had been drinking, denied the charge which was brought by Mrs. Lena Banks of 214 Cannon St.

Mrs. Banks said Evans made her an innocent proposition and she told him he wasn't "my kind."

Mrs. Banks said she walked into another room but was followed by Evans, who she said placed his hands on her body.

Henry Crawford, a witness, said Mrs. Banks had been giving Mrs. Murray "trouble."

Mrs. Murray testified that her former maid "was a good worker but she was really a mean . . ."

Suspended Sentence
Judge Albert Doubt gave

Evans a 12-month suspended sentence and placed him on good behavior for two years.

In another case, Charles Hopkins, 20, of Raleigh, was given a four-month road sentence for tampering with an auto. He was accused of taking notebooks and pads from some automobiles. He said he found the articles on the street near the State Capitol.

Mrs. Mozelle Johnson, a woman, was fined \$25, given a six-month suspended sentence and placed on good behavior for two years on shoplifting charges.

She was accused of taking some drapes from Woolworth's Store in Cameron Village. She denied the charges but Detective Lt. R. A. Liles told the court she was caught with the goods.

Lester Evans of the 700 block of E. Davie Street was fined \$50 and given a six-month suspended sentence on charges of illegal possession of non-tax-paid liquor for purpose of sale.

For reckless driving, Bobby Rand Mathews, 22, of the 1600

block of S. Saunders St., was fined \$25. He was acquitted on a disorderly conduct count.

Jury Deliberating Rape Case Verdict

The all-male jury that began considering early yesterday afternoon the fate of three

Negro men charged with rape of a white woman, had not reached a verdict by nine o'clock last night.

H. B. Bickson, spokesman for the jury told Wake County Superior Court Judge W. H. S. Burgwyn at 9 p.m. "we have deliberated but cannot come to a

verdict." The jury had begun deliberation of the alleged rape case at 1:45 yesterday afternoon.

At 9 p.m. Judge Burgwyn told the jury to continue deliberation for another hour, and if it had not reached a verdict then, to sleep on the matter and resume deliberation this morning.

Twenty minutes later the jury returned again and asked Judge Burgwyn to advise it as to the charges of assault on a female and assault on a female with intent to commit rape.

Judge Burgwyn read the statutes dealing with these two charges and told the jury, "I charged you earlier and I charge you again."

The jury returned then for further deliberation. Bickson said that "any further deliberation would not change our opinion." To this Judge Burgwyn told the jury that the case it was considering is important enough that seven or eight hours of deliberation would not seem too long.

The three Negroes involved are Ralph Milton Fuller, 34, John Lee

Jackson, 23, and Luke Smith Jr. and had taken a drink or two at the house. She said she was attacked and raped when she walked out of the house into the yard.

The alleged rape victim is Mrs. Louis Gardner, 37, of 1428 Curfman Street.

The all-white male jury began deliberation of the case at 1:45 p.m. yesterday. The jury returned at 4:30 in the afternoon to request further instruction from Judge W. H. S. Burgwyn as to "what constitutes reasonable

doubt."

At 4:35 the jury left the courtroom and continued deliberation until 6 p.m. when the members ate supper. At 7 p.m. they returned to the jury room.

Defense and prosecution arguments were completed before noon yesterday. Judge Burgwyn charged the jury just prior to lunch and it was not until after lunch that the jury began its deliberation.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Burgwyn said that the jury could return a guilty verdict on one of three counts: rape, with which the three men are charged, assault on a female with intent to commit rape, or assault on a female; or a not guilty verdict on the original charge.

The three Negroes were accused of raping Mrs. Gardner here the night of last December 19. The alleged rape took place at the residence of another Raleigh Negro, where Mrs. Gardner admittedly had gone to purchase a pint of illegal whisky and also, she testified, to hire a maid.

Mrs. Gardner and other prosecution and defense witnesses at the trial testified that she had remained at the Willie Douglas residence after having the whisky

Witness Testifies.

Louis Foster, another Negro, who testified to being present in the yard when the attack took place, said in court that Smith and Jackson held the woman's arm while Fuller assaulted her.

Jackson and Smith both denied having any part in the attack, but said they were present in the Douglas kitchen when Mrs. Gardner purchased the whisky. Fuller did not take the stand, but his daughters and other relatives swore that he was not present at the Douglas residence at the time of the alleged attack.

Thomas W. Steed Jr., assistant solicitor, was first to argue the State's case to the jury yesterday morning. Steed said, "We are not concerned just with Mrs. Gardner, but with all women for their safety."

Defense attorneys, who were appointed by the court, argued that Mrs. Gardner should not have been at the Douglas residence, that Foster was not a competent State's witness, and that the State had failed to prove that the three men charged actually took part in the attack.

Defendant Fuller was represented by A. A. McMillan, Jackson by Will Yarborough, and Smith by Stanley L. Seligson.

In concluding the State's argument Solicitor Lester Chalmers admitted that Mrs. Gardner was out of place by visiting the Negro residence, but pointed out that this in no way excused the attack

on her by the defendants.

The courtroom remained crowded throughout the long afternoon and evening as the defendants awaited a verdict from the jury. Families of all three men were on hand and were allowed to visit with the Negroes as they waited through the day.

Death to be demanded in rape case

RALEIGH, N.C. — The State will ask the death penalty during the July 13 criminal term of Wake County Superior Court for Ralph Lee Betts, a 36-year-old white ex-convict, who is accused of raping an 11-year-old girl near here last Tuesday.

Solicitor Lester V. Chalmers, district prosecutor, told Judge Walter J. Bone in Wake County Superior Court Wednesday:

"It is my intention at the criminal term beginning July 13 to place the defendant on trial for his life."

Conviction for rape carries the death penalty in North Carolina unless there is a jury recommendation for mercy.

BETTS, a resident of Apex, was arrested following a 90-mile per hour auto chase which began when a deputy sheriff saw him put the rape victim out of his car.

The girl's mother, an employee of a rest home, called police to report that her daughter had been carried away from the rest home by a white man in a car.

As the mother talked with Deputy Sheriff W. L. Pritchett, the officer saw a car stop at a cross road almost a quarter-mile away. The girl got out of the car and ran sobbing toward the rest home.

The deputy sheriff chased the car at speeds which reached 90 miles per hour and arrested Betts.

A medical examination of the child revealed that she had been sexually attacked, police

said.
Betts, who waived preliminary hearing before Magistrate H. A. Bland, was held without bail.

PUBLICITY given the recent trial and conviction of four white youths for the mass rape of a Florida A and M. coed appeared to have focused attention on rape cases throughout the country, for the following were reported during the week:

AT BARTOW, FLA., a 31-year-old white furniture salesman, Robert Lee Matthews, married father of an 8-month-old daughter, was arrested on charges of abducting and trying to rape a 21-year-old woman who is expecting a baby within a month.

Polk County Sheriff Hagan Parrish said that Matthews is charged with forcing the pregnant woman, a man and another couple to enter his car at gunpoint.

Later, he said, Matthews released the other three persons and attempted to attack the woman, who was able to talk him out of his efforts by promising him that she would get him another girl.

Matthews then drove her to the home of her cousin, the woman said, where, she called police. Matthews was still sitting in his car outside of the house when police arrived.

He was arrested and held under \$10,000 bond.

IN BROOKLYN, N.Y., in Queens Adolescent Court four 16 and 17 year - old colored boys went on trial before Magistrate Milton Solomon on charges that they and two juveniles participated in the rape of a 14-year-old white girl at a Corona junior high school.

The girl testified that one of the boys, Jacob Bethea, 16, grabbed her as she came out of the school after an evening program, dragged her up a flight of stone steps and raped her on a landing.

She said that the two juveniles served as lookouts and that the three others held her arms and legs while Bethea raped her. She added that John Rich, 16, also raped her and that the other two, Edward Jacobs, 17, and Henry Stokes, 16, fondled her.

Under cross examination by defense lawyers, however, she said that she had met Bethea three days before the alleged rape at the same school and that they had "hugged and kissed" for about 10 minutes.

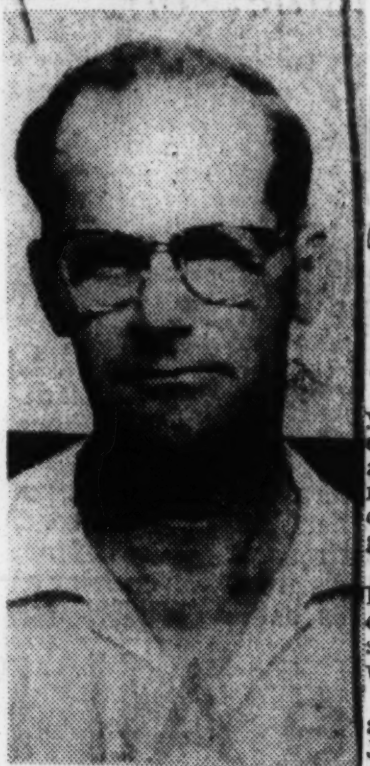
He asked her at that time to "take down my pants," the girl testified, adding that she had promised to meet him Tuesday or Wednesday of the following week and that he could do it then.

"But," she explained, "I just said that. I wasn't going to do nothing."

The trial was slated to be continued this week.

ELSEWHERE, in Memphis, Tenn., police said that a colored man, operating in an eight-block area over a four-month period had raped six women, two of them white.

The reports had been kept under cover, police said, in the hope that the women's assailant, who always operated in the early hours of the night, while husbands were away, might be trapped by detachments of plain clothes police, white and colored, who had been in the area for weeks.



CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED RAPE — A white furniture salesman, Robert L. Matthews, 31, father of an 8-month old girl, was arrested in Bartow, Fla., recently on charges of abducting and trying to rape a 21-year-old colored woman, who is expecting a baby within a month. Polk county Sheriff Hagan Parrish said Matthews refuses to discuss the case on the advice of his attorney.

Jury Finds White Man Guilty of Raping Negro

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16 (AP)—A Wake County jury convicted a white man, a former convict, today of raping an 11-year-old Negro girl and recommended mercy, which carries a mandatory life sentence.

Ralph Lee Betts, 36 years old, appeared calm as Judge Malcolm Paul passed sentence. His wife and mother were at the back of the crowded courtroom. Nearly half of the spectators were Negroes.

The all-white, all-male jury received the case shortly before noon and took time out for lunch during deliberations before rendering a verdict and started to run.

Betts was accused of raping Mary Lois McDougal of Varina. If the jury had convicted him of rape without a recommendation for mercy, a death sentence would have been mandatory.

Rapist gets life term

RALEIGH, N.C. — A 36-year-old ex-convict last Thursday escaped death when an all-white jury recommended mercy after he was convicted of raping a 11-year-old girl at gunpoint on June 25-59. The white man, Ralph L. Betts, had been out of jail for only about a year. He had served time for raping a little white girl.

It took the jury only an hour and a half to find Betts guilty. Judge Malcolm Paul immediately passed sentence on the married man. Solicitor Lester V. Chalmers sought the death penalty.

Betts was calm when the sentence was pronounced. His wife and mother were in the back of the courtroom which was filled to capacity. At least half of the spectators were colored.

A TOTAL of 50 persons were examined before a 12-man jury was picked.

The 11-year-old girl was the state's first witness as the two-day trial got under way.

She told how Betts came to her home on Route 1, Varina on June 2 at about 12:30 p.m.

In her own words, this is what she said happened:

"HE ASKED me did I want money to buy any pocketbooks, and I said: 'No, I couldn't buy any.' Then he told me to come and look at the pocketbooks, and when I went over to his car he showed me four. He said if I would go with him and sell some he would give me one.

"I told him I couldn't go with him, that my mama would be home in a little bit. Then he hollered at me and told me to get in the car. He drove down below Pleasant Grove Church and stopped. I got out I knew what he was for. I turned around going to do so I turned around before rendering a verdict and started to run.

"HE TOOK a gun out of his pocket and pointed it at me. I said, 'You don't want that do you?' and I said, 'No, sir.' After we got in the woods he told me to pull off my clothes and make a bed of them.

I started crying and he said if I didn't hush he was going to put his gun on me again. Later, he made me promise not to tell. I planned to tell anyway, but I told him I wouldn't."

THE LITTLE girl also told the court that after Betts, who resides in Apex, raped her he offered her money, and she refused it — taking it only after he threatened her.

She added that she threw the money away when his back was turned.

Betts, she continued, brought her back to a spot near her home.

The sheriff was notified after the girl told her story at home. Betts was picked up shortly afterward and brought to the child's home where she made a positive identification of her attacker.

THE 36-YEAR-OLD ex-convict is the third in a series of white men to be convicted of raping colored females in recent months.

Four white youths received life sentences in June for the rape of a pretty Florida A. and M. University coed in Tallahassee in May and a Georgia Marine was sentenced to die last month for the rape of a colored woman.

And in another section of the country, four teenagers have been indicted on 48 counts for criminal assault of a 14-year-old New York school girl.

THE YOUTHS, indicted on counts ranging from first degree rape (which has a maximum penalty of life in prison) to impairing the health of a minor.

Accused in the attack on the white girl are Edward Jacobs, 17, of 95th St., Jacob Bethea, 16, of 107th St., Henry Stokes, 16, of Corona Ave. and John Rich, 16, also of Corona Ave. The youths, being held on \$5,000 bail, will be arraigned in Queens County Court on Wednesday.

Man sentenced to life in rape of Negro girl, 11

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17 (AP)—Ralph Lee Betts, 36, white father of four, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for the rape of an 11-year-old Negro girl. A Superior Court jury of 12 white men spared him the maximum penalty of death by recommending mercy.

Judge Malcolm Paul pronounced the mandatory life sentence in a courtroom crowded with spectators, nearly half of them Negroes.

MARY LOUIS McDUGAL testified Betts came to her rural home and ordered her to enter his car. She said the attack occurred in a wooded area after he threatened her with a pistol.

Betts was arrested by officers who gave chase when they saw the girl leave a car at a crossroads near her home.

In 1951, Betts drew a 12-15-year sentence for attempted rape of a minor white girl. At that time, the trial judge noted that Betts "is a sex pervert and this is his second offense in this court of unnatural lust against young girls."

Negro Gets Sentence In Assault Case

BURLINGTON, N.C. (UPI) —

A Negro was convicted and sentenced to death Thursday night for raping a white grandmother.

The death sentence was mandatory for Jesse Graves when the all-white male jury failed to recommend mercy.

Judge Leo Carr sentenced

Graves to die Friday, Dec. 11 in the gas chamber. The defense attorney, filed immediate notice of appeal.

Shortly before the jury began its deliberations, a deputy sheriff quoted Graves as admitted he had sexual relations with the 43-year-old woman he was accused of raping.

The testimony of Deputy Sheriff Wade Montgomery came shortly before the state rested its case against Graves. The defense did not call any witnesses and the case went to the jury late Thursday, less than 12 hours after testimony started.

Graves was accused of raping Mrs. E. N. Starnes, the state's chief witness on May 18. Graves was arrested by a posse a few hours after the attack and had been kept in Central Prison in Raleigh because of strong feeling here after the attack.

Mrs. Starnes told the all-white jury Graves raped her after threatening to cut her throat.

Mrs. Starnes said the Negro who approached her home looking for cigarettes, asked for matches, grabbed her arm when she handed him the matches, and dragged her into the living room.

Mrs. Starnes said she screamed "until I couldn't scream any more" but was unable to stop the attack.

Mrs. Starnes, soft-spoken and composed during her testimony, said the Negro told her he would leave after the attack "if you promise not to tell anyone." She lost consciousness after the attack she said, and he was gone when she recovered.

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OKLAHOMA

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Youth Is Cleared Of Rape Charge

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rape charges against a 17-year-old youth wounded by police gunfire were dropped Thursday when investigators learned his alleged victim was a woman with a record of prostitution and that she gave false information. The woman was later jailed.

4-24-59
Charges against Sherman McArthur Jackson, arrested at 701 N.E. 9th, were reduced to escaping from an officer and disorderly conduct. Both offenses are punishable by police court fines.

2-25-59
Jackson was in Mercy hospital under treatment for a gunshot wound in the left hand. The .38 police bullet passed through his palm after he ran from scout car officers. He was later arrested at his home by detectives.

The woman, Terry Delores Ryan, 27, at first gave her name as Terry Delores James, officers said. It was not until Thursday that detectives W. H. Sullivan and I. G. Purser discovered her true identity.

Vice officers C. C. Miller and H. C. Judkins arrested Miss Ryan at her home. She was placed in jail following interrogation by detective Hilton Geer.

Geer said Miss Ryan changed her story and admitted that she had been drinking beer with Jackson in a tavern in the 1400 block N.E. 4th. She said she and Jackson had been riding around before they stopped at N.E. 4th and Central.

She said she screamed when Jackson refused to get out of her car. A resident telephoned police and scoutcar officers O. W. Bass and W. R. Gillespie arrived at the scene.

They said Jackson was partially disrobed when they arrived.

Bass and Gillespie said Jackson broke and ran when officers attempted to handcuff him.

Geer said the charge against Jackson was reduced when the county attorney's office told him the evidence against him was not sufficient to gain a conviction for second degree rape.

In addition, Geer said, Miss Ryan refused to testify against the suspect in court.

9343

First Time in U.S.--White Man Faces Chair for Raping Negro

BEAUFORT, S. C. — South Carolina has met the acid test of "equal justice under law" and has passed the test with flying colors, on the wings of a General Sessions judge—J. Henry Johnson, a veteran of nearly 40 years on the bench—who sentenced a white man to die in the electric chair for raping a Negro woman.

• Here in historic Beaufort—a city which gave the nation one of the distinguished Negro Congressmen of Reconstruction Day, Representative Robert H. Smalls, and which boasted a Negro woman postmistress for nearly 20 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Bampfield—the drama was played out which set a new precedent for the entire U. S. A.

An all-white, all-male jury deliberated just more than an hour and returned a verdict of guilty as charged, without recommendation of mercy, against U. S. Marine Pvt. Fred J. Davis, 19, of Atlanta, Ga., on the charge of dragging an illiterate 47-year-old Negro wife into some bushes and raping her last April 7.

The woman lives at Burton, about four miles from here. The verdict made the death sentence mandatory. That was on Monday.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Judge Johnson denied motions for a new trial for Davis and sentenced him to die in the chair on Aug. 14. If that sentence is carried out, Davis will become the first white man in U. S. history to die for raping a Negro woman.

• Judge Johnson made reference to the recent rape trial of four whites in Tallahassee, Fla., and said: "Equal justice must be meted out to all regardless of race."

The next day when a jury of six whites and six Negroes convicted Negro Israel Sharpe, 24,

of attempting to rape a white woman in her home here at night, and did not recommend mercy, Judge Johnson said: "I can't see how any different verdict could have been given in either case." Sharpe, too, was sentenced to death.

The white Marine was stationed at the big Parris Island Marine base near here. The white woman whom Sharpe allegedly attempted to rape is the wife of a Marine and mother of three small children.

DEFENSE COUNSEL for the white Marine rejected five prospective Negro jurors who were called for duty, and sent the case to an all-white jury.

• The two cases attracted nation-wide attention, and speculation now has begun as to whether the white man will actually be electrocuted. South Carolina has a "white supremacy" Governor, Fritz Hollings, who may grant executive clemency to Davis. Such an action would pose a dilemma for the Governor, who would also be faced with passing along the same clemency to the Negro Sharpe.

But insofar as the courts of justice can perform, the Palmetto State has met and passed its test with flying colors.

THIS CITY, with its 5,000 inhabitants, is a place where race relations have been predominantly good through the year. In addition to the late Congressman Smalls and the ex-postmistress, Mrs. Bampfield, the city has had other Negroes who held important posts.

It is situated in the heart of the "gullah" country, where the quaint dialect sounds so colorful to those who do not live here.

• Incidentally, the ex-postmistress, Mrs. Bampfield, now over 100 years of age, but blind,

is still living. She resides in Durham, N. C., where one of her daughters is married to Dr. C. E. Boulware of the North Carolina College faculty.

But now a South Carolina court has done what no other court in the nation has ever done: tried a white man for raping a Negro woman, found him guilty and sentenced him to death. The next move is up to Governor Hollings, to whom an appeal for executive clemency is sure to be made.—TWA.

Clinton Man Free On Rape Charge

LAURENS (AP) — A crowded courtroom cheered Friday when a judge found a school teacher innocent of charges brought by a 15-year-old pupil who had accused him of rape.

State Circuit Judge George T. Gregory rapped effectively for order as Charles T. Leatherwood, 35, was embraced by his pretty wife.

Earlier the judge had reduced the charges to carnal knowledge of a woman child between the ages of 14 and 16, with a maximum penalty of five years.

Gregory threw out the rape charge, which could have meant death in the electric chair.

The judge also eliminated charges of assault with intent to rape and of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature.

The all-male jury, out for four hours, including time for lunch, gave its verdict briskly.

The girl had testified in the three-day trial that she had been intimate with the principal for some weeks before June 18. That night, she said, she walked with him to a closed baseball park. There, she said, he forced himself on her.

She said she was afraid of him. Leatherwood flatly denied all the accusations. The Clinton city councilman teaches in a junior high school.

At the time of the alleged rape, he was director of the public swimming pool at Clinton. Girl friends of the prosecuting witness told of seeing her walk to the nearby, darkened baseball park the night of June 18, with Leatherwood. Later, witnesses testified, they returned separately.

The Leatherwoods have two small children. His wife is from Florence, where they met while she was a pupil in a school he headed there.

Whites Skirt Rape Dilemma

COLUMBIA, S. C. — South Carolina white folks are trying to wiggle out of executing a white man for raping a colored woman.

Early in July, in Beaufort, a white Marine from Georgia, named Fred J. Davis, was found guilty of raping a colored woman. The jury didn't recommend mercy and the death sentence was automatic. Judge J. Henry Johnson set Aug. 14 as the date of execution.

A few days later, a colored man was found guilty of a similar crime and sentenced to die Aug. 14.

But neither the white nor the colored man was executed last Friday.

Three days before the execution date, the white folks got busy and obtained "stays of execution" for both men.

It looks like in order to save the life of the white man they might have to spare the life of the colored man.

9344

Stays In Execution Granted On Appeal In Two Rape Cases

Review Is Set Of Beaufort Court Trials

Webster 7-15-59
New York Times
By NORMAN SPELL
News & Courier Roving Reporter
Beaufort, S.C.

The Aug. 14 electrocutions of a white man convicted of raping a Negro woman and a Negro youth convicted of attempting to rape a white woman have been postponed pending the S. C. Supreme Court hearing of appeals sought by defense attorneys.

Convicted rapist Fred J. Davis, 24, white Marine Air Station enlisted man convicted of the rape of a 49-year-old Negro woman here April 8, has been granted a stay of execution by State Penitentiary Supt. Wyndham C. Manning pending the appeal of Davis' conviction before the State Supreme Court by Davis' attorney, Ben S. Carter of Beaufort.

ATTEMPTED RAPE

Israel Sharpe, 19, Negro convicted of the attempted rape of a white Marine wife and mother in her home here May 6, will get a postponement of his execution while his case is appealed by the firm of Dowling, Dowling and Sanders of Beaufort.

Dowling, Dowling and Sanders' notice of intention to appeal was

filed with Randolph Murdaugh, 14th Judicial Circuit solicitor, July 7. The notice of appeal of the Davis conviction was filed with Murdaugh July 9.

FILED AT BEAUFORT

The notices were filed with Beaufort County Clerk of Court S. Legare Rodgers before being served on Murdaugh as official notices. Manning's postponements of the executions followed by two days.

The two cases attracted wide attention when they were tried here beginning June 29 before Circuit Judge J. Henry Johnson of Allendale.

Precedents were set by the cases on trial in that Davis was the first white man ever sentenced to death for raping a Negro and that Johnson allowed The News and Courier — and later newsreel and newspaper photographers — to take courtroom news pictures of the two trials.

Marine may get death in Negro rape

Webster 7-30-59
Beaufort, S.C., June 30 (AP) —

The mandatory death sentence for a 19-year-old white Marine convicted of raping a Negro woman was delayed today because of a motion for a new trial.

The attorney for Pvt. Fred G. Davis made the motion late Monday night after the Marine was convicted by a jury without recommendation of mercy.

Judge J. Henry Johnson did not act on the motion when General Sessions court reconvened

today. Instead, selection of a jury was begun for another rape trial, that of a Negro accused of attacking a white woman.

LEGARE ROGERS, clerk of court, said it seemed doubtful that Davis would be sentenced today.

Davis was charged with raping the 47-year-old woman last April 7.

If Davis is electrocuted, it would be the first recorded execution of a white man in the United States for raping a Negro woman.

Davis, a native of Atlanta, is an electrician at the Marine Air Station here.

THE TRIAL BEGAN yesterday morning in General Sessions Court and went to the jury early yesterday evening. The jury deliberated an hour and 10 minutes.

Among prosecution witnesses was the victim, who lives with her husband near Burton, four miles from here.

She told of being dragged into bushes near the National Cemetery and attacked.

Publication of the name of a rape victim is prohibited by South Carolina law.

SHERIFF J. E. McTEER, testified Davis admitted attacking the woman. The officer quoted Davis as telling him he sometimes had "an overpowering sex urge and got pleasure out of using force with women."

McTeer said it was the first case in his 33 years as sheriff in which a white man was charged with raping a Negro woman.

Davis denied during the trial that he admitted attacking the woman. He told the jury she consented.

Meanwhile, a Negro man was scheduled to go on trial in the same court today on a charge of attempting to rape a white woman, the wife of a Marine stationed at Paris Island near here.

Israel Sharpe, 20, was arrested a short time after a Negro man was frightened from the woman's house by her screams.

White man, Negro face death in rapes

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 1 (AP) —

A 24-year-old white Marine and a 19-year-old Negro convicted in separate interracial rape cases face death in South Carolina's electric chair.

Attorneys for both, however, have asked for new trials. Neither has been sentenced pending a scheduled hearing tomorrow on the new trial motions.

IN EACH CASE, the death sentence was made mandatory under South Carolina law when the jury did not recommend mercy.

Israel Sharpe, a Negro, was convicted last night by a jury of six white and six Negro men of attempting to rape a young white woman in her home. Attempted rape—as is rape—is a capital crime in South Carolina.

A little more than 24 hours earlier, Marine Pvt. Fred Davis, a native of Atlanta, was convicted by an all-white jury of raping a 47-year-old Negro woman.

JUDGE J. HENRY JOHNSON commented last night after the jury returned its verdict in the Sharpe case.

"The verdicts should establish beyond all doubt that any persons regardless of race, color or creed, can get justice in South Carolina."

"I can't see how any different verdict could have been given in either case."

SHARPE WAS CONVICTED of forcing his way into the home of a Marine's wife while her three children slept and attempting to rape her.

Publication of the name of the victim in a rape case is prohibited by South Carolina law.

A neighbor heard her screams and called police. The assailant fled. Sharpe was picked up at his home an hour and a half

later.

Sheriff J. E. McTeer testified at Davis' trial that the young Marine, an electrician at the Marine auxiliary air station here, admitted that he attacked the woman.

DAVIS LATER denied he had admitted attacking the woman. He

said she consented.

The woman herself testified that Davis dragged her into some bushes and raped her.

Death Sentence Delayed In Interracial Rape Case

Washington Post & Times Herald
Beaufort, S.C., June 30 (AP) —

The mandatory death sentence for a 19-year-old white Marine convicted of raping a Negro woman was delayed today because of a motion for a new trial.

The attorney for Pvt. Fred G. Davis made the motion late Monday night after the Marine was convicted by a jury without recommendation of mercy.

Judge J. Henry Johnson did not act on the motion when General Sessions Court reconvened today. Instead, selection of a jury was begun for another rape trial, that of a Negro accused of attacking a white woman.

Davis was charged with raping the 47-year-old illiterate woman last April 7.

If Davis is electrocuted, it would be the first recorded execution of a white man in the United States for raping a Negro woman.

Davis, a native of Atlanta, is an electrician at the Marine air station here.

DEATH SENTENCE IN RAPE DELAYED

Times
newspaper
South Carolina Judge Weighs
New Trial for Marine
Who Attacked Negro

Web 7-1-59

BEAUFORT, S. C., June 30 (AP)—A South Carolina judge delayed passing the mandatory death sentence today on a white Marine convicted of raping a Negro woman.

While he considered a motion for a new trial, Judge J. Henry Johnson of General Sessions Court began hearing another trial—this one involving charges of attempted rape on a white housewife by a young Negro.

Judge Johnson indicated he expected the current trial to last through tomorrow and that he would not sentence the white Marine, 24-year-old Pvt. Fred G. Davis, until Thursday.

The all-white, male jury that convicted the serviceman from the Beaufort Marine Air Station last night did not recommend mercy. This makes the death sentence mandatory.

Should it be carried out, it would be the first recorded case in the United States of a white man being executed for the rape of a Negro.

Marine Denies Attack

Private Davis denied raping the 47-year-old woman, last April 7, declared she consented. But Sheriff J. E. McTeer testified that Private Davis had admitted the attack and had quoted the Marine as saying he sometimes had "an overpowering sex urge and got pleasure out of using force with women."

The woman told the court that the Marine had dragged her into bushes near the National Cemetery here and had attacked her. Two Negro boys saw it.

Sheriff McTeer said officers in Atlanta, Private Davis' home town, are checking out cases in which the Marine allegedly had tried to attack two women. Private Davis' mother lives in Atlanta but his father is dead, the sheriff said.

In the second trial, 19-year-old Israel Sharpe, Negro, is charged with attempting to rape the wife of a Marine stationed at Parris Island near here.

Under South Carolina law, names of women involved in rape cases may not be published.

White Woman Testifies

The white woman was one of the first state witnesses today in a low voice she told in detail

of a Negro's forcing his way in to her home while her three small children slept. She told a jury of six Negroes and six whites that his attack on her lasted perhaps 15 minutes while she struggled against him, sometimes rolling over the floor. At one stage, with her clothing badly torn, she offered him \$50, she said, to leave her alone.

"I don't want your money," she quoted him as saying.

A neighbor who heard her screams called the police, and when they arrived the assailant was arrested. Young Sharpe was arrested and later.

The Beaufort trials are the third and fourth in recent weeks in the South involving racially mixed principals.

Four white youths were given life sentences a week ago in Tallahassee, Fla., for raping a housewife by a young Negro.

The Tallahassee jury recommended mercy and the life terms were the maximum possible. The four Florida youths would become eligible for parole after six months but a life sentence for rape in Florida customarily means serving at least ten years.

The Florida youths have sixty days in which to appeal but only one of the four is considering an appeal.

The family of Willion Collinsworth, 23, indicated an appeal might be made for him. The others convicted in the Tallahassee case are Partick Scarborough, 20, David Ervin Beagles, 18, and Ollie Stoutamire, 16.

On the same day that the four were sentenced in Tallahassee, a 16-year-old Negro, Jimmie Lee Clark, escaped the electric chair at Marianna, Fla., for raping a white woman. An all-white jury convicted him without a recommendation for mercy, which doomed him to the chair. But Clark won a new trial, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Clark was convicted May 27 of raping a 68-year-old white woman.

A grand jury in Nashville, Tenn., returned an indictment today against a 12-year-old Negro boy, charging that he had raped a 7-year-old white girl. The boy, James T. Westmoreland, allegedly attacked the child last Sunday in a lot near the girl's home. Prosecutors declined to indicate the penalty they would seek in the case. A trial date was not set immediately.

BEAUFORT, S. C. — The Georgia Marine, who was sentenced to the Aug. 10, 1959, the

of a colored woman, and

19-year-old Beaufort youth scheduled to die the same day for the attempted rape of a white woman have won stays of execution were issued for Fred J. Davis, 24, of Atlanta and Israel Sharpe of Beaufort pending appeals of their cases to the South Carolina Supreme Court.

7-23-59

1959

Two win stays

Two win stays

Two win stays

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27e(2) 1959

Rape Sentence For Marine 'Shocking' To Civil Lawyer

By GEORGE FISLER

A Memphis attorney said yesterday he was "shocked" at a Navy court-martial sentence of 20 years for a Millington Marine on charges of criminal assault for which he was cleared in a Memphis civil court May 5.

Hunter Lane Jr., defense counsel for Cpl. Clifford Eugene Sanspree, said the 25-year-old Marine was convicted Thursday by the Naval Air Station court, partly on testimony by a Memphis woman who brought original charges of rape against him and later admitted she had submitted willingly.

Denying the severity of the sentence which would send the Atmore, Ala., man to the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., for 20 years at hard labor, Mr. Lane said he will appeal the court-martial verdict "if necessary to the United States Court of Military Appeals."

In addition to the Memphis woman, 20-year-old Miss Barbara Nell McAfee, two other women charged Sanspree with criminal assault. One is a Millington woman reportedly estranged from her husband, the other the wife of an overseas Air Force man, who charged the Marine with indecent assault.

Sanspree



Held In NAS Brig
Sanspree is confined in the NAS brig awaiting review of the court-martial sentence. Rear Adm. Fitzhugh Lee, chief of Naval Air Technical Training with headquarters at Millington, will be the first reviewing authority, with power to reduce the sentence. The verdict then will go to the Defense Department board of review in Washington.

Miss McAfee originally charged that she became frightened when Sanspree, on a date, parked on Ricks Road off Austin Peay Highway the night of May 2. She jumped out of the car and ran into a clump of trees where, she told police, the Marine caught and assaulted her.

In General Sessions court on

White Man Doomed For Rape of Negro In South Carolina

By The Associated Press.
BEAUFORT, S. C., July 2—A Georgia-born marine, convicted by a jury of Southern white men, was sentenced today to die in the electric chair for raping a 47-year-old Negro woman.

If the electrocution, set for Aug. 14, is carried out, Pvt. her. Two Negro boys said they had seen the assault. Davis later contended the woman had consented.

About two hours after he passed sentence on Davis, Judge J. Henry Johnson sentenced a 19-year-old Negro, Israel Sharpe, to die Aug. 14 for trying to rape a white housewife. His case was heard by a jury of six Negroes and six whites.

Women Not in Court

In both cases, the juries failed to recommend mercy, which made the death sentence mandatory. Rape and attempted rape in the victim's home are both capital offenses in South Carolina.

The 70-year-old judge had said earlier that the verdicts handed down this week "should establish beyond all doubt that any person, regardless of race, color or creed, can get justice in South Carolina."

When the judge passed sentence, neither of the women was present. Publication of their names is forbidden by state law.

Judge Johnson disallowed several objections argued today by attorneys for both defendants. Their next recourse would be appeal to the South Carolina Supreme Court.

The judge did agree to have Sharpe committed for thirty days for observation at the state mental hospital. Judge Johnson said in his opinion, the attempted rape case had been the more vicious of the two because greater violence was involved. The white victim, a young mother of three, testified that she had fought against the Negro for about fifteen minutes and only the arrival of the police foiled her attacker.

Defendants Calm

The defendants were calm as sentence was passed in the courtroom crowded by about 500 people. Some 350 Negroes sat or stood in a segregated area.

Davis, a native of Atlanta, is an electrician at the Marine air station here.

The Negro woman said Davis had dragged her into bushes

SOUTH CAROLINA

near a cemetery and attacked her. Two Negro boys said they had seen the assault. Davis later contended the woman had consented.

Sharpe was accused of forcing his way into the white woman's home. She testified that during their struggle she had offered him \$50 to leave her alone, but he had refused the money.

Ben S. Carter, Davis' lawyer, made eight objections. Among them, he contended Sheriff J. E. McTeer of Beaufort County should not have been allowed to sit in the courtroom and that state witnesses had looked to him for support and confirmation in giving their testimony.

Mr. McTeer, sheriff in this coastal county for thirty-three years, denied from the witness stand that he had influenced witnesses in any way.

Hits TV Coverage

G. G. Dowling, court-appointed lawyer for Sharpe, made six objections. He said the atmosphere of the court had been prejudicial to good conduct of the trial, and also objected to presence of television cameras in the courtroom.

Two other rape trials in the South have attracted attention recently. Four white youths were given life sentences at Tallahassee, Fla., for rape of a Negro college girl. The jury recommended mercy and the life terms were the maximum possible.

At Marianna, Fla., a 16-year-old Negro, Jimmie Lee Clark, was convicted of raping a 68-year-old white woman and there was no mercy recommendation. But he won a new trial, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life.

Marine doomed to electric chair in S. C. rape case

Afro American p-1

Sal 7-11-59
By JOHN H. McCRAY

(See 'Work Bench' on Page 4)

BEAUFORT, S. C. — For the first time, anywhere in the United States court officials recall, a white man was sentenced to death in the electric chair for criminal assault upon a colored woman.

Date of execution was set for August 14.

Monday, an all-white jury found guilty without recommendation for mercy a 24-year old Marine electrician, stationed at nearby Paris Island. He had been tried for the April 7, 1959 rape of a 47-year-old matron near Burton.

Under state law, the death sentence is mandatory whenever a trial jury does not recommend mercy.

THE MARINE, Pvt. Fred Davis of Atlanta, was accused of seizing and dragging the screaming woman into bushes near the National Cemetery. Two small boys who were in the vicinity and witnessed part of the attack, trailed the Marine, and are credited with large roles in his arrest.

In her testimony, the softly speaking woman told of being grabbed and forced into the bushes by Davis; Davis, however, testified he had the woman's consent.

He also repudiated a pre-trial statement Sheriff J. E. McTeer said the Marine had made, one in which he admitted to two attacks on Atlanta, Ga. women which, McTeer said, were being checked out.

DAVIS, THE sheriff said, related that at times he has compulsions which drive him to use force against women.

The Marine and a 19-year-old colored man, Israel Sharpe, were sentenced by Circuit Judge J. Henry Johnson of Allendale on Thursday.

Sharpe was convicted by a mixed jury Tuesday of attempted criminal assault upon a young white housewife, wife of a Marine.

A jury of six colored and six white men found Sharpe guilty, without recommendation for mercy.

Judge Johnson said:

"The verdicts should establish beyond all doubt that any persons, regardless of race, color or creed, can get justice in South Carolina.

"I can't see how any different verdict could have

been given in either case." Both men, through attorneys, have filed motions for new trials. Should Davis be electrocuted, court attaches said, it will be the first time that a white man has died for criminal assault upon a colored woman. Civic leaders saw in the Davis case overtones of the recent Tallahassee, Fla. rape trial of four young white men, convicted of raping a 19-year old Florida and M. University student.

Marine's Sentence For Rape Is Delayed

BEAUFORT, S.C., (AP)—Judge J. Henry Johnson delayed passing the mandatory death sentence Tuesday on a white Marine convicted of raping a Negro woman.

While he considered a motion for a new trial the jurist began hearing another trial—this one involving charges of attempted rape on a white housewife by a young Negro.

Judge Johnson indicated he expects the current trial to last through Wednesday and that he would not sentence the Marine, Pvt. Fred G. Davis, 24, until Thursday.

The all-white, male jury that convicted the Beaufort Marine Air Station serviceman did not recommend mercy. This makes the death sentence mandatory. Should it be carried out, it would be the first recorded case in the United States of a white man being executed for the rape of a Negro.

Davis denied raping the 47-year-old woman, declaring she consented. But Sheriff J. E. McTeer testified that Davis admitted the attack and quoted the Marine as saying he sometimes had "an overpowering sex urge and got pleasure out of using force with women."

The woman told the court Davis dragged her into bushes near the National Cemetery here and attacked her. Two Negro boys saw the attack.

McTeer said officers in Atlanta, Davis' home town, are checking out cases in which Davis allegedly tried to attack two women. Davis' mother lives in Atlanta but his father is dead, said the sheriff.

In the second trial, Israel Sharpe, 19, is charged with entering the home of a Marine wife May 5 and trying to rape her.

Under South Carolina law, names of women involved in rape cases may not be published.

White Raper of Negro Faces Death Verdict

BEAUFORT, S.C., June 30 (AP)—A 19-year-old white Marine private was convicted here yesterday of raping a Negro woman. The jury of white men did not recommend mercy, making the death sentence mandatory.

The Marine, Fred Davis, of Atlanta, Ga., will be sentenced today by General Sessions Judge J. Henry Johnson. If he should be executed, it would be the first recorded case in the United States of the execution of a white man for raping a Negro woman.

Davis, an electrician at the Marine Air Station here, denied the rape charge in testifying in his own behalf. He said the 42-year-old woman consented.

The trial began yesterday morning in general sessions court and went to the jury early last evening. The jury deliberated an hour and 10 minutes.

Among prosecution witnesses was the victim, an illiterate woman who lives with her husband near Burton, four miles from here.

She told of being dragged into bushes near the National Cemetery and attacked.

Publication of the name of a rape victim is prohibited by South Carolina law.

Sheriff J. E. McTeer testified that Davis admitted attacking the woman. Davis denied during the trial that he admitted the attack.

Sheriff McTeer said it was the first case in his 33 years as sheriff in which a white man was charged with raping a Negro woman.

Meanwhile, a Negro man was scheduled to go on trial in the same court today on a charge of attempting to rape a white woman, the wife of a Marine stationed at Parris Island near here.

Israel Sharpe, 20, was arrested

her to the municipal tennis courts, and raping her.

Sheriff J. Ed McTeer told the jury that in a private interview Davis told him he was swayed at times by an "overpowering sex urge" and "got pleasure out of using force with women." The sheriff said Davis told him he had committed similar offenses in Atlanta and in Jacksonville, Fla., and had tried unsuccessfully to rape two girls in Savannah, Ga.

White Marine Gets Death For Rape Of Negro

BEAUFORT, S.C. (UPI)—A young white Marine with "overpowering sex urges" faces a sentence of death in the electric chair for the rape of a 47-year-old Negro woman.

An all-white jury took only an hour last night to convict Fred J. Davis, 22, of Atlanta, without a recommendation of mercy. The jury verdict made the death sentence mandatory under South Carolina law, and Circuit Judge J. Henry Johnson planned to pronounce the sentence today.

Davis' attorney, Ben Carter, said he would appeal.

Davis was believed to be the first white man in southern history to be sentenced to death for raping a Negro woman. Just a week ago, four white youths at Tallahassee, Fla., were sentenced to life imprisonment for raping a Negro college coed.

There was no apparent racial feeling on either side in this seacoast town of 5,000 population near the big Parris Island Marine base where Davis was stationed. Five Negroes called to sit on the jury were excused when challenged by the defense.

The trial before the all-white, all-male jury took only one day.

The woman's name was withheld under South Carolina law which prohibits prolication of the name of a rape victim.

Davis was accused of accosting her on a Beaufort street, dragging

9346

Rape-slayer dies in electric chair

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15—Thomas Rutledge, 33, father of three, was executed at the state prison today for the rape-slaying of his 12-year-old cousin a year ago.

"He said he'd made a bad mistake and that he was ready to go," Warden Lynn Bomar told newsmen a few minutes after the part-time Warren County sawmill worker was pronounced dead.

Three brothers and a sister remained with Rutledge until 90 minutes before the execution. Rutledge was the 124th person to die in the state's electric chair since it was put into use in 1916.

Jurors Indict Negro Boy, 12, in Rape Case

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The Davidson County grand jury reported an indictment Tuesday charging a 12-year-old Negro boy with raping a seven-year-old white girl.

The boy, listed as James T. Westmoreland, was held in jail for trial as an adult in Criminal Court.

The girl's name was withheld. The alleged offense occurred last Sunday in a lot near the girl's home.

Maximum punishment for rape in Tennessee is death in the electric chair. Officials have declined to say whether they would seek the maximum penalty. The trial date will be set later.

Gets 35-Year Term for 'Rape'

12-Year-Old Boy Sent to Pen by Tennessee Jury

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A 12-year-old Negro boy felt the wrath of the South's dual system of justice when he was sentenced to 35 years in the state penitentiary on charges of raping a seven-year-old white girl.

It is generally believed that if the case had involved a white boy and a little Negro girl, it would have been remanded to juvenile authorities for settlement.

The boy, James Westmoreland, was said to have admitted that he lured the white child into a vacant lot last June and raped her at knifepoint.

HE WAS tried before an all-white criminal court jury, which declined to accept a 25-year term recommendation by Assistant Atty. General Howard Butler. Instead, the jury deliberated about five minutes and increased the penalty 10 years.

Officers said the Westmoreland boy came into the white child's yard and asked her if she wanted to play. They said the boy then took her to a vacant lot where he forced himself on the seven-year-old girl at knifepoint.

Authorities said the 12-year-old Negro boy would be taken to the state penitentiary. State penal officials will then decide if he is to remain there or be taken to the state training school for Negro boys until he is 18, then transferred back to the state prison.

The 35-year sentence given the boy was described as the severest given a youthful offender in more than a decade.

White Boy Told Court Youth Not Guilty Of Charge

AUSTIN — The Court of Criminal Appeals Wednesday denied a new hearing for Albert Davis Jr. who was convicted and sentenced to the electric chair in Brazoria County for the alleged rape of a 17-year-old white girl. It was the second time the case had appeared before the appeals court.

Albert Davis was sentenced to the electric chair on Holy Thursday of 1958 at Angleton, for alleged rape on an 18-year-old Houston white girl. Ensnared by the black clouds of Southern tradition, the case drew national public opinion because the girl said Alfred Roy Fritz, an 18-year-old white boy of Houston, had assaulted her first in the alleged dual rape, yet, Fritz was free under bond at the time Davis was given the death sentence.

Fritz rocked the little Angleton courthouse when he was tried by declaring that the Negro did not touch the girl, and that he only had relations with her by her own voluntary permission.

The white youth testified that the Negro boy had helped him move a white family Dec. 5, 1957, and he was taking the boy home after they had finished when they saw the girl on a Houston bus.

Fritz testified that he waved at the girl, whom he recognized as having met at a drive-in. He said he picked the girl up when she got off the bus, and that they drove to Brazoria County where the alleged rape took place.

Sex Killer Gets Death Sentence

LONGVIEW, Tex. (AP) — The reign of terror that sex-killer Willie Edward Philpot, 26, spread through a town is at an end today.

A jury deliberated only 15 minutes last night before dooming the Negro murderer and mass rapist to death in the electric chair.

Philpot was convicted of killing a 10-year-old Negro girl, Joyce Goff, raping her and then hanging her dead body upside down in a grove of trees near her home. It is probably the worst of the numerous crimes Philpot calmly admitted.

He showed no emotion when the jury read its verdict. His court-appointed attorney, E. L. Whitehead, immediately announced he will file a motion for a new trial and if it is not granted, he will appeal the death sentence.

Philpot confessed he threw Mrs. Janis Hunter, 25, to her death from the 19th floor of the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas on July 13, 1958, while he was working there.

He also admitted he was responsible for the brutal beating and near strangulation of Mrs. Trella Joy Carter, 18, wife of a Marine serving overseas.

He also said he raped seven women, two of them white, in Anniston, Ala., before coming to Texas.

Negro Convicted In Attack Case

LONGVIEW, Tex. (AP) — Willie Edward Philpot, 26, was found guilty Thursday of the rape-slaying of a 17-year-old Negro girl.

The jury, which deliberated only 15 minutes, recommended the death penalty for the Dallas Negro.

Philpot was accused of the Jan. 30 death of Joyce Goff, Longview girl whose body was found in a thicket after she disappeared from her home.

Philpot was also accused of other crimes.

He admitted after his arrest last February that he threw a white woman, Janice Hunter, 25, from the 19th floor of a Dallas hotel.

Police said he also admitted assaulting two white women and four Negro women in Anniston, Ala., in 1949.

Death for Rape Decreed by Jury

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — A district court jury decided that husky Howard Draper Jr. must die in the electric chair for raping a 17-year-old girl.

Draper, 26, is a Negro. The girl, a ninth grader in a special class for handicapped pupils, is white. He heard the jury's verdict without change in the stony expression he wore throughout a weeklong trial.

The girl and a white neighbor, Weldon Scarborough, both identified Draper as the man who assaulted and brutally beat her Feb. 18 in her home while several Negro women watched through a window. Scarborough told of clubbing Draper with a shovel to halt the attack.

Nine men and three women on the jury reached their decision after one hour's deliberation. Under Texas law, the state court of criminal appeals now must review the verdict.

In closing testimony, the defense sought to impugn the virtue of the girl.

Negro Rapist Given Death

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Victim Saves Lives Of Two Young Rapists

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) — Two handsome youths were saved from the electric chair Monday by the plea of a tiny, gray-haired spinster they abused and raped.

Instead Michael F. Miller and Thomas Nevin Eckenrod, both 18, were sentenced to life in prison.

Their victim sat outside the courtroom, nervously fingering a golden cross, as the pair heard the verdict. She peered through a glass door as the neatly dressed youths rose to be sentenced.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Frank Briscoe said the state would have demanded death for the pair if their victim hadn't asked that their lives be spared.

Briscoe read her statement and Miller's confession.

This told how Eckenrod seized the spinster in front of a hotel as she walked to work last Dec. 26. She was dragged into a car driven by Miller.

The pair beat her almost unconscious, drove to a lonely lane, ripped off her clothing and repeatedly beat and assaulted her.

The state agreed not to ask death if the boys pleaded guilty and accepted life sentences.

Spinster Saves Two From Electric Chair

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The pair beat her almost unconscious, drove to a lonely lane, ripped off her clothing and repeatedly beat and assaulted her.

"We would ask death—they deserve death," Briscoe before reading a letter from the spinster which said:

"I do not believe in capital punishment—I am opposed to the assessing of the death penalty in this case."

The state agreed not to ask death if the boys pleaded guilty and accepted life sentences.

"How do you plead?" Dist. Judge Edmund Duggan asked.

"Guilty," said Miller, who worked for an electric firm.

"Guilty," said Eckenrod, who was a Texas A&M student.

The tiny victim bowed her head and wept outside the courtroom.

Two escape chair on her plea—

Spinster saves men who beat, raped her in savage outburst of lust

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THE JURY sentenced them to life in prison.

The tiny victim bowed her head and wept outside the courtroom.

The spinster is 50 years of age.

27e(2) 1959

VIRGINIA

9348

**3 Suspects
Surrender
In Rape Case**

Wed. 6-10-59
Three Alexandria men sought by police on rape charges turned themselves in at police headquarters yesterday and were jailed on \$10,000 bond each. *P. 318*

The trio was charged with raping an 18-year-old mother of two children early Monday while her 26-year-old husband helped hold her in their apartment. *2-7-59*

Arrested were John F. Early, 25, a construction worker, and his brother, Robert E., 23, a farmer, both of Warrenton, Va., and Edward L. Elme, 22, a carpenter of Beallton, Va. Their hearing was postponed to next Tuesday.

The husband, also held under \$10,000 bond for a hearing Friday, was charged on his wife's complaint with aiding and abetting rape.

9349

Wisconsin Rapist

In Wisconsin, a Negro convict has been charged with the rape and murder of a 57-year-old suburban housewife. The man had been sentenced to prison for a previous rape in 1954. He was released on parole in April of 1958.

We have not heard a spokesman for the NAACP complain at the inadequacy of punishment for rape in Wisconsin, as happened when four white youths were spared execution in Tallahassee.

The Wisconsin man has not yet been tried on the new charge. If he should be found guilty, his release from prison will have been determined as a contributing cause of the death of the suburban housewife. How much publicity and comment is this case arousing in the national and world press?

Negro Held In Rape-Slaying

Charges Court Conspiracy

MILWAUKEE (AP) — A Negro convict charged with first-degree murder in the brutal rape-slaying of a white woman was back in prison Saturday following a court appearance in which he said he was the victim of a conspiracy.

The convict, John J. Watson, 37, is serving a state prison term of one to 35 years for raping a 16-year-old white girl. He will have a preliminary hearing June 29 in connection with the bludgeon slaying of a 51-year-old suburban Wauwatosa housewife, last Aug. 9.

On a writ of habeas corpus, Watson was brought into the District Court Friday for a reading of the complaint. He told Judge Thaddeus Pruss: "Your honor, a conspiracy has been used against me to bring me from Wauwatosa Prison against my will. I was in the process of obtaining counsel when they brought me here by conspiracy."

"Will you let me get in a word?" Judge Pruss interrupted. "There was no conspiracy, it was all done legally."

Asked whether he wanted to get his own attorney or have the court appoint one, Watson replied: "I am incapable of understanding any legal process. I am not an attorney or a judge."

This was not the first outburst by Watson in connection with the new case. After Watson refused to answer questions by officers who visited him at the prison, authorities obtained a writ of habeas corpus commanding his presence at an inquest.

He took the Fifth Amendment 40 times and then, on his way out of the room, pointed his finger at Dist. Atty. William J. McCauley and other officials and shouted: "You may hold me in contempt, but McCauley and all his police department and the lies you are telling about me will be exposed."

The body of the woman was found in the bedroom of her home. Authorities said she had been slugged with a brick wrapped in a man's sock. She had been raped. Her purse was missing.

Detective Inspector Rudolph Glaser said Watson was under suspicion almost from the begin-

ning. Watson originally had been sentenced on the rape charge in 1954, but was paroled in April, 1958. He was arrested two days after the woman's slaying and charged with an attack on a young West Allis woman earlier the same night the woman was killed.

27e(2) 1959

WISCONSIN

9350

Rape Victim's Baby Seen as Link to Killer Police Conspiracy Charged By Suspect In Rape-Slaying

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 23 (UPI)—A "possibly Negroid" baby born here March 19 may provide the link between John J. Watson, a Negro construction worker serving a 35-year term for rape, and the Aug. 9, 1958, slaying of Edna Mauch, 57, of Wauwatosa, Wis.

The baby, now in a state-operated children's home, was born to a 21-year-old New Berlin, Wis., housewife raped by an unidentified attacker June 23, 1958.

The New Berlin victim never saw her attacker but she told authorities the man "might be a Negro" because of his voice.

The baby born as a result of the attack has rare Type B blood, the same as that of Watson and the same as that found in the Wauwatosa bedroom where Mrs. Mauch was raped and beaten to death with a paving brick wrapped inside a man's argyle sock.

Neither the New Berlin woman nor her husband have Type B blood.

Authorities attempted to question Watson Friday at the Waupun, Wis., state prison.

However, Watson took advantage of a prison regulation which permits an inmate to refuse to see a visitor, even if the caller is a public official.

Watson was convicted of raping a 16-year-old girl Feb. 8, 1954, and received a 1-to-35 year sentence. He was paroled April 14, 1958, and returned to serve the rest of the sentence last fall after violating parole.

He was questioned about the Mauch slaying but provided an alibi since proven false.

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ALL LEGAL

"Will you let me get in a word?" Judge Pruss interrupted. "There was no conspiracy, it was all done legally."

Asked whether he wanted to get his own attorney or have the court appoint one, Watson replied: "I am incapable of understanding any legal process. I am not an attorney or a judge."

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40 FIFTHS

He took the Fifth Amendment 40 times and then, on his way out of the room, pointed his finger at Dist. Atty. William J. McCauley and other officials and shouted: "You may hold me in contempt, but McCauley and all his police department and the lies you are

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UNDER SUSPICION

Detective Inspector Rudolph Glaser said Watson was under suspicion almost from the beginning. Watson originally had been sentenced on the rape charge in 1954, but was paroled in April, 1958. He was arrested two days after the Mauch slaying and charged with an attack on a young West Allis woman earlier the same night Mrs. Mauch was killed. He was sentenced to a term in the Milwaukee House of Correction for the attack, and when released in November, 1958, was returned to prison as a parole violator.

Mild Verdict Angers Negroes In Rape Case

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—“If it had been four Negro boys and a white girl, they'd all have gotten the chair—that is, if they even had got to trial.”

That was the after-midnight reaction to the decision of an all-white male jury which found four white men guilty of raping a Negro co-ed and recommended mercy.

The gloom was thick enough to be cut with a knife.

• The mercy recommendation carried a mandatory life sentence for each of the four.

A Leon County official told the Courier he thought it would only be seven years before any of the quartet would be eligible for a parole. The four abducted a Florida

“had come within an inch of losing her life.”

THROUGHOUT NEGRO Tallahassee there was resentment that the rapists had not been given the death sentence. Mr. Hopkins did not ask the death penalty, but left it up to the jury.

The jury kept Florida's perfect record clean, making sure that no white man has ever died for raping a Negro woman.

Negroes had praise for Mr. Hopkins' work and for Judge Walker, but otherwise Negro Tallahassee was—and is—very unhappy.

The defense rested after three state-hired psychiatrists swore that Collinsworth was not insane at the time of the crime. They refuted testimony of the defense psychiatrist, Dr. Wilhoit. As soon as the defense rested, the case was readied for presentation to the jury, with a verdict expected before nightfall.

This reporter, summoned as a witness by the defense due to The Courier stories about the case, was not called to the stand.

Ex-Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, commented after the resting of the case, that a fair trial seemed to have been held and that both the prosecutor, Mr. Hopkins, and Judge Walker had been extremely vigilant and careful to see that justice was done.

One of the last rape trials held in this courthouse was in 1954 when Abraham Beard, a Negro, was convicted of raping a middle-aged white woman.

Beard got the chair and died two years later. Trial judge in that case was this same Judge Walker. Losing lawyer for Beard was Atty. Howard Williams, who defended David Beagles in this trial.

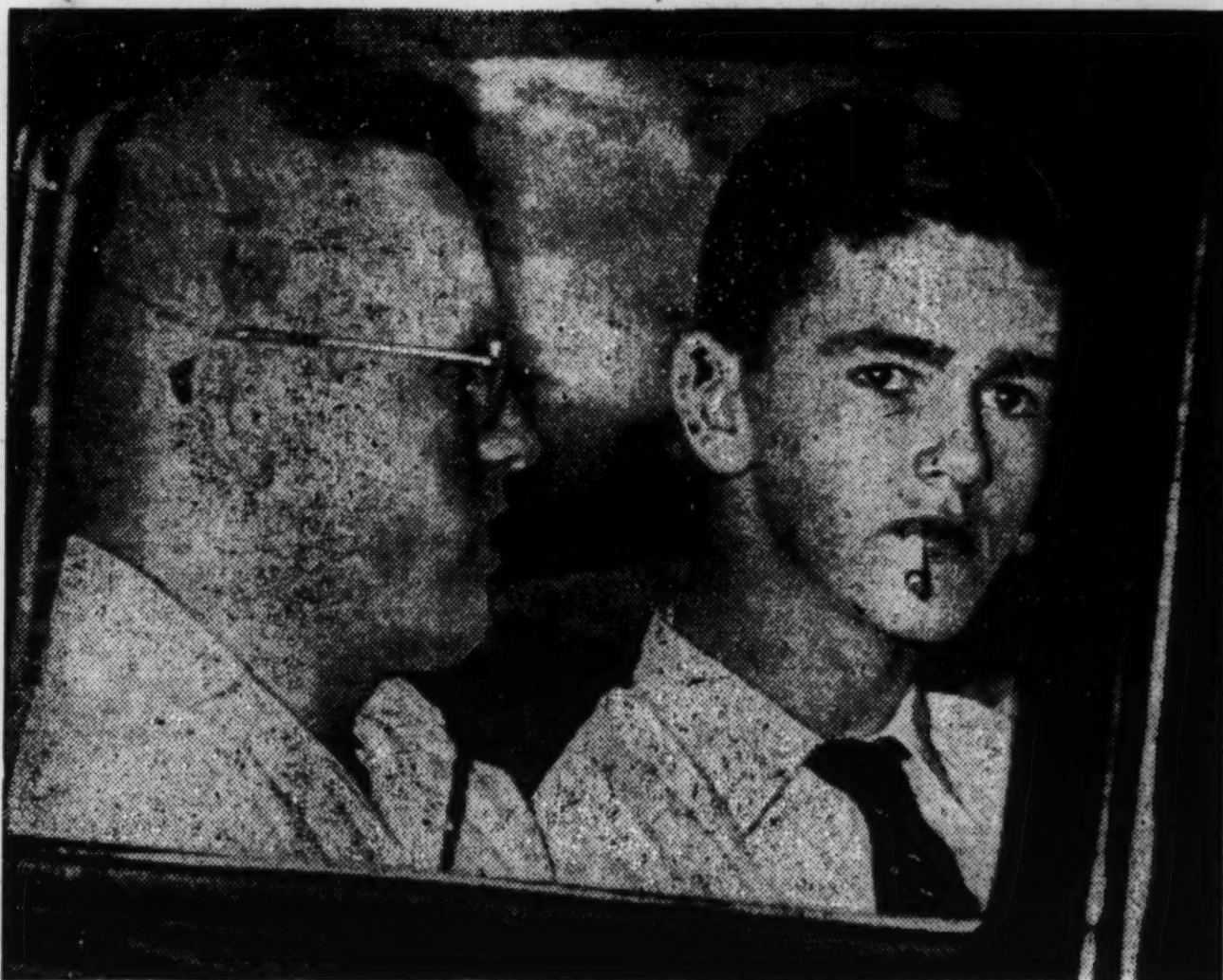
As the trial wore on to a climax, highlighted by a Friday session lasting from 8 A. M. until midnight, the state got its chance to tear into the defense when three of the four men went on the stand in their own behalf.

Meanwhile, speculation among Negroes came to an end when defense counsel excused several prominent Negroes, called as defense witnesses, from testifying. They included Dr. G. W. Gore, FAMU president; Rev. C. K. Steele, bus boycott leader, and Rev. M. H. Myles. T. W. Anderson, Courier reporter, was not excused at that time.

David Ervin Beagles, 18, first of the accused to testify in his own behalf, told his version of the affair and declared the Negro girl had voluntarily gone with his group and submitted voluntarily.

He admitted having a knife and blindfolding the co-ed, but said the knife was closed after he saw the group was dressed in evening clothes.

(Continued on Page 10)



DAVID BEAGLES AND OLLIE STOUTAMIRE

... they wanted some n—r “stuff” and took it

Rape Victim Testifies:

'I Was Scared'

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—“I was so scared!” ... “While each one was going with me, I was begging them to let me go!” ... They all went with me, all twice, except the oldest one.” ... “With four men, the knife and gun, there was nothing I could do.”

These statements were highlights of the testimony of a 19-year-old Florida A&M University freshman, who was telling an all-white male jury how four young white men took turns raping her in a woods early on the morning of May 2, after kidnapping her at gun-point and knife-point from her Negro college date and their two companions.

The demure, soft-voiced co-ed told how the four whites drove up in a 1959 blue Chevrolet to where the two couples were parked and how one of the whites, identified as Patrick Scarborough, pointed a .16-gauge Remington pump gun at them and ordered them to “Get out and get out now.”

SHE TOLD how the whites made the two male students—both freshman classmates at FAMU—kneel down on the ground in front of the lights of the whites' auto, while the whites debated about killing the boys.

They finally ordered the youths to leave, which they did, leaving the two girls with the white men.

The attack victim told how one of the whites, identified as David Beagles, 18, put a wicked-looking switchblade knife over a foot long at her throat, forced her down on the ground and then forced her to get into the back seat of the whites' auto, after slapping her when she started crying.

SHE RELATED how the whites had grievously told the Negroes “the girls haven't anything to worry about.” While the victim was being forced into the car the other Negro girl managed to escape.

“The boy with the knife (Beagles) pushed me into the car and pushed my head down in his lap,” she said.

She said she was slapped when she started crying and yelling at that time and told to shut up or

she “would never get back to home.”

Then the whites told her “I would be all right if I did what they wanted me to do.” Then they took her into a wooded area after a drive and there made her get out of the car and lie down on the ground.

Chased Earlier Car

Rapists Missed Out On First Selection

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—When four young white men abducted a FAMU co-ed on May 2 and took her off and raped her, it was not the first effort made that night by the group to “get” a Negro girl. Their first attempt was foiled by the mother of an intended victim.

Aaron Gaines Jr. was driver of a car carrying two other boys and two girls which was chased by the rapists. Gaines' car was overtaken when he halted in front of the home of one of the girls. Young Gaines said the shotgun used by the rapists in the co-ed's case was pulled on him one time.

Appearance of the girl's mother at her door to see what was happening and her threat to call po-

lice caused the four whites to say, “Let's get the hell out of here,” and they got back into their car and drove off.

(Continued on Page 11)

SHORTLY AFTERWARDS, as testified by Irvin Beagles, one of the four during the co-ed's trial, the group came upon the car occupied by the FAMU students.

Gaines, who lives in the Springfield section, and his companions were called as witnesses by the state in the trial of the four white men.

Jimmy Carl Cooper, white youth, testified during the trial that Beagles had told him, on the night of May 1, that he was “going out and get some n—r ‘stuff’ that night. (“Stuff” was not the word used.) Three of the white youths testified they had planned to have an all-night party that night.



JUDGE W. M. WALKER

... presides over rape trial

A&M co-ed and raped her repeatedly on the morning of May 2.

Swift work by Leon County Sheriff's department and State's Attorney William D. Joyce apprehended the four and last week's four-day trial resulted. But Negroes here don't think justice has been done.

THE FOUR found guilty were: Willion T. Collinsworth, 23; Patrick Gene Scarborough, 20; David Ervin Beagles, 18; and Ollie A. Stoutamire, 16.

Judge W. May Walker, who presided, gave defense attorneys 15 days to file a motion for a new trial, pending which sentence will not be pronounced.

State's Atty. Hopkins was masterful in handling the case and placed the weight of the verdict squarely upon the shoulders of the jury. Presenting the case to the jury, Mr. Hopkins declared:

“They wouldn't even let that little girl whimper. That girl didn't have a chance—not a chance in the world.” He cited what would have happened had the situation been reversed.

• “Just suppose it had been a white girl and colored boys,” he told the jury. “Suppose those four had taken her daughter (referring to the mother of Beagles) at gunpoint. This law enforcement has got to be consistent.”

He called the rape a “thing hardly human,” saying the girl

Mild Fla. Verdict Angers Negroes

(Continued from Page 3)

Beagles' mother, who later testified for her son, sat with her head held in one hand as he testified. Beagles said the co-ed cooperated in the act and did not cry out.

Ollie Stoutamire, 16, youngest of the four, did not take the stand but his confession was introduced. He said he had relations twice with the co-ed. He also followed the line that the girl had not fought off his advances.

Patrick Scarborough, 20, who had the shotgun, testified, and he was the turning point in the state's effort to get the group to tell the true facts. Scarborough reversed his story after state's Atty. W. D. Hopkins began reading from his confession.

Scarborough first said the shotgun was unloaded when he pulled it on the students. But he later said it was loaded, after having told Mr. Hopkins he had three shells in his pocket. He admitted ordering the two Negro boys to leave, and insisted no threats or force were used to get the co-ed into the car and to cooperate in the sex act. He admitted, under grill-

ing, that he had kissed the co-ed "on the neck" while having relations with her.

He had also insisted Beagles had not held the co-ed, as Beagles had testified, but later admitted Beagles had actually held the girl while holding the knife.

Sat. 6-20-59
COUNSEL FOR Willion T. Collinsworth began his defense near midnight by putting on witnesses through whom he hoped to show he was temporarily insane. These

included a Dr. W. A. Wilhoite, white, who told of the effect had when whiskey was mixed with Indian blood.

Collinsworth was said to be part-Indian. His counsel said he was a moron.

"Most patient people" in Tallahassee on Friday were the 180 Negroes who jammed the balcony of the court house and stayed in their seats from early morning until midnight.

There were no pass-outs allowed. Among the sitters were Coach Jake Gaither, famed FAMU football mentor, and Mrs. Gaither, who sat from 6 A. M. until midnight, and janitor Elijah Hunter, who sat from 5:45 until midnight. There were 20 Negroes already there when Hunter arrived.

"I Was Scared," Rape Victim Says

(Continued from Page 3)

panties off, she said, and then each of the four had relations with her.

"While each one was going with me I was begging them to let me go," she told the court and jury. "They all went with me, all went twice except one, the oldest (Willion T. Collinsworth)." *Sat. 6-20-59*

She told how during the first series of attacks three of the whites stood around watching as each one had relations with her. On the second series, while she was still on the ground, "two of them were working on the tag, taking it off (the car)," she said.

"I never had a chance to get away," she told the hushed and intent courtroom, listening to the revolting details of the brutal attack.

The victim identified each of the whites and told what each was wearing that morning.

She said "the oldest one," Collinsworth, drove the car. Scarborough—the AVOI Air Force man—had the gun, later disclosed to have had one shell in the barrel and two in the magazine. Beagles, the high school senior, had the big knife, and Ollie Stoutamire, the youngest man, 16, was in the back seat with Beagles holding her.

Sat. 6-20-59
WHEN ASKED to identify the men, the co-ed looked reluctantly in their direction as if dreading to see the faces of men who had given her such a night of torture. Then she calmly identified each one unhesitatingly.

After the seven acts had been performed upon her, she was then blindfolded and brought out of the woods. It was then she began crying again and was told to shut up or she'd never get back home. They made her lie down on the floor of the car with the two youngest men in the back seat.

She told the jury she was on the ground in the woods "about two or three hours." It was around 12:45 A. M. Sunday, May 2, when the whites drove up and drew the gun. It was about 4:30 A. M., when Special Deputy Sheriff Joe Cook Jr. finally found her in the car with the white men, when he overtook the whites' car near the FAMU campus and stopped them, arresting the four white men.

She said she didn't yell or scream out in the woods because she was afraid they would kill her.

WHEN POLICE arrived she got out of the whites' car and collapsed on the ground.

Her girlfriend's date, Richard Brown of Miami, Fla., who was with Deputy Cook, helped her off the ground and into Mr. Cook's car. She was then taken to FAMU hospital and examined by Dr. Russell L. Anderson and Dr. Clemmons. The white men were taken to jail.

The co-ed said the oldest white man offered her whiskey, which she refused. Officers found a pint bottle of bourbon with about an inch still left in it. The victim told the court the whites had been drinking, but that none of them seemed drunk to her. More shells for the shotgun were found on Collinsworth when he was told to empty his pockets by Deputy Cook and Deputy W. W. Slappey.

THE VICTIM underwent over an hour of intensive and merciless grilling by the four defense lawyers, but never wavered in her relating of the facts. At one point, Atty. Howard Williams, representing Beagles, asked, "Did you derive any pleasure out of that?" "No sir, I didn't," came back the reply.

State's Attorney William D. Hopkins, who prosecuted the case with Harry Morrison, assistant state's attorney, asked the co-ed: "Did you consent for these boys to go with you?" "No sir," she answered. "Was it against your will?" Mr. Hopkins asked. "Definitely," she replied firmly.

SHE EXPLAINED chest bruises referred to in a recent Pittsburgh Courier story by this reporter, and read by defense lawyers in the court, as having come from pressure put upon her by the bodies of each of the four whites. They did not make her take her clothes off, but lifted them above her waist where the staves pressed against her chest as they pressed down on her while having relations.

Shortly before she went on the stand, this reporter was called in court and notified he would be subpoenaed to testify by defense counsel for Beagles and Stoutamire.

The victim said she had not been bound or gagged, as news reports had previously stated. She went on the stand at 10:25 A. M. and stepped down at 12:50 P. M. Her story had shocked all who heard it. All, perhaps, except the four white accused men who sat stony-faced with their lawyers. It had been a night of terror and a harrowing experience for a frightened girl.

SCENE OF THE CRIME WAS A WOOD SOUTH OF TALLAHASSEE. GIRL, A COLLEGE COED, WAS ABDUCTED FROM A CAR

A STEP TOWARD EQUAL JUSTICE

Life Chicago, Ill. Mon. 6. 29. 59
A Florida jury finds four whites guilty of raping a Negro

The criminal case in Tallahassee, Fla. had been intently watched by the entire country, North and South, Negro and white. When the all-white jury quickly found four white men guilty of raping a Negro college girl in a deserted wood, there was widespread approval and only scattered dissent. The verdict seemed to break with the tradition under which white rapists of Negroes get off lightly while Negroes accused of raping whites often get the death sentence—or even lynching as in the recent Poplarville, Miss. Mack Parker case (LIFE, June 1).

Northern comment praised the triumph of law and order in Tallahassee and saw the trial as a useful check on anti-Negro lawlessness in the South. Many southern whites felt that they had gained in reputation and stature by the speed and fairness of the

trial. At the same time, a 37-year-old southern Negro leader observed, "When I was a boy, the law enforcement officers would probably have come on the [rape] scene and just said, 'Go home, girl, go home, boy.' I'd say anyone who couldn't see progress here ought to have his head examined."

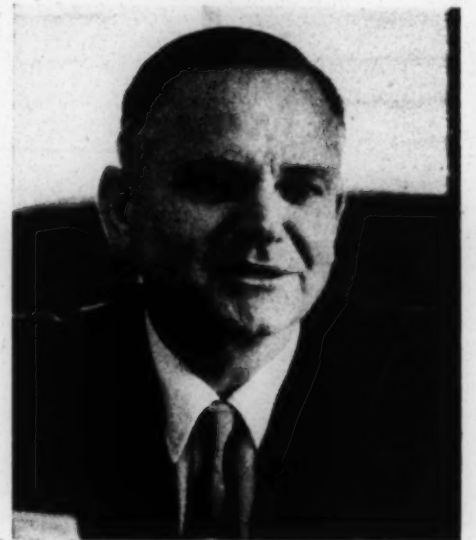
However, other Negroes and a number of northern whites questioned the jury recommendation of mercy, which ruled out the death sentence. The critics contended mercy would not have been shown to Negroes. But the Reverend David Brooks, head of the Tallahassee N.A.A.C.P., argued that the mercy recommendation might set a precedent for mercy to Negroes in similar trials in the future.

Judge W. May Walker gave all four defendants the stiffest sentence possible—life imprisonment.

THE GUILTY ARE (FROM LEFT) DAVID BEAGLES, OLLIE STOUTAMIRE, TED COLLINSWORTH, PATRICK SCARBOROUGH



ARRESTING OFFICER of the rapists was Joe Cook Jr., 21, a deputy sheriff and college student of criminology.



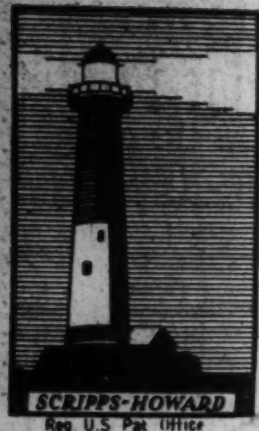
PROSECUTOR William Hopkins told jurors to imagine that the victim had been their daughter, raped by Negroes.



JUDGE W. May Walker denied the defense a change of venue or a delay, speeded the trial with night sessions.



FOREMAN of the jury, Rancher A. H. King, brought verdict of guilty in after less than two hours of deliberation.



New York World-Telegram

The Sun

Local Forecast: Mostly fair and cooler tonight and tomorrow. Weather Forecast on Page 31.

VOL. 126—NO. 224—

Second class postage paid at New York, N. Y. and at additional mailing offices.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1959

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7TH SPORTS
FINAL

LATEST RACING
WALL ST. CLOSING

TV Quizzes Balked Expo

Hogan's 69 Shares Open Lead With 2

By JAMES A. BURCHARD,
World-Telegram Sports Writer.

MAMARONECK, June 11.

With an all-time record throng of 20,000 jamming Winged Foot's West course, Ben Hogan unleashed one of the better efforts in today's opening round of the National Open.

The veteran Texan, who at 46 is seeking to become the first man ever to win the title

Today's Scores

Dick Knight	69
Dow Finsterwald	69
Ben Hogan	69
Hillman Robbins	70
Arnold Palmer	71
Lionel Hebert	71
Bill Collins	72
Joe Campbell	73
Bob Goalby	73
Jack Fleck	74
Don Stough	74
Harry Dee	75
Dave Douglas	75
Shelley Mayfield	75
George Fazio	75
Don Cherry	75
Stan Dudas	75
Ken Venturi	78
Dean Beman	80

five times, blazed over the 6873-yard par 70 course in a one-under-par 32-37—69.

Dow Finsterwald, the PGA champion, also came in with a 69 on 35-34.

Hogan and his playing partners, Dick Mayer and young Deane Beman, attracted the hugest gallery by far. It numbered at least 5000. The crush became so terrific that Hogan requested extra marshals to hold the milling spectators in check.

All told, more than 10,000 ears loaded the parking spaces. Jim Hand, president of the Westchester GA and chairman of the open admissions committee, estimated 20,000 were on deck.

Knight Has 69.

This, for an opening round, was tremendous. Previous high was 17,000 at Toledo three years back. And that was for the final round.

One of the large surprises was the one-under-par 35-34 by unknown Dick Knight, 29, of San Diego, Calif. Knight, who originally hailed from Omaha now is playing pro at Gene Littler's old club, Mission Valley CC.

While Hogan was carving

Continued on Page 29.

Stocks Still Gain; Some Profit-Taking

The stock market extended its recovery swing today but profit-taking limited the amount of gains. Steels, chemicals and drugs took on leadership as aluminum issues and most of the electronic favorites showed signs of tiring.

Bethlehem, Youngstown, Carpenter and Lukens were the stronger steel issues, gaining as much as two points. American Home Products, Vick and Merck were the drug stars, up one to three.

Details on Page 32.

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Full page of School News appears Monday through Friday in the Night Edition.

Coed Tells Rape Jury of Night of Terror

Negro Says 4 Whites Assaulted Her 7

Times at Knifepoint
By JACK V. FOX,
United Press International.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 11.—A diminutive Negro co-ed told an all-white jury today that four white youths held a knife at her throat and raped her seven times on the night of her spring formal dance.

The 19-year-old girl said she pleaded with her attackers not to assault her, but the defense claimed she consented to have relations with the white youths if they agreed to return her to the Florida A & M Negro College where she was a freshman.

The girl's testimony was the highlight in the second day of a trial that could bring electrocution for the white defendants if the jury convicts them without recommendation for mercy.

Says She Feared Death.
The girl said she surrendered herself to her attackers because she feared they would kill her.

"There were four men with shotguns and a knife around my neck," she said.

The girl, whose name could not be revealed publicly under Florida law, although it was given in open court at the trial of the four youths, said in the presence of an overflow crowd that was drawn to the sensational trial:

"There was nothing I could do but do what they said to do."

Points to 3.

The girl held her composure and did not cry under direct examination, although at times she spoke so softly and hesitatingly she had to be asked to speak up.

At the outset of today's session

Continued on Page Two.

It's Your Money!



World-Telegram Offers Program to Fight Inflation

The World-Telegram has been focusing on the dangerous inroads inflation makes on our national economic structure as well as on the value of your dollar. Today, following up its just concluded, eight-part series "Inflation Is People," by staff writer William Longgood, this newspaper presents a program for positive public action.

The blueprint is simple: YOU have the power to curb inflation, the demon which devalues everybody's paycheck, savings, pensions, insurance and social security. This plan for individual action is presented on pages 12 and 13 today.

Also an editorial on page 26 of this edition emphasizes that in the last generation, by spending more than it takes in, by deficit financing, by creating artificial credit, by running the printing presses, Congress has doubled the number of dollar bills in circulation—there-

by cutting each dollar's buying power in half.

President Eisenhower, addressing an American Medical Association convention in Atlantic City, N. J., this week called attention to one group of Americans who are particular victims of the cheapening dollar—older people who live largely on retirement income, pensions, insurance or savings.

"To this group," he said, "inflation is not merely a threat. It is a robber and a thief. It takes the bread out of their mouths, the clothes off their backs and it limits their access to the medical care and facilities they need."

Yet inflation affects people of all ages, in all walks of life. We suggest you turn to pages 12 and 13 and read how you can participate in the fight against inflation and also turn to page 26 for the editorial.

Latest News

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., June 11.—A Thor-Able rocket hurled a nose cone 5500 miles into the Atlantic today, but the Air Force called off a search for it at 12:15 a.m., nine hours after the package made a blazing re-entry to the earth's atmosphere from about 300 miles up. (Earlier details on page 8.)

LITTLE ROCK, June 11.—The Pulaski County Board of Education today named three new members to the Little Rock school board, cut to half-strength by removal of three segregationist board members in a special recall election. None of the new members was available for comment on what stand he would take in the fight over school integration.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Sen. Russell B. Long (D., La.) said today he was "very seriously" thinking of running for governor of Louisiana to succeed his ailing uncle, Earl K. Long.

BOSTON, June 11.—A terrific explosion from an unidentified source knocked down parts of an elevated rapid transit structure beside North Station. Some 25 to 30 persons were injured and some were dead, first unofficial reports indicated.

Sparkman to Speak
Senator John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) will be guest speaker at the annual United Jewish Appeal dinner of the grocery industry Wednesday at the Hotel Pierre.

Fountain Dedication

NORTHPORT, L. I., June 11.—A memorial fountain will be dedicated Sunday afternoon at the Veterans Administration Hospital here.

Con Edison Wins \$8.4 Million Rise

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

ALBANY, June 11.—New York City consumers of Consolidated Edison Co. electricity will find their monthly bills mounting as of Monday.

The Public Service Commission by a vote of 3-2 authorized Con Ed today to increase its electricity rates by \$8.4 million a year. The company serves more than 2,788,000 electricity consumers in New York City and Westchester County.

After authorizing the rate increase, the PSC voted unanimously to begin a systematic investigation of Con Ed's electricity rates.

The rate boost granted by the PSC will permit Con Ed's initial charge for electricity to jump from \$1 to \$1.25 a month. This amount covers the first 10 kilowatt hours of electricity used by the consumer. The full minimum charge is assessed for any amount below 10 kilowatt hours.

The PSC said that of the estimated \$8.4 million annual increase for Con Ed, only \$3,891,000 would be net. The rest would be paid out in taxes.

Jury Report Challenged by \$64,000 Show

Lawyer Tells Why Judge Ordered Jury Presentment Sealed

By ALEX BENSON and JOSEPH ALVAREZ,
World-Telegram Staff Writers.

The producers of the \$64,000 Question and the \$64,000 Challenge blocked the disclosure of a grand jury presentment criticizing the television quiz industry by challenging a judge's right to receive it, an attorney for the producers said today.

It was learned that lawyers for a number of other television programs had made similar moves to prevent the grand jury report from becoming public.

The presentment was ordered sealed yesterday after it was handed up to General Sessions Judge Mitchell D. Schweitzer. The report climaxed an eight-month investigation into charges that some TV quiz shows were fixed.

Challenge Confirmed.
Judge Schweitzer said only that he was sealing the report because a challenge of his right to accept it had been made. He refused to say who made the challenge.

The World-Telegram was informed today that the challenge came from James P. Durante, a partner in the law firm of Lewis, Durante & Bartel. Contacted by this newspaper, Mr. Durante confirmed that this was true.

Declaring that he was acting for the producers of the \$64,000 Question and the \$64,000 Challenge, he said he wanted the presentment suppressed because "you can't answer a presentment."

"If you're called a thief," he

Continued on Page Two.

Heat Wave Ends as Cool Air Blows in

A pleasant mass of cool air from pleasant New England ended the city's heat wave today, bringing an eight-degree temperature drop in a period during which the mercury usually rises.

The drop was from 81 degrees at 8 a.m. to 73 at 10 a.m. Yesterday the temperature rose from 76 to 85 in that period.

By 3 p.m. today the temperature was down to 70.

Forecasters said the day's high would be only about 80, compared with a record maximum of 91.4 yesterday. Tonight's low was due to be in the 60s, with tomorrow's high again about 80. Warmer and more humid weather was forecast for Saturday.

The Weather

(Official U.S. Forecast.)

New York City and vicinity, northern New Jersey and Long Island: Easterly winds will bring fair and cooler weather than the past few days, tonight and tomorrow with the highest temperatures tomorrow afternoon near the 80-degree level and lowest tonight in the 60's. East to southeast winds tonight and tomorrow, velocities about 15 miles per hour.

Connecticut: fair and cooler tonight with low temperature near 60. Tomorrow fair and warmer except little change in temperature along the coast.

TODAY'S READINGS.

T.	H.	D.	8 a.m.	81	63	73
1 a.m.	—	—	50	76	8 a.m.—76	71
2 a.m.	—	—	51	75	10 a.m.—73	69
3 a.m.	—	—	51	75	11 a.m.—74	56
4 a.m.	—	—	50	71	12 noon—73	60
5 a.m.	—	—	50	71	1 p.m.—73	50
6 a.m.	—	—	50	71	2 p.m.—73	53
7 a.m.	—	—	50	71	3 p.m.—70	61
8 a.m.	—	—	50	71	9 a.m.—63	75

T.—Temperature, H.—Humidity, D.—Discomfort index (readings above 75 indicates uncomfortable combination of heat and humidity).

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

High—11:03 Low—5:51 S.W. Wind—4-25 a.m. Sunset—5:37 p.m.

YOU Can Help Stop Inflation! Important Announcement, Pages 12-13

27
September 12, 1959

Magazine Section

Infamy Dying in World But Legal Bias Lives; Sends Youth, 18, to the Chair

Florida Takes Life of Boy, Whose Lawyer Told Him to Plead Guilty

Corpus
Sat. 9-12-59
P. 1
Pittsburgh, Pa.
RAIFORD, Fla.—On Friday, Aug. 28, special local falcons of the law strapped 18-year-old Sam Wiley Odom in the state electric chair and jolted him to death, with a charge of more than 2,000 volts. Resigned and mum, the youth died without saying a word. He had been convicted of raping Kate Coker, white, 63, of Leesburg, Fla., on Aug. 1, 1958.

For the past several weeks, following the sentencing of four white prisoners to life sentences, for a similar offense against a young woman student at Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, millions thought they sensed an improved measure of morality on the increase, in Dixie's notoriously biased legal attitude.

In fact, when whites David Beagles, 18; Ollie Stoumanire, 16; William T. Collinsworth, 23, and Patrick Gene Scarborough were convicted and sentenced, last May, the general opinion was that only their white faces saved their lives.

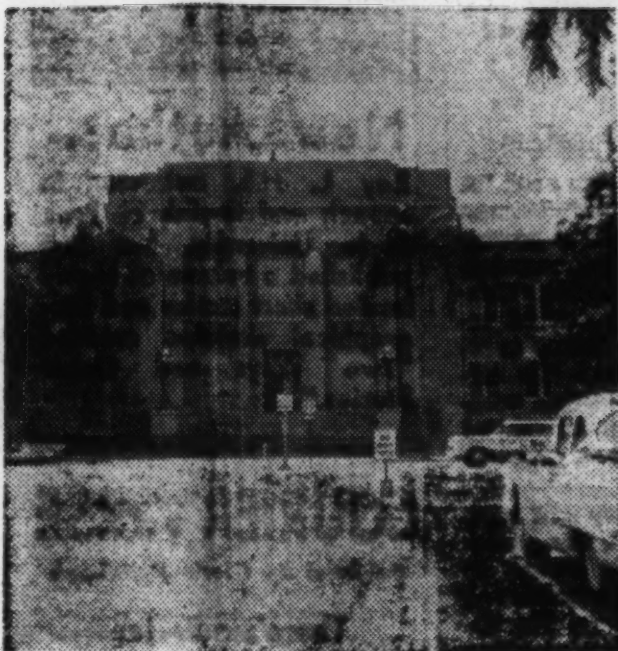
"If it had been four Negro boys and a white girl, they'd all have gotten the chair—that is, if they even had got to trial. That was the reaction and, in light of the legal execution of Odom, the summation was correct.

YOUNG ODOM was one of four Negroes who were found

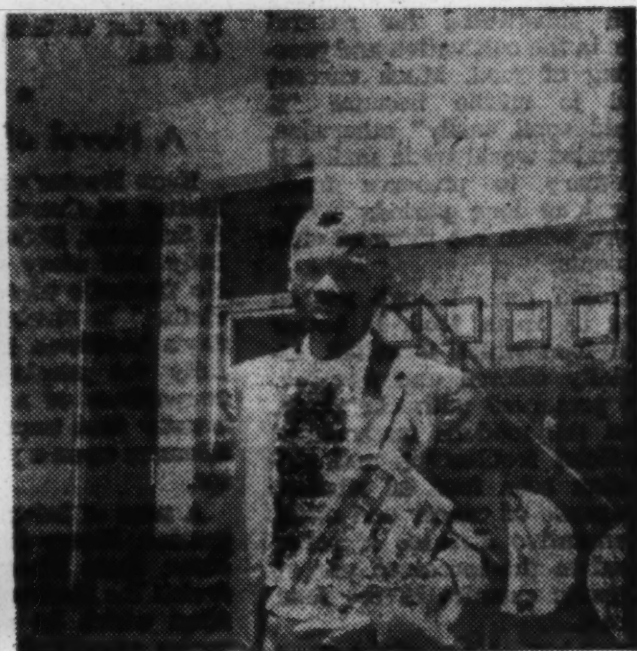
guilty of the offense of rape, although the four tan prisoners were charged with individual crimes, committed at different places. A plea was made from a score of sources, asking Florida justice to give the four Negroes the same lifetime sentences recorded against the white convicts.

Odom's execution was the answer of the justice which has made the name of the South synonymous with a rebarbarization of legal processes, suggestive of the infamous Spanish Inquisition.

While the latter was imposed in the name of the Cross, the Dixie species of lex talonis is imposed in the name of the Caucasian woman. In a nation where more than 100,000 white persons have been accused of killing at least that many Negroes, without a single instance of hanging or electrocution, ever, records prove that 98 per cent of Negro men pay with their lives, when charged with



DEFENDS LOVER WHO DARED "QUIT"—At left is the Pinellas County Courthouse, Clearwater, Fla., the house of apparent doom for Ralph H. Williams, 25, accused of criminally assaulting a white woman in 1958. At right is his lawyer, Atty. Fred G. Minnis, who is attempting to help Williams prove he was intimate with the woman not once, but several



times, at her consent; that he wanted "out" and was subsequently accused by her of criminal assault and sentenced to death in the "House of Doom" above. The defendant said the woman said she would "see him dead" before she would let him spurn her. Two of four men accused of criminal assault in Florida, Williams and John Edward Paul, were convicted in the building above.

rapine liberties with Caucasian women.

So, with Odom dead, the feeling grows that Ralph R. Williams, 25; Willie George City, 22, and John Edward Paul, 23, will eventually pay with their lives for convictions tying them to the rape charges made by whites.

ATTY. FRED G. MINNIS, at Clearwater, Fla., is defending Williams, who claims he wanted to break off an affair with white Patricia Morrison, in St. Petersburg, Fla. He claims she would "see him dead" if he spurned her passions.

Williams admits having had several illicit relationships with the woman. He is a cook. Odom apparently did not have a chance, since the attorney appointed by the state to defend him, W. M. Kennedy, of Mt. Dora, Fla., urged Odom to sign a confession and be eligible for a lighter term.

No Dixie jury has ever been known to deal with interracial rape with any semblance of moderation. Odom wanted to change his plea and, in fact, repudiate the charges, but was denied the opportunity by his own counsel.

THE PLEAS to save the remaining three convicts are expected to subside, since nothing deters the state of Florida from putting Odom to death. The false hopes of May and June are being abandoned.

There is no doubt in the minds of the most optimistic Negro citizens that Florida law is as barbaric on this issue now, in 1959, as it has ever been in the past.

Here follow breakdowns on the four men, one of whom has already paid the price:

THE LINEUP SAM WILEY ODOM, 18.

From Lake County (home of Sheriff Willis McCall)

Previous record: one arrest, 12/22/57, suspicion of rape, Tavares, Fla. (released).

Mother: Mrs. Laura Cope, general delivery, Okahumpka, Fla.

Found guilty by 12-man all-white jury of raping Kate Coker, white female (63), morning of April 1, 1958, in Leesburg, Fla.

Tried before Lake County Circuit Judge T. G. Futch; sentenced July 2, 1958.

Defense Attorney W. M. Kennedy, Mount Dora, Fla. (court-appointed).

State's Attorney Gordon G. Oldham.

Days in jail: 92.

Pleaded not guilty. Force declared in use of knife.

RALPH RUDOLPH WILLIAMS, 25.

From: Pinellas County (Clearwater). He's a cook.

Previous record: two prior arrests, one in 1955 and one in 1957, the latter a hit and run case; given \$27 or 27 days. Got one to five years in Atlanta in '55 and released.

Wife: Mrs. Louise Williams, maid, Quitman, Ga. Williams was born in Valdosta, Ga. Grandmother: Mrs. Sally Hamilton, 722 Donald St., Valdosta, Ga.

Found guilty by 12-man jury of raping Patricia Morrison, white female, on night of Dec. 18, 1957 in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Tried before Pinellas County Circuit Judge John U. Baird; sentenced July 23, 1958.

Defense Attorney Fred G. Minnis.

Days in jail: 520.
Pleaded not guilty.

WILLIE GEORGE CITY, 22. From: Pinellas County (Clearwater) Tractor driver.

Previous record: Investigation of assault of DW (gun) Nov. 3, 1956.

From FBI report: Investigation Dec. 17, 1957.

From FBI report: Attempted rape, April 15, 1958.

From FBI report: Breaking and entering (six charges) June 18, 1958.

From FBI report: Rape (WF) death, Feb. 14, 1959.

JOHN EDWARD PAUL, 23. From: Pinellas County (Clearwater). Mortician's helper.

Previous record: Attempted breaking and entering Clearwater) Sept. 20, 1948.

From FBI report: Incurability (attempted rape, Negro woman, Marianna) Feb. 16, 1949.

From FBI report: B & E; pleaded guilty, Dec. 6, 1950.

From FBI report: B. & E., Dec. 9, 1950.

From FBI report: B. & E., (three years, Florida State Prison) Dec. 30, 1952.

From FBI report: Rape and two charges B. & E., one charge (death) Aug. 1, 1957; Rape and two charges, B. & E., one charge (death).

1957 served one year Florida School for Boys for B. & E.

Common-law wife: Mrs. Maggie Lou Paul, 1006 Palm Bluff St., Clearwater, Fla.

Found guilty by jury of 10 white men and two white women of raping a white woman on Aug. 1, 1957, in Clearwater.

Pleaded not guilty. In jail 214 days.

Sunnyside Up

By Gladys Greene

AN ACQUAINTANCE was telling gospel singer Clara Ward about a certain home missionary group in the South who decided every member was to contribute \$5 that she had earned herself by hard work.

The night of the collection of the money came, and various and droll were the stories of earning the money. One woman had done her neighbor's hair, another had served pig feet suppers, and another had laundered men's shirts.

The chairman turned to a buxom, middle-aged woman in the front row.

"Now, Sally, it is your turn," she said, "how did you earn your \$5?"

"I got it from my husband," she replied happily.

"Oh," exclaimed the chairman, "from your husband. There was no hard work about that."

"That's what you think," explained the woman, "you don't know that old goat I'm married to."

Miss Ward

Mrs. Miller Is First Negro To Head Main Library Deptment

Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
In September of this year, Mrs. Barbara Miller was named director of Children's Work at the Main Library, 4th and York Sts., to become the first Negro to hold such a position in the Louisville Public Library system.

Mrs. Miller, a modest, unassuming but cheerful woman, all necessary attributes in her profession, is a former music instructor in the city school system. Holder of a M. A. degree from the University of Michigan, she taught for a number of years at Madison Junior High.

Former Teacher

Prior to assuming her new duties in the Children's Department at the Main Library, Mrs. Miller served as assistant to Miss Margaret Sheviak, the former department head, for two years. Miss Sheviak left the system to accept the post as a library science instructor at the University of Indiana's School of Library Science.

Mrs. Miller formerly served in the Children's Department at the Western Branch Library, 10th and Chestnut Sts. Extremely fond of working with children and young people, she remained

at Western for five years before being transferred to the Main Branch.

Practically a native of Louisville, her family moved here when she was only 2 years of age. Mrs. Miller attended the public schools and is a graduate of Central High. After graduating from the University of Michigan, she completed study at Nazareth College, earning a degree in library science and a M.A. in education.

Enjoyable Work

With children seeking information and gathering for story hours, there is scarcely a dull moment in the second floor quarters of the Children's Department. The former school teacher, however, is enthusiastic toward her position and enjoys "every minute" of it.

Reflecting upon the responsibilities of her position, Mrs. Miller said, "I am delighted in my work. It represents a challenge that is interesting as well as enjoyable."

Mrs. Miller and her husband, Rowland, live at 3433 Grand Ave. The couple attend the St. Augustine Catholic Church.



Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
MRS. BARBARA MILLER, Head of Children Work Department of the Main Library, answers questions on a story that she has just finished reading to a group of wide-eyed youngsters in the department's second floor quarters.

Selecting and advising youngsters and parents on books suitable for children is another job of Mrs. Miller. Above Mrs. Miller is busy checking out books for a group of youngsters during a busy part of her schedule. (Dix Photos)

Sen. Javits Introduces Amendments

Federal Anti-Lynch Legislation Urged

Wed. 5-27-59
WASHINGTON — (UPI) —

Demands for federal anti-lynch legislation were raised in Congress Tuesday in the wake of the FBI's finding no federal law was violated in the Poplarville, Miss., lynch case.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) introduced amendments to include an anti-lynching provision in two pending civil rights bills—an administration program of which he is a co-sponsor and a more moderate bill by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson.

The New Yorker said the FBI's withdrawal from the investigation of the kidnap murder of Mack Charles Parker, a 23-year-old Negro accused of raping a white woman, showed conclusively "the need for a federal anti-lynch law."

Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), and Frank J. Lausche (D., Ohio) who are also backing the civil rights legislation, agreed the Poplarville case showed a need for federal action.

But Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.), voicing traditional southern opposition to federal legislation on lynching, said, "It means no such thing."

Sen. John Stennis (D., Miss.), testifying Tuesday before the constitutional rights subcommittee, did not comment directly on the Poplarville lynching. But he opposed all pending civil rights bills.

Stennis said Mississippi would not have integrated schools "in my time, or at all."

Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen said he understood Senate civil rights backers would launch a "pretty concerted effort" in behalf of strong legislation next week.

He said Senate hearings are expected to end Friday and floor discussion will quickly follow.

Remember

Write or wire your congressman today demanding that federal anti-lynching legislation be passed. Address communications to Sen. Jacob K. Javits, Sen. Paul H. Douglas or Sen. Frank J. Lausche, Washington, D. C. Back the need for a federal anti-lynch law.

Javits Proposes Lynching Be Made Federal Offense

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lynching would be made a federal crime under proposals advanced in Congress Tuesday by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.).

Javits said an announcement Monday that the FBI was being withdrawn from a search for the slayers of Mack Charles Parker, a Negro, was "once again re-emphasized the critical need for a federal anti-lynch law." Parker, a Negro, was slain after being taken from a Poplarville, Miss., jail.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said FBI agents found no federal law had been violated and their findings would be turned over to local authorities.

Javits said there are only two laws under which the federal government can prosecute killers—the Lindbergh kidnaping law and the Civil Rights Act of 1871.

The tragic inadequacy of these statutes may well be in part responsible for the insolent disdain for law and order which was displayed by this lynch mob," Javits declared.

The Civil Rights Act of 1871 allows federal prosecution only if state officials are involved in commission of a crime.

Javits offered his anti-lynch measures as amendments to the Eisenhower administration's civil rights bill and to civil rights bills sponsored by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex).

The Javits amendment would fix penalties up to a \$10,000 fine and 20 years in jail for conspiracy to deprive a person of his right

to a fair trial or to his right of life, liberty and property. Any law officer who fails to do his utmost to prevent such crime could be fined \$5,000 and imprisoned for 5 years.

Measure to Curb Lynchings Pushed By Senator Hart

By the Associated Press

Senator Hart, Democrat of Michigan, today asked the Senate to approve an anti-lynching bill.

Senator Hart said he introduced the measure after a check showed no such bill had been introduced in the Senate this session.

He said recent mob action in Poplarville, Miss., had prompted him to check the records, but added:

"I want to make it clear that it is not greatly different from some of the incidents involving mob action when Negro families have moved into new neighborhoods in Michigan."

"The same violation of constitutional guarantees providing for the equal protection of the laws may be involved. Basic motivations, I am sure, are the same."

He said he believed an anti-lynch bill would "provide an additional way to strengthen co-operation between the Federal law enforcement agencies and those of our individual States."

"Gov. (James P.) Coleman and the local law enforcement officials of Mississippi have taken an important step toward building that co-operation. Attorney General Rogers has assured me that his department is receiving and giving every assistance," Senator Hart said. "not all local officials in some of the sections given to finger pointing have acted as promptly or as strongly in the face of mob violence," as Gov. Coleman did."

Anti-Lynching Bill Proposed

Northern Incidents, Poplarville Cited

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Philip A. Hart (Mich.) today asked the Senate to approve an anti-lynching bill.

Hart said he introduced the measure after a check showed no such bill has been introduced in the Senate this session.

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Support Rises For Anti-Lynch Bill

Response on the part of both public officials and private citizens to the Defender's drive to secure a federal anti-lynch bill took an upswing this week.

Endorsement of anti-lynch legislation has been assured by three members of Congress from Illinois. They

are Reps. Margurite Stitt Church, Sidney R. Yates and Barratt O'Hara.

The three legislators explained their positions recently in a letter to John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, who had wired an appeal for legislation to prevent lynching crimes or to punish those found guilty of such crimes.

POURING IN

Letters from private citizens, including professional people and common laborers, have been pouring into the Defender office. All have indicated what they consider a need for federal anti-lynch legislation.

The Defender seeks to bring lynchings and repeated abuses of Negroes to an end by urging citizens to contact representatives and senators and demand protective legislation immediately.

Send the letter to the following congressmen, or others in whom you have faith: William L. Dawson, Charles C. Diggs, jr., Robert N. C. Nix, and Adam C. Powell. Their address: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

If you desire, you may send your letter to The Chicago Defender, 2400 S. Michigan ave., Chicago 16, Ill. It will be forwarded to a congressman.

U. S. ANTI-LYNCH LAW IS URGED BY JAVITS

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York said Saturday night that Congress must act early next session to make lynching a Federal crime.

He addressed the Residents Alumni Association dinner at the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The Senator emphasized that the failure of a Mississippi grand jury to act on the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, Negro defendant in an assault case in Poplarville, Miss., is certain proof that Congress must act.

"I shall propose and press for the adoption of any Federal anti-lynching amendment to any civil rights bill which is before Congress when we start debate on this issue on the date promised by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, Feb. 15, 1960."

Parker was dragged from the jail by a mob last April. His body was found later in a river. The Senator said, "United States prestige abroad suffered a very hard blow when the news broke last April that for the first time in years a Negro had been lynched in the South."

The Senator said the Parker case would provide the impetus for Congress to act also on legislation to secure voting rights where they are being denied because of racial discrimination.

Sen. Javits Will Urge Anti-Lynching Law

NEW YORK (AP) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) said Sunday he will move in Congress to whose body was found 10 days later in a river in nearby Bogalusa, La.

"It is my determination when a civil rights bill comes before us," said Javits, "to propose an amendment which will include an anti-lynching provision, because I think we ought to have a federal law against these lynchings and that to lynch should be a federal crime."

"It's not today—it's a state crime," he continued, "with all the problems that that raises. I instantly say that the authorities in Mississippi moved into this situation, as did the FBI—there is no question about that."

Javits added:

"But we're all acquainted with the frustrations which have occurred in not finding people, and local difficulties of bringing about convictions even if you did find them."

"I think the whole country has been shocked and deeply hurt by what took place at Poplarville, Miss.—this lynching," he said in a taped interview.

He referred to the slaying about two weeks ago of Mack Charles Parker, a young Negro who was beaten and dragged from his jail cell at Poplarville, where he was awaiting trial on charges of raping a white woman. A gang of masked men kidnaped Parker.

NAACP BATTLEFRONT:

Federal lynch law

vital, says Wilkins

WASHINGTON — Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told the third Imhotep national conference of hospital integration last week that events in the South in general, and Mississippi in particular, have demonstrated that the states' rights doctrine is a "down-with-colored-Americans" doctrine.

The conference, sponsored jointly by the NAACP, National Medical Association and National Urban League, seeks the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation at all levels of training, employment and service.

This problem, however, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, must take second place to that of eliminating lynching, for unless citizens are safe in their basic human right to trial in court when charged with crime, "discussion of other types of inequalities approaches the academic."

To tour Southwest

NEW YORK — Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, NAACP Fight For Freedom co-chairman, will tour the Southwest in June, scheduling appearances in New Orleans, Lake Charles, La., Galveston, Beaumont, Houston, Dallas and Longview Texas; Wichita, Kans., and Tulsa, Okla.

Folly and futility

NEW YORK — The abortive attempt to arrest NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins and the association's state secretary, Medgar Evers, in Jackson, Miss., on warrants sworn by a White Citizens Council director last week was described by Mr. Wilkins as a "brazen attempt to intimidate NAACP members in Mississippi."

Mr. Wilkins was the principal speaker at a state-wide meeting in Jackson attended by 2,000 persons on May 17 in observance of the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision banning public school racial segregation when 8 armed plainclothes deputies arrived at the hall reportedly bearing the warrants. They were not served.

"The withdrawal of the warrants," Mr. Wilkins said later in New York, "is clear indication that someone in authority realized the folly and futility of arresting us for exercising our constitutional right of free speech. The NAACP will continue to call for desegregation in Mississippi and to take every possible step to that end."

The warrants were issued on the basis of a 1954 Mississippi law banning advocacy of desegregation which has never been subjected to a court test.

Life memberships

BOSTON — A total of 22 NAACP life memberships, including that of band leader Lionel Hampton, were purchased during a visit to Boston last weekend of Mrs. Daisy Bates Little Rock heroine, it was announced by Kivie Kaplan, co-chairman of the association's life membership committee.

BARBERSHOP DRIVE

MAYWOOD, Ill. — The local branch of the NAACP has replaced the famed barbershop quartet with the Jackson Barbershop Club, a group which spreads word of the work of the NAACP to everyone who enters the shop as a customer and seeks to get as many customers as possible to give \$1 to the NAACP at the time that he gets a haircut. Dr. Percy L. Julian, originator of the idea, hopes the idea will result in collection of \$500 by the end of the year for life membership for the club.

Bennett law test

WASHINGTON — A 19-month deadlock moved toward solution last week as the Supreme Court agreed to examine the constitutionality of two Arkansas city ordinances requiring the NAACP to disclose its membership lists and file financial statements.

The ordinances were passed in Little Rock and North Little Rock on Oct. 41, 1957, with Oct. 31 set as the deadline for NAACP compliance. The ordinances were designed for the specific purpose of compelling disclosure of Arkansas NAACP members' names and addresses.

In the first test, Mrs. L. C.

Bates, president of the Arkansas State Conference of NAACP branches, was fined \$100 plus court costs in Little Rock Municipal Court for failure to release names and addresses of association members. In the second test Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of the North Little Rock branch was fined \$25 in North Little Rock Municipal Court. Her appeal paved the way for the Supreme Court test.

Hart Urges Action On Lynching Bill

Prods Justice Department
For Legislation Views

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. —

(UPI)—Senator Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) prodded the Justice Department Friday for its views on Federal anti-lynching legislation—especially a bill he introduced after the Poplarville, Miss., lynching.

Senator Hart reported he has written Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers asking that he speed a report on Hart's bill, "or any other proposals on this subject they may have."

The senator recalled that he introduced his bill on April 30 after the lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville. Hart, at the time, said the case would be a test of the states' ability to punish mob violence as well as a test of the adequacy of Federal laws.

"Those who have opposed Federal legislation cited activities by Mississippi authorities in April which, they argued, showed justice would be done without a Federal law. I can only conclude they were misled," Hart said.

A local grand jury adjourned in Poplarville this month without taking any action on the Parker case.

Sen. Javits Will Urge Anti-Lynching Law

NEW YORK (AP) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) said Sunday he will move in Congress to have lynching made a federal crime.

"I think the whole country has been shocked and deeply hurt by what took place at Poplarville, Miss.—this lynching," he said in a taped interview.

He referred to the slaying about two weeks ago of Mack Charles Parker, a young Negro who was

beaten and dragged from his jail cell at Poplarville, where he was awaiting trial on charges of raping a white woman. A gang of masked men kidnaped Parker, whose body was found 10 days

later in a river in nearby Bogalusa, Miss.

"It is my determination when a civil rights bill comes before us," said Javits, "to propose an amendment which will include an anti-lynching provision, because I think we ought to have a federal law against these lynchings and that to lynch should be a federal crime."

"It's not today—it's a state crime," he continued, "with all the problems that that raises. I don't want to say that the authorities in Mississippi moved into this situation, as did the FBI—there is no question about that."

Javits added: "But we're all acquainted with the frustrations which have occurred in not finding people, and the local difficulties of bringing about convictions even if you did find them."

Rep. Dingell Pushes Anti-Lynch Legislation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representative John L. Dingell, Michigan Democrat, has called for the enactment of Federal anti-lynching legislation "to protect citizens from mob violence."

Mr. Dingell, the author of an anti-lynching bill, said he had refrained from speaking out on "the disgraceful lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Mississippi because the FBI had entered the case and it appeared that something could be done under the Lindberg law to apprehend and punish his murderers."

Noting that the FBI had withdrawn from the case and the information it gathered in its investigation turned over to Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi for appropriate action, Mr. Dingell said:

"It appears that in the absence of such Federal (anti-lynching) statute there is the possibility that the FBI does not receive fullest cooperation from the people in the area and from local authorities in their efforts to apprehend members of the lynching mob."

LOST EVIDENCE POSSIBLE

"It further appears possible that evidence may be lost, witnesses will move away and that possibly even the guilty parties may disappear."

He added that the anti-lynching bill he introduced earlier this year would have made possible "immediate, vigorous and forceful action by the Federal Government, as well as the State, for the protection of citizens against lynching and for apprehension of Mack Parker's slayers."

"Under my bill the Department of Justice could have carried this prosecution through to a successful conclusion."

He declared that "Surely Congress can do no less than to enact effective legislation," like his bill, "to protect citizens from mob violence."

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Senator Philip A. Hart, Michigan Democrat, introduced Thursday a Federal anti-lynching bill as the result of the kidnaping and lynching of Mack Charles Parker, who was dragged from his jail cell in Poplarville, Miss., by a band of masked and gloved white men.

Before offering the bill Senator Hart had a search made by the Library of Congress and was informed that more than 200 anti-lynching bills have been introduced since 1900.

He said he was surprised to find that no legislation on this subject had been introduced in the Senate at this session of Congress, but there are four anti-lynching bills pending in the House.

The House has passed anti-lynching legislation five times since 1937.

Commenting on the lynching of Parker, who was awaiting trial on a charge of raping a white woman, Senator Hart said:

"Mob violence is a horrible thing. Dragging a man from a jail, inflicting brutal injury, possibly death, denying anyone a fair trial, taking the law into private hands — these are unconscionable things. Few Americans anywhere condone them."

He praised Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi for acting quickly after Parker was taken from jail, and ordering a vigorous state investigation and asking for FBI assistance.

"Not all local officials in some of the sections given to 'finger pointing,' Senator Hart said, 'have acted as promptly or as strongly in the face of mob violence.'"

Hart added that he knew all Senators joined in the hope that the guilty persons will quickly be brought to justice.

While the kidnaping and lynching of Parker reopened the question of how best to prevent mob violence, Hart said mob violence also occurred when colored families have moved into new neighbor-

hoods in Michigan. He said he was sure "basic motivations" were the same.

He added that he introduced his bill "in the hope that it may provide an additional way to strengthen cooperation between the Federal law enforcement agencies and those of our individual states."

The Senate, he said, "should seek constructive ways to broaden the legal tools available to both state and Federal officials."

More Adequate U.S. Anti-Lynch Laws Urged

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Senator Philip A. Hart, Michigan Democrat, has called for more adequate Federal legislation to prosecute members of lynch mobs.

He disclosed that he has written Attorney General William P. Rogers urging that he speed up a report on a Federal anti-lynching bill the Michigan Senator introduced last April 30, or any other proposals the Justice Department may have on this subject.

Attorney General Rogers, at a news conference said the Administration must reconsider its civil rights legislative proposals in the light of the fact that a Mississippi grand jury failed to indict anyone or even hear the evidence in the lynching of Mack Charles Parker.

Mr. Rogers said he did not mean that a Federal anti-lynching bill was necessary, but that he considered existing Federal criminal civil

rights statutes inappropriate to crimes of mob violence where death results because of their light penalties.

Senator Hart recalled Friday that after Parker was abducted from the Pearl River County jail at Poplarville, Miss., and lynched, he introduced a Federal anti-lynching bill in the Senate.

"I stated at that time that I felt the Parker case would be both a test of the State's ability to punish those who had involved themselves in this mob action," Senator Hart said, "and the adequacy of present federal statutes to provide equal protection of the laws to all of our citizens."

Senator Hart pointed out that later the Justice Department, after an intensive FBI investigation, stated that there were no grounds for federal prosecution under the Lindberg kidnap law and that "no other successful federal prosecution could be maintained."

"This ruling has now been reversed," said Senator Hart, adding: "In addition, the Attorney General indicates that he is restudying his previous opposition to additional federal legislation designed to protect all of our citizens from such violence."

Students Ask For Federal Anti-Lynch Law

WICHITA, Kas. — (UPI) — A plea for a federal anti-lynch law by the next Congress has been made by an organization comprised of Wichita university students.

Support for such legislation was contained in a resolution approved by members of the political center. The resolution leads up to its demands for a federal anti-lynch law by criticizing members of the grand jury at Poplarville, Miss., for refusing to return an indictment in the Mack Charles Parker lynch case.

About 60 members of the organization, which included the executive board, voted on the resolution.

Monte Canfield, chairman of the organization, said copies of the resolution were being mailed to the state's congressional delegation.

9352

Parker Case May Spur Federal Lynch Laws

By ROBERT E. CLARK
Star Staff Writer

P. 5-14

The administration is considering sponsorship of Federal laws to deal with lynch mobs as a result of Mississippi's failure to do anything about the lynching of Mack Charles Parker.

Attorney General Rogers disclosed the Justice Department is studying possible new civil rights legislation to permit Federal prosecution in a case such as that of Parker, dragged from his jail cell in Poplarville, although Mr. Rogers said when the case was first turned over to Mississippi authorities that "NO successful Federal prosecution could be maintained."

Trial under the Lindbergh kidnaping law has been ruled out, since FBI evidence showed Parker was not transported across a State line. His body was found on the Mississippi side of the Pearl River, across from Goalusa, La.

Measures Not Specified

Though sharply critical of States which refuse to act in lynch cases, the Attorney General declined to say whether a Federal anti-lynching law is one of the remedies under consideration. Other measures might include tightening of laws permitting Federal intervention in lynch cases.

Proposals for anti-lynching legislation have met with strong Southern opposition and the threat of filibuster whenever they have been raised in Congress.

When Mr. Rogers announced last May that the FBI was being taken off the Parker investigation, Senator Javits, Republican of New York, introduced an amendment to the then pending civil rights legislation to make lynching a Federal crime. It is expected to be reintroduced at the next session of Congress, which will take up other proposed civil rights revisions.

Cites Responsibility

Replying spiritedly to questions about the Parker case, Mr. Rogers said:

"You hear a lot of talk about States' rights. I believe in States' rights, but I also believe in State responsibility."

"It seems clear to me that the States are going to disregard responsibilities to the extent of not even calling witnesses in a case like Poplarville, then the Federal Government must consider something else."

The Justice Department plans to present the Parker case to a Federal grand jury

have a report ready by January 1.

JUDGE ACTS IN LYNCHING

The New York Times
to Call U. S. Grand Jury in Biloxi in Parker Case

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11

(UPI)—Federal District Judge Sidney Mize said today he would convene a grand jury in Biloxi Jan. 4 to consider the Government's case against the man suspected of having lynched Mack Charles Parker, a Negro, at Poplarville.

The Justice Department reentered the case last week after a Pearl River County grand jury had refused to indict anyone in the lynching of last April.

If indictments are returned, the trial would be held in Biloxi, probably at the next regular criminal term in February.

Judge Mize said he could not call a grand jury on Dec. 16, as requested by the Justice Department, because of an intervening court term in Vicksburg.

May Use Rights Statutes

The Justice Department is expected to prosecute under civil rights statutes which the Attorney General described as "not appropriate to the crime." The maximum possible penalty for members of the lynch mob would be 10 years' imprisonment.

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro accused of raping a white woman, was dragged from his cell by 15 to 20 men, shot and thrown into the river.

The FBI, which used up to 60 agents on the case, turned its complete findings over to Mississippi authorities, reportedly including the names of some members of the lynch mob.

TV Prosecutions Possible

The Attorney General also told his news conference there may be some Federal prosecutions as a result of the Justice Department investigation into the television quiz scandals. He indicated any charges probably would be against those involved in producing the rigged shows, rather than against contestants.

"If it appears the facts justify Federal prosecution, I hope we would be able to proceed against those directly responsible for the deception, the deceit and the fraud," he said.

The Justice Department, which was directed by President Eisenhower to investigate the quiz scandals, expects to

Editorials

The Pittsburgh Courier An Anti-Lynching Law

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Is a 'Must'
Sat. 11-28-59

Attorney General William P. Rogers has said that he is considering a new criminal statute that would let the Federal Government move in more strongly when states refuse to act on racial crimes.

Meanwhile, a Federal grand jury will be empaneled in Mississippi to reopen consideration of the Mack Charles Parker lynching, but what reason is there to suppose that a Federal grand jury in Mississippi will be any more concerned with justice than the Pearl County grand jury was?

The Mack Charles Parker lynching and other criminal actions of the kind in Mississippi and elsewhere can only be stopped by making them punishable by death, also fining the counties where these crimes take place, and likewise the responsible officials.

For obvious reasons the Southern states are opposed to an anti-lynching law because it would mark the end of their regional sport designed to keep Negro citizens cowed.

If such a law is what Attorney General Rogers has in mind, we are all for it.

U.S. STUDIES PARKER CASE

Montgomery Journal Anti-Lynch Laws *Montgomery, Ala.* Are Considered *Wed. 11-18-59*

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Eisenhower administration, angered by Mississippi's failure to take any action against the Mack Charles Parker killers, may ask Congress to set stiffer federal penalties in lynching cases.

The Justice Department is considering a variety of civil rights proposals, including a federal anti-lynch law.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers held a news conference Tuesday that Mississippi's failure to obtain indictments in the lynching of Parker was "as flagrant and calculated a miscarriage of justice as I've ever seen."

PROVOCATION SEEN

He said the case might provoke the administration to seek new

laws to permit the federal government to intervene in such cases. He also said a review of federal civil rights laws was necessary "if a state doesn't honestly believe in the administration of justice."

The only basis for federal prosecution of Parker's murderers, Rogers said, are two old Reconstruction era civil rights laws providing a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison plus fines.

He said these penalties seemed "inappropriate to this kind of

brutal killing."

Informed sources said the Justice Department is working on proposed legislation which would provide stiffer penalties in civil rights cases such as the Parker lynching.

KILLED BY WHITE MEN

Parker, a 23-year-old Negro truck driver, was dragged screaming from his Poplarville jail cell last April by a band of white men. His bullet-punctured body was found later in the Pearl River. Parker was awaiting trial on charges of raping a pregnant white woman.

Rogers described the FBI inquiry as "one of the finest, most complete" investigations he had ever seen. He said 60 agents were used at a cost of \$80,000.

The FBI report was not considered by the Pearl River County grand jury when it met earlier this month. It adjourned Nov. 3 without returning any indictment in the case. The Justice Department then announced it would present the matter to a federal grand jury in January.

9353

Gov't May Ask Congress For Anti-Lynching Law, Attorney General Says

Atlanta Daily World P. 1.
Atlanta, Ga. *Apr. 11-18-58*

Hits "Flagrant, Calculated" Act To Duck Justice

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Attorney General William P. Rogers said Tuesday the administration may ask Congress for a federal anti-lynch law because of the failure of Mississippi state officials to obtain indictments in the Mack Charles Parker slaying.

He told a news conference the outcome of the local inquiry into the lynching of the young Negro Poplarville last April was "as flagrant and calculated a miscarriage of justice as I've ever seen."

He said the case may provoke the administration to demand new laws to permit the federal government to intervene in such cases.

Under present statutes, Rogers said, the only basis for a federal prosecution of Parker's murderers was the old Reconstruction era laws providing a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and fines.

He said these penalties seem to be "inappropriate to this kind of killing."

He said the Justice Department is considering a variety of proposals, including one that "not necessarily" an anti-lynching bill.

He emphasized that a re-assertion of civil rights laws is needed. "If a state doesn't do its job in the administration of justice," he said, "the federal government has to step in."

He said the department is concerned about "rigged telegrams and 'other devices' could lead to the conviction of some of the individuals responsible."

He devoted a good portion of his remarks to a denunciation

of the actions of Mississippi law enforcement officials in the Poplarville lynching case.

He said the FBI made "one of the finest, most complete" investigations of the murder that "I've ever seen conducted." He said some 60 agents were employed in the inquiry at a cost of \$80,000.

He said the Justice Department stepped out of the case last spring after the FBI investigation because it "didn't want to do anything to interfere" with the state of Mississippi's handling of the lynching.

He said department officials never expected that the Pearl River County grand jury would "refuse ever to call" FBI agents for testimony before it adjourned Nov. 3 without returning any indictments.

9354

American Womanhood Needs Tough U.S. Anti-Rape Law

The discussion of rape is not a fit subject for a Sunday editorial, but since the entire world is goggle-eyed about lynching and raping, please forgive a departure of policy in turning to the matter on this Sabbath Day.

There is a loud scream going up in Washington to pass a Federal Anti-Lynching Bill. It is argued with delectable logic that this law is needed because a Negro rapist was kidnaped in Poplarville, marking the first possible lynching case in the United States in several years. The FBI has already sworn to the case.

The New York Times, leaning on reports from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, reports that for a period of 65 years, ending in 1947, at least one lynching took place each year in the United States. From 1948 - 1958 only four lynchings were reported.

Tuskegee Institute, which doesn't concern itself with such "trivial" things as interracial rape, murder, reports that since 1900 there have been 1,900 lynchings.

It is an elementary observation, then, that lynchings are on the wane and were almost gone until Federal courts began the practice of freeing any rapist who owns a black face for the sake of appeasing a political minority group.

It is difficult to understand why Congress is so emotionally disturbed over an Anti-Lynching Bill when, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation crime reports found in the World Almanac, there were 21,080 women raped in the United States during 1957; there were 21,300 in 1956; 19,100 in 1955. The rape rate is soaring and Negroes commit the vast majority of them.

Returning to the 1957 year and granting the latest census figures show the U.S. population to be 150,697,361, rapid arithmetic reveals that during that year there were 430 rapes per state or 1.2 rapes per state, per day or a total of 57 rapes across the nation each passing day of 1957.

Why is it the kidnaping of one Negro savage is more important to the world than the sacred personal rights of 21,080 American women?

While no official tabulation is kept on rapes in Mississippi, law enforcement authorities estimate that there were only three or four rapes in this state during 1957.

Thus, Mississippi averaged one rape per 547,238 population that year. The national average was 1 rape per 7,148 population, in-

cluding men, children and women.

According to the Washington Evening Star, dated July 12, 1958, there were 160 rapes committed in the nation's capital in 1957.

In the center of the world's greatest government and homebase of Congress which insists on adopting a Federal Anti-Lynching law against something that virtually doesn't exist it is found that the 160 rapes for a city of 802,178 citizens represents a shocking sexual assault case rate of one per 5,013 persons.

Washington's rape rate is 109 times greater than that of Mississippi. There are three rapes per week each passing week within a radius of a couple of miles from the Halls of Congress.

The national rape rate is 76 times greater than that of Mississippi and if it were not for the very low criminal assault factor in the South, what a scandalous picture would be drawn for America!

While pinkish liberals of both parties weep and moan over Mississippi, these same pious "gentlemen" show no alarm whatsoever for the sacredness of their own wives, daughters, mothers and clerical help. Only God alone knows what prompts supposedly intelligent men to have such warped opinions over social problems.

It is too much to hope that the women of America could have enough influence on Congress to get a Federal Anti-Rape Law passed, yet one organization of agitating, wild-eyed crackpots as is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People can move these mighty men to beat the drums, sound the trumpets and enact a law which will cause an ever-increasing number of rapings, murders and mob violence and lynchings.

Some people feel pity for the pregnant white woman who was ravaged by a Negro in front of her four-year-old child.

Untold millions of people feel pity for the Negro rapist who was kidnaped from a jail and probably killed.

While our sympathy goes out to the woman and while we abhor mob violence, our greatest measure of pity at this moment goes out to those stupid asses in Congress.

Javits Plans The Sunday Star Lynching Bill

Washington, D.C.
NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP).

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, said tonight the Jack Barker lynching case in Mississippi is "added proof that Congress must act early next session to make lynching a Federal crime."

"I shall propose and press for the adoption of my Federal anti-lynching amendment to any civil rights bill which is before us when we start debate on this issue on the date promised by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson—February 15, 1960," Senator Javits said.

Senator Javits presented his views to the Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Association, which awarded him a gold medal and citation.

Senator Javits said his proposed anti-lynching amendment would make it a Federal crime for anyone to conspire to deprive any person of his right to a fair trial "or his right not to be deprived of life, liberty or property except by due process of law."

It also would make it a crime for any Federal or State official to fail to carry out "his duty to prevent such lawlessness."

The proposed amendment would provide the following penalties:

A maximum of a year in prison or a \$1,000 fine, or both, except that, in event of serious injury or death, a maximum of 20 years in prison or a \$10,000 fine, or both. Officials who failed to carry out their duty could be imprisoned up to five years, or fined up to \$5,000, or both.

Defender Opens Drive For Time For Anti-Lynch Law

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 6-6-59
Stunned by the withdrawal of the FBI from the Mack Charles Parker lynch probe, the Defender has launched a drive for a federal anti-lynch law.

The Defender, like many liberal elements of both races, feels that this turn of events in the Parker case has exploded and hope that the 23-year-old truck driver's killers would be caught and brought to justice.

When the Justice department announced that investigators had discovered no evidence of federal violations, the need for federal law against lynching became more evident. The shock from this terse announcement should stimulate action on the part of courageous liberals.

While this report came as a blow to lovers of freedom and human dignity, the decision was hailed as another Dixie victory by die-hard racists who still nurse the belief that white supremacy is the law of the land. This decision to them is merely a "lynch license" and as such leaving open the possibility of repeated lynchings of Negroes in Mississippi and her sister states of the hate breed.

But if this "master race" tradition of the Old South is to be conquered once and for all, action . . . federal action must be taken to stop the needless waste of human lives. The Rev. George W. Lees, the Emmett Till and the Mack Charles Parkers and others will be followed in death by other victims of mob violence unless positive action is taken NOW.

Defender publisher John H. Sengstacke sent telegrams to Illinois congressmen and senators urging that they support an anti-lynch bill and help Negroes in the South to become assured of human justice.

This positive action, as recommended by the Defender, should be taken by telling your congressman that as a freedom-loving citizen you favor federal legislation to safeguard the civil rights of

minorities. The urgency of this matter cannot be stressed too highly.

The repeated lynchings and abuses of Negroes should spur into action those who desire proper legislation to protect minority rights. "Local authorities," as in the Parker case, as history has proved time and time again, will never act in the interest of justice. Instead, one-sided, lily-white justice prevails.

The Defender seeks to bring this practice to an end by urging citizens to contact representatives and senators and demand protective legislation immediately.

Send the letter to the following Congressmen, or others in whom you have faith: William L. Dawson, Charles C. Diggs Jr., Robert N. C. Nix, and Adam C. Powell. Their address: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

If you desire, you may send your letter to The Chicago Defender, 2400 South Michigan, Chicago 16, Ill. It will be forwarded to a congressman.

Anti-Lynch Constitution Law Asked By Javits

Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 5-27-59
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The withdrawal of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the Poplarville, Miss., lynching case prompted Sen. Javits (R-NY) to introduce new federal anti-lynch legislation Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Republican floor leader of the Senate, Everett Dirksen of Illinois, increased the pressure for more civil rights legislation as did Sen. Keating (R-NY).

Atty. Gen. Rogers announced two days ago that FBI agents had found no violation of Federal law in the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, a Negro accused of rape, by masked white men at Poplarville.

The FBI was withdrawing from the case, Rogers said, and turning evidence over to Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi for state action.

Javits said this development "once again reemphasizes the critical need for a federal anti-lynch law."

It also gave the New York republican another chance to make another anti-South speech in the Senate and to announce that he will file an anti-lynch amendment to civil rights proposals offered by the Eisenhower administration and by Democratic Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas.

Other harsher civil rights bill sponsored by Sens. Javits, Douglas (D-Ill), Case (R-NJ), Humphrey (D-Minn), and other Northern liberals, already call for anti-lynch provisions.

THERE MUST BE LAW

Brooklyn, N.Y. "I am shocked that there has been no wave of protest . . . against lynching." These words by . . . sevelt make it shamefully clear why no federal anti-lynch bill has ever been enacted.

Members of Congress are not supermen, nor are they clairvoyant. They are on the firing line and it is our responsibility to pass the ammunition — telegrams, letters and postcards.

The Parker case abundantly provides every reason for a federal anti-lynch law: Entry; then withdrawal of the FBI, leaving findings in the Governor's hands pointing to guilty ringleaders and witnesses; six months delay in summoning a grand jury; no interim move to detain suspects.

Come November only the ghostly memory of this case will remain.

To no purpose the name of Emmett Till rang around the world. The name of Mack Charles Parker must not sound another vain alarm. To this end the responsibility of every one of us is to say, in the words of William Lloyd Garrison — "I will be heard!"

MURIEL I. SYMINGTON

The withdrawal of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the Mack Charles Parker lynch probe has dimmed any faint ray of hope that his killers would be caught and brought to justice.

A terse announcement by the Justice department that investigators had found no evidence of federal violations came as a shock to liberal elements of both races.

The decision was hailed by die-hard racists who cling doggedly to the "master race" tradition of the Old South. In their twisted minds, they regard this move by the FBI as a virtual "lynch license."

More than two-score federal agents labored for weeks under the hot Mississippi sun, turning up evidence and several prime suspects—only to find the U. S. has no grounds to prosecute.

The case is now in the hands of state authorities. Gov. J. P. Coleman, who backed the FBI investigation, has promised to seek indictments. Chances of conviction in a case such as this in Mississippi are remote.

The tragic story of Mack Parker points up the need for immediate federal legislation to prevent such a mockery. Legislators must now back their words with ballots by passing a strong Civil Rights bill.

Telegrams have been sent to Illinois Congressmen and our two Senators, urging them to support a federal anti-lynch law.

You can do your part to aid the fight for first class citizenship by signing the letter printed on this page and mailing to your Representative or Senator. Let him know that you, too, favor federal legislation to safeguard the civil rights of minorities.

The shame of Mississippi must not remain as a blot on the record of America in the community of nations. In our world of tension, we cannot afford another Mack Parker case.

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON — The need for a federal anti-lynch law was cited to the U. S. Senate Tuesday by Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) after the FBI pulled out of the Mississippi lynch probe Monday. Javits introduced two amendments to the two pending civil rights bills. They would make it a federal crime to conspire to

years in prison, or both, names listed in the letter were not revealed.

It was also disclosed that the April 25 abduction of Parker was planned even before the ex-soldier was transferred to Poplarville from a jail in Jackson, Miss.

Anti-Lynch Constitution Law Asked By Javits

Washington, D.C.
Wed. 5-27-59
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The withdrawal of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the Poplarville, Miss., lynching case prompted Sen. Javits (R-NY) to introduce new federal anti-lynch legislation Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Republican floor leader of the Senate, Everett Dirksen of Illinois, increased the pressure for more civil rights legislation, as did Sen. Keating (R-NY).

Atty. Gen. Rogers announced two days ago that FBI agents had found no violation of Federal law in the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, a Negro accused of rape, by masked white men at Poplarville.

The FBI was withdrawing from the case, Rogers said, and turning evidence over to Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi for state action.

Javits said this development "once again reemphasizes the critical need for a federal anti-lynch law."

It also gave the New York republican another chance to make another anti-South speech in the Senate and to announce that he will file an anti-lynch amendment to civil rights proposals offered by the Eisenhower administration and by Democratic Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas.

Other harsher civil rights bill sponsored by Sens. Javits, Douglas (D-Ill), Case (R-NJ), Humphrey (D-Minn), and other Northern liberals, already call for anti-lynch provisions.

Sen. Carroll asks an intriguing query

WASHINGTON — The lynch mob who entered Poplarville, Miss., on the night of April 25, appeared to have been drawn by lot.

By LOUIS LAUTIER
Sen. John A. Carroll, Colorado Democrat, raised an intriguing question while Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi was testifying before the Senate Constitutional committee against the civil rights legislation.

The question is: Was the decision of the Justice Department not to undertake federal prosecution of the kidnapers and lynchers of Mack Charles Parker sound?

The decision was based upon a ruling that the FBI investigation had "clearly established" that the persons responsible for the death of Parker had not violated the federal kidnapping statute, and no other successful federal prosecution could be maintained.

BEFORE THE Justice Department can prosecute a kidnapping case under the Lindbergh law, a state line must have been crossed. A report that the mob briefly crossed the Pearl River over a bridge into Louisiana was not confirmed by FBI agents in their investigation.

Parker apparently was shot somewhere en route to the river. His body had two bullet holes in it, apparently made by a rifle or revolver.

Senator Carroll expressed the belief that members of the mob can be prosecuted on a charge of violating the provision of the 1871 Civil Rights Act which makes it a federal offense to conspire to injure persons in the exercise of civil rights.

The statute provides: "If two or more persons conspire to injure... any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States;... or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years..."

A CONSPIRACY appears to have taken place. Members of

These officers were involved in the brutal murder of a young colored prisoner whom they had arrested on a trumped-up charge.

THEIR CONVICTION was reversed by the Supreme Court and a new trial ordered. Four separate opinions were rendered, in no one of which did more than four judges agree.

Under the majority opinion, a state official must, at the time he deprives a person of a federally-secured right, have more than a general bad purpose or evil intent to do wrong.

He must "have the purpose of depriving his victim of a specific federal right which 'has been made specific either by the express terms of the Constitution or laws of the United States or by decisions interpreting them.'"

The immediate effect of the court's narrow interpretation of the statute is perhaps best evidenced in the verdict of acquittal returned by the jury in the retrial of the case.

IN THE Parker lynching, under threats from the mob, said one authoritative source, the jailer left a key readily available and went to his home. He was away from the jail during the abduction.

Whatever the basis may have been for the determination by the Justice Department that in the abduction and lynching of Parker, there had been no violation of the Lindbergh law, "and no other successful federal prosecution could be maintained," the decision appears to be sound.

Aside from doubts about securing a conviction under either section of the 1871 Civil Rights Act, the lightness of the federal penalties — a maximum of 10 years in prison — makes it preferable that the State of Mississippi prosecute the members of the mob who kidnapped and lynched Parker.

Governor Coleman pointed out that the penalty in Mississippi for kidnapping or murder is death. That is what the persons responsible for the death of Parker deserve.

NEW JERSEY ASKS FEDERAL LYNCHING LAW
TRENTON, N. J. (AP) — The New Jersey Assembly yesterday asked Congress to prevent mob rule and lynching.

Anti-Lynch Law Amendment Added To Civil Rights Bill

WASHINGTON — Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), Tuesday introduced amendments that would put an anti-lynching provision into two pending civil rights bills.

Javits told the Senate that federal withdrawal from the Poplarville, Miss., lynching case demonstrated conclusively "the need for a federal anti-lynch law."

His amendments would be to the administration's civil rights bill, of which he is a co-sponsor, and to the more moderate conciliatory bill sponsored by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.).

They would make it a federal crime to conspire to deprive any person of his right to a fair trial or for failure of any state or federal official to carry out his duty to "prevent such lawlessness."

Violators could be fined \$1,000 or a year in prison or both, with a maximum \$10,000 fine and 20 years imprisonment if serious injury or death resulted. An official failing to prevent such crime could be given a \$5,000 fine and five years in prison or both.

Sen. Javits said he understands civil rights proponents in the Senate will launch a "pretty concerted effort" in behalf of a strong civil rights bill next week. Senate hearings on all pending civil rights bills are expected to end Friday, he said, and floor discussion will quickly follow.

Citizens Form Anti-Lynching Bill Campaign

A Citizens Committee headed by Webb Evans, has been organized in Chicago for the purpose of

trying to get Congress to pass a Federal Anti-Lynch law. They are contacting religious, civic, political, social and labor leaders to get their support in carrying on a letter writing campaign in behalf of anti-lynch legislation. The committee is also asking leaders in other states to carry on the same activities.

The following churches and organizations have already joined the campaign and pledged their support in getting everybody possible to write their Congressman in behalf of an anti-lynch law.

The Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, A. L. Foster, executive director; Pilgrim Baptist church, Rev. J. C. Austin, sr., pastor; Forestville Civic Improvement League, Mrs. Dorothy Washington, president; Tremont Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Field, pastor; Rose of Sharon Club, Mrs. Nellie Norris, president; 500 Club of the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Charles Harding, president; Ida B. Wells Consumers Cooperative Inc., Oscar Curtis, president; St. Joseph Spiritual Church, Rev. E. N. Welsh, pastor; Southside Community Committee for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Golden B. Darby, founder and director and M. T. Bailey, president; Chatham Village Association, Benjamin Duster, president, and the Afro-American Heritage Association, Ishmael Flory, chairman, organization committee.

Federal Anti-Lynch Law Needed

Norfolk, Va.
States Won't Punish
For Mob Violence
Sen. Hart Says
WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Sen. Philip M. Hart (D-Mich.) prodded the Justice Department for its views of federal

anti-lynching legislation — especially a bill he introduced after the Poplarville, Miss., lynching. Sen. Hart reported he has written Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers asking that he speed a report on Hart's bill, "or any other proposals on this subject they may have."

THE CONGRESSMAN recalled that he introduced his bill on April 30 after the lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville.

Sen. Hart, at the time, said the case would be a test of the states' ability to punish for mob violence as well as a test of the adequacy of federal laws.

"Those who have opposed federal legislation cited activities by Mississippi authorities in April which, they argued, showed justice would be done without a federal law. I can only conclude that they were misled," Sen. Hart said in a statement Friday.

A LOCAL GRAND jury adjourned in Poplarville this month without taking action on the Parker case.

Sen. Hart noted that the Justice Department stated after an FBI investigation that there were no grounds for successful federal prosecution in the case. Now, he said, that decision has been reversed and Mr. Rogers has indicated he is restudying his previous opposition to federal anti-lynching legislation.

"IT SEEMS to me," Mrs. Hart said, "that the Parker case only strengthens the stand of those of us for more adequate federal legislation which would permit the apprehension of those responsible for such a terrible crime."

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ALABAMA

9356

Rape Suspect Moved For Safekeeping, Held For Attack On White Woman At Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, June 28 (UPI)—The Negro who confessed the Saturday rape of a white woman near here has been moved from the county jail for "safekeeping."

Chief Deputy Sheriff Richard Goodwyn said he moved Dewey Aaron, a 23-year-old Burksville Negro, after a mysterious telephone call Saturday night.

When asked where the prisoner was, Goodwyn answered, "He's not in the county jail. I moved him elsewhere for safekeeping," after a telephone call asking where and in which cell the prisoner was being kept.

Goodwyn said he had no knowledge of feeling running high over the assault, but the move was just to protect the prisoner.

Montgomery County Sheriff Mac Sim Butler said Saturday Aaron had given a detailed confession of how he had attacked and kept the 31-year-old mother a prisoner in her home.

Aaron said in the statement he slipped into the home on the outskirts of Montgomery while the woman was watering the lawn. Aaron said he hid in a bedroom closet. When the woman discovered him by opening the closet for a baby dress, he attacked her.

Aaron said he then dragged her out onto the floor of the bedroom, tied her hands and feet and raped her.

The woman said she screamed "her lungs out the whole time," but the neighbors apparently couldn't hear her because of the noise from television sets and air conditioners.

The sheriff quoted the woman as saying the Negro left the house about 3:45 p.m. Before leaving the house the Negro pulled the phone from the wall.

However, the woman is reported to have crawled into the kitchen and called the city police on a

second phone.

Bloodhounds from nearby Kilby Prison were called and the dogs followed the scent of the attacker to a road in back of the victim's house, where the trail ended. The suspect later was captured about two miles away as he was trying to start his car.

Police Move Rape Suspect To Kilby Cell

By NEAL BROGDON

A Negro accused of raping a white woman here Saturday was taken to Kilby Prison for safekeeping following his confession, according to a spokesman for the sheriff's department.

Chief Deputy Richard Goodwyn said that Dewey Aaron was taken to Kilby as a "precautionary measure" following his confession Saturday evening to raping the 31-year-old mother of a small child in her home on Wares Ferry road. The deputy said that the transfer of the prisoner was "routine for a case this serious."

Goodwyn said that Aaron would be held at the prison until his case was presented to the grand jury which convenes July 13. He said that a court order transferring him to the prison would be obtained Monday when he is formally charged.

DETAILED ACCOUNT

The 23-year-old Negro from Burksville gave a detailed account of raping the woman after he was captured about two miles from the scene of the crime, according to Montgomery County Sheriff Mac Sim Butler.

Aaron said in a signed statement that he slipped into the house while the woman was watering the lawn, hid in a closet and attacked her when she opened the closet and discovered him. He said that he struggled with his victim in the closet, then dragged her out onto the floor of the bedroom, tied her hands and feet and raped her.

Members of the sheriff's department used bloodhounds from Kilby to track the Negro through a wooded section behind the

house and two other deputies captured Aaron when he tried to drive away in a car which he had left parked on a dirt road east of Gunter Field, just south of the Wetumpka highway, according to Sheriff Butler.

The woman, suffering from shock and bruises, was hospitalized, according to a member of her family. Her year-old baby who was in the room during the attack was unharmed. Her husband was away at the time.

The victim told officers she had returned home at about 2:30 p.m. from visiting relatives and opened the closet to get a baby dress when the attack occurred. She was quoted as saying that the Negro strangled her and placed his knee on her neck while he struggled to tie her feet and hands.

In his confession Aaron said he tied the woman's feet with a tie from the closet and bound her hands with a tie he had brought with him, and then replaced it with a coat hanger, taking the tie with him. He said that before leaving he pulled the phone from the wall.

However, a member of the victim's family said she crawled into the kitchen to a second phone and dialed city police, who assisted in the investigation under the direction of Lt. E. Y. Lacy.

The Negro, father of three, said in his statement that he is a truck driver for a local concern and had seen the rape victim occasionally when he passed her house going to work. The house is several miles from the city limit.

Maximum penalty for rape in Alabama is the death penalty.

Suspect In Attack Taken From Jail

Montgomery Officer Says

Move Safety Measure

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 28.—(UPI)—A Negro who confessed to the Saturday criminal assault of a white woman near here has been moved from the county jail for "safekeeping."

Chief Deputy Sheriff Richard Goodwyn said he moved Dewey Aaron, a 23-year-old Burksville Negro, after a mysterious tele-

phone call Saturday night.

When asked where the prisoner was, Deputy Goodwyn answered, "He's not in the county jail. I moved him elsewhere for safekeeping," after a telephone call asking where and in which cell the prisoner was being kept.

Deputy Goodwyn said he had no knowledge of feeling running high over the assault, but the move was just to protect the prisoner.

Montgomery County Sheriff Mac Sim Butler said Saturday Aaron had given a detailed confession of how he had attacked and kept the 31-year-old mother a prisoner in her own home.



MOVED TO KILBY—Dewey Aaron, 23-year-old Negro who has confessed raping a white woman at Montgomery, has been placed in Kilby Prison for safekeeping. He was moved after a telephone caller asked what cell in the county jail at Montgomery Aaron was being held in.

Rape Charge Placed Against Capital Negro

MONTGOMERY, June 29 (UPI)—Authorities today formally charged Dewey Aaron, Negro, father of four, with the rape of a socially prominent white woman.

The 23-year-old Burksville Negro was behind the maximum security walls of Kilby Prison.

Prosecutor William Thelford said the woman, who could not be identified, still was hospitalized with bruises and shock.

He said a preliminary hearing was scheduled for Tuesday July 7.

Chief Deputy Richard Goodwin said the young Negro was trans-

ferred to the state penitentiary as a "precautionary measure" after he confessed the Saturday rape of the 31-year-old woman in her own home.

"The transfer is routine for cases this serious," the deputy said.

Montgomery County Sheriff Mac Sim Butler said the Negro gave a detailed account of the assault.

Aaron said in a signed statement he slipped into the woman's home and hid in a closet while she watered the lawn. He said he attacked her when she opened the closet door.

Aaron told how he struggled with the hysterical woman in the closet, dragged her out onto the floor in the bedroom, tied her hands and feet and raped her, the sheriff said.

Sheriff's deputies used bloodhounds from Kilby to track the suspect through a wooded section behind the house. He was captured by two deputies when he tried to drive away in a car which he had hidden on a dirt road just east of Gunter Air Force Base.

The woman's year-old baby, in the room at the time of the attack, was unharmed.

The victim told authorities she had returned home Saturday about 2:30 p.m. and opened the closet to get a baby dress when the attack occurred. She was quoted as saying the Negro strangled her and placed his knee on her neck while he struggled to tie her feet and hands.

Aaron said he was a truck driver for a local concern and had seen the woman occasionally when he passed her house going to work.

Maximum penalty for rape in Alabama is death.

Rape Suspect Put

Secret Jail

Public Indignation

Revolts At Killing

ALEXANDRIA, La., May 1 (AP)—
 Fearful of possible mob action,
 heavily armed officers today
 pulled a 23-year-old Negro out of
 the Rapides Parish (county) Jail
 here and hustled him to an un-
 disclosed hideaway in the brutal
 rape-murder of a white housewife.

Ora Lee Rogers, of Ville Platte,
 was arrested near Melville, 70
 miles southeast of here, by state
 troopers. He was wanted in the
 death of Mrs. Lumley Guillory,
 36, in her husband's store at
 Reddell, 50 miles south of Alex-
 andria.

Public indignation revolted at
 the early morning killing.

Mrs. Guillory, a prominent
 woman in the tiny community,
 was bludgeoned with two ham-
 mers, stabbed in the chest with a
 10-inch knife, strangled with a
 dishcloth and sexually assaulted
 while her husband was away.

Officers said the assailant
 opened the safe in the general
 store and took \$800.

Dr. Frank Savoy Sr., Evange-
 line Parish coroner, gave the de-
 tails of the killing. Rogers, he
 said, would not have lived
 through the day had he remained
 at Ville Platte, seat of the south-
 central Louisiana parish.

"What do you expect when
 you have a maniac running
 loose?" asked Savoy, describing
 the enraged tempers of the local
 people.

A neighbor saw the 200-pound,
 6-2 Negro enter the Guillory store,
 Savoy said, at about 7 a.m. The
 coroner set the time of Mrs.
 Guillory's death at between 7 and
 8 a.m.

Officers said Rogers hitchhiked
 to Ville Platte, left some of the
 stolen money and clothing at the
 home of his mother, hitchhiked
 to Opelousas, bought another suit
 of clothing and a set of diamond
 rings, and headed toward Mel-
 ville in a taxicab to visit a girl
 friend. State troopers saw him in
 the cab and arrested him.

9358

Accused Rapist Held In Secret Hideaway

Alexandria, La., May 1 (AP)—Fearful of possible mob action, heavily armed officers Friday pulled a 23-year-old Negro out of the Rapids Parish (County) Jail here and hustled him to an undisclosed hideaway. The prisoner is charged with rape-murder of a white housewife.

Ora Lee Rogers, Ville Platte here by heavily armed deputies, was arrested near Melville, 70 miles southeast of here, by State troopers. He was wanted in the move. Then a few hours later, the accused man was questioned here and spirited out again to an undisclosed hideaway.

Was Beaten, Stabbed

Mrs. Guillory, a prominent woman in the tiny community, Friday morning was bludgeoned with two hammers, stabbed in the chest with a 10-inch knife, strangled with a soiled dishcloth, and raped while her husband was away.

Officers said the assailant opened the safe in the general store and took \$800.

Dr. Frank Savoy, Sr., Evangeline Parish coroner, said a neighbor saw the 200-pound, 6-2 Negro enter the Guillory store about 7 a.m. The coroner set the time of Mrs. Guillory's death between 7 and 8 a.m.

Officers said Rogers hitchhiked to Ville Platte, left some of the stolen money and clothing at the home of his mother, hitchhiked to Opelousas, bought another suit of clothing and a set of diamond rings, and headed toward Melville in a taxicab to visit a girl friend. State troopers saw him in the cab and arrested him.

Rape-Slaying

Suspect Put

In Hideaway

ALEXANDRIA, La. (AP)—Jit. officers—fearing mob action against a Negro accused in the rape and slaying of a white woman—Friday played a game to hide his whereabouts.

Ora Lee Rogers, 23-year-old Ville Platte man, was whisked into Rapids Parish County jail

situation at Poplarville, Miss., last Saturday when 23-year-old Mack Charles Parker, Negro, was beaten and dragged from jail by a band of hooded and masked men. Parker is still missing.

Fusillier said Rogers made a voluntary statement admitting the knife slaying of Mrs. Lumley Guillory, 36, in her husband's general store at Reddell.

DAUGHTER SLEEPING

The rape-slaying of Mrs. Lumley Guillory, 36, occurred in the tiny south-central Louisiana community of Reddell. The victim's young daughter was sleeping in an adjoining room, officers said.

Rogers was arrested near Melville, 70 miles southeast of here by state troopers.

Public indignation ran high at the early morning killing of Mrs.

Guillory, a prominent woman in the tiny community. She was bludgeoned with two hammers, stabbed in the chest with a 10-inch knife, strangled with a soiled dishcloth and sexually assaulted while her husband was away.

Officers Say Negro Placed In 'Safe' Jail

ALEXANDRIA, La. (AP)—A 23-year-old Negro was held in Rapids Parish (County) jail Saturday in the rape-slaying of a white housewife in adjacent Evangeline Parish Friday.

Evangeline Parish Dist. Atty. L. O. Fusillier, Ville Platte, denied the prisoner, Ora Lee Rogers of Ville Platte, was taken to Alexandria for fear he would be mobbed.

Fusillier said the 50-year-old jail at Ville Platte was insecure, "and we would transfer any dangerous prisoner to a stronger jail." Also the officers were just as close to Alexandria as they were to Ville Platte when Rogers was captured.

At Alexandria, the seventh-floor jail is under guard, unlike the

9359

Negro Hidden in Slaying

ALBANY, La. 1
Jittery officers fearing
mob action against a Negro ac-
cused in the savage attack-slay-
ing of a white woman today
moved a man to jail and go-
ing to jail in the afternoon.

Ora Lee Rogers, 22, of Ville
Platte, was whisked into Rapi-
des Parish (County) Jail here
by heavily armed deputies. Of-
ficers tried to keep his presence
secret in an apparent security
move.

HIDDEN 2D TIME

Then a few hours later, the
accused man was questioned
here and spirited out again to
an undisclosed hideaway.

The slaying of Mrs. Lumley
Guillory, 36, occurred in the tiny
south-central Louisiana com-
munity of Reddell. The victim's
young daughter was sleeping in
her adjoining room, officers
said.

Rogers was arrested near
Melville, 70 miles southeast of
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Public indignation revolted at
the early morning killing. Mrs.
Guillory, a prominent woman in
the tiny community, was blud-
geoned with two hammers, stab-
bed in the chest with a 10-inch
knife, strangled with a soiled
dishcloth and criminally assault-
ed while her husband was away.

Officers said the assailant
opened the safe in the general
store and took \$800.

WOULDN'T HAVE LIVED DAY

Dr. Frank Savoy, Sr., Evange-
line parish coroner, said Rogers
would not have lived through the
day had he remained at Ville
Platte, seat of the south-central
Louisiana parish.

The sharp reaction apparent-
ly was spurred by last week's
lynch-mob kidnaping from jail of
Mack Charles Parker at Poplar-
ville, Miss. Parker, a 23-year-
old Negro, was accused of crim-
inally assaulting a pregnant
white woman. Neither he nor
his kidnapers have been found
in an extensive search.

'MANIAC LOOSE'

"What do you expect when you
have a maniac running loose?"

asked Savoy.

A neighbor saw the 200-pound,
6-2 Rogers enter the Guillory
store, Savoy said, about 7 A. M.
The coroner set the time of Mrs.
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at the home of his mother, hitch-
hiked to Opelousas, bought an-
other suit of clothing and a set
of diamond rings and headed
toward Melville in a taxicab to
visit a girl friend. State troop-
ers saw him in the cab and ar-
rested him.

Mob Menaces Attack Suspect

Negro Convict Held In Assault Attempt

RALEIGH, N. C. (UPI) — A frightened Negro convict, charged with the attempted rape of a 40-year-old white grandmother, was rushed to Central Prison here Monday for safekeeping.

The prisoner, Jesse Graves, 36, was brought here after angry crowds gathered outside the Alamance County Jail at Graham, N. C. Officers brought Graves here seven hours after his capture by a posse led by bloodhounds.

A crowd of more than 100 persons gathered at the Graham jail when word spread that Graves had been captured. Officers said many of the persons were "curiosity-seekers," but some of them were in an "ugly mood."

Deputy Sheriff W. H. Montgomery said he heard one man shout: "Let us have him and we will save the taxpayers some money." He said another man told him, "You'll never reach jail with that man."

Sheriff Joe W. Cole of Alamance ordered Graves brought here for safekeeping and he was lodged in death row cell.

Graves, who escaped from the Chatham County prison camp at Siler City March 15 where he was serving 18 months for larceny, denied the attack on Mrs. E. N. Starnes of Burlington.

Mrs. Starnes, who was treated for shock at a hospital, said a Negro came to her rural home shortly after her children left for school. She said the man asked for a cigarette and match and left when he said she didn't have either.

Rape Charge Filed Against Man Hustled Here From Alamance

A 36-year-old Negro convict who was hustled away from an angry mob near Burlington Monday after being captured was charged Tuesday with raping a 43-year-old white grandmother.

Sheriff Joe W. Cole of Alamance County said a warrant was sworn out Tuesday morning in Burlington against Jesse Graves, who was being held in Central Prison here for safekeeping. Officers were forced to act swiftly Monday when a crowd of some 100 persons swarmed around Graves following his capture. Some were armed and had taken part in the bloodhound-led manhunt.

Graves, who completed a 14-year sentence in February for assault and attempted rape of a white woman, originally was charged with assault. However, Cole said the rape charge was filed after a physical examination was conducted on Mrs. E. N. Starnes of Rt. 2, Burlington and after further questioning of Mrs. Starnes.

Cole said the woman, who has four children and two grandchildren, will be brought to Central Prison Wednesday or Thursday in an attempt to secure positive identification of Graves as her attacker.

Graves escaped from the Chatham County prison camp at Siler City March 15 where he was serving 18 months for stealing "half a hog." He denied the attack on Mrs. Starnes.

Mrs. Starnes was treated for shock at a Burlington hospital Monday. She said the Negro came to her rural home shortly after her children left for school. She said the man asked for a cigarette and match and left when she said

she had neither. However, she said he returned shortly and again asked for a match. Then, she said, he grabbed her and dragged her into the kitchen.

Mrs. Starnes said the man held a knife at her throat and began to beat her about the face. She said she told him she expected a son to return home momentarily and that a small child and two grandchildren began "screaming and hollering." The Negro fled.

She called police who organized a posse, and Graves was flushed from woods in the area several hours later. The Negro claimed he was headed for Yanceyville and had stopped in the woods to sleep. He said he saw another "colored man" get into a car near the Starnes house and drive off.

Cole ordered Graves taken to Central Prison and three officers spirited the Negro here where he was lodged in Death Row.

Deputy Sheriff W. H. Montgomery said he heard one man shout after Graves' capture:

"Let us have him and we will save the taxpayers some money." He said another man told him, "You'll never reach jail with that man."

Sheriff Cole said Graves had a long prison record "even on the West Coast."

Negro Is Removed From Mob's Reach

Assault Suspect Put In North Carolina Prison

BURLINGTON, N. C., May 19. — (UPI) — Authorities who

moved a husky Negro convict from a county jail to a stout-walled prison for his own safety Tuesday charged him with criminally assaulting a white grandmother.

The Negro, Jesse Graves, 36, was arrested Monday for attacking and attempting to rape Mrs. E. N. Starnes, 43, in her home. Rape charges, which carry the death penalty in North Carolina, were filed after authorities received a medical report.

Graves, who escaped from a prison camp in March, was tracked by bloodhounds and a posse and was arrested in a woods near the woman's home shortly after the attack occurred.

Mrs. Starnes was rushed to a hospital and before she could be brought face-to-face with the suspect, an angry crowd gathered outside the Alamance County Jail where he was held. Sheriff Joe Cole quickly moved Graves to Central Prison in Raleigh for safekeeping.

Cole said officers were forced to act swiftly when a crowd of some 100 persons swarmed around Graves following his capture. Some were armed and had taken part in the manhunt.

Graves completed a 14-year sentence in February for assault and attempted rape of a white woman, Cole said. He has a long prison record.

Deputy Sheriff W. H. Montgomery said he heard one man shout after Graves' capture: "Let us have him and we will save the taxpayers some money." He said another man told him, "You'll never reach jail with that man."

9360
Rape Charged
Journal put-B
To Negro Worker
Montgomery, Ala.
YADKINVILLE, N.C. (AP) —

A Negro construction worker, charged with raping an 18-year-old white housewife, was being held in an undisclosed jail today.

The man, Bobby France, 25, of Rt. 1, East Bend, was tracked down by bloodhounds Monday in a patch of woods behind his house. He is married and the father of one child.

He was charged with raping Evelyn Matthews, who said her husband had left home about 12:15 a.m. to drive a truck to Statesville. She said she was in bed asleep when France entered the house and assaulted her about 2 a.m.

Take Ex-Con

Defender
40 Miles
Chicago, Ill.
For Safety

Sat. 5-30-59
BURLINGTON, N. C. —

(UPI) — A husky Negro man allegedly attacked and attempted to rape a white woman in her home here Monday. When a suspect was arrested, an angry crowd gathered at the jail.

The suspect, an escaped convict, was whisked to Central Prison in Raleigh, 40 miles away, for safekeeping.

Atamance county Sheriff Joe Cole said a crowd of about 50 persons gathered outside the courthouse when the suspect, Jesse Graves, was brought in for possible identification by the woman who was attacked, Mrs. E. N. Starnes.

The woman was hospitalized with shock and had not confronted Graves when authorities decided to take him to Raleigh under guard.

Graves was apprehended by deputies using bloodhounds in a woods near the Starnes home. He was identified as a convict who escaped from a prison camp near Siler City, N. C., last Thursday.

FLED

Mrs. Starnes, mother of three children, said she struggled with her attacker for 25 minutes. He choked her, and tried to rape her, she said. He finally released her and fled.

Mrs. Starness told officers the Negro came to her house shortly after she returned from taking her children to school. She said he wanted to buy a pack of cigarettes. Later, she said, he came and asked for a match.

She said the man grabbed her and forced her into the house where he tried to rape her.

A quickly-organized posse trac-

ed the suspect into a wooded area near the Starnes' home and arrested Graves several hours later. Authorities said Graves was serving two years for larceny.

Ga. sheriff

saves youth

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-9-59
from mob

QUITMAN, Ga. — A sheriff's sensible decision to hide a colored rape suspect from an armed mob saved the innocent man's life last week.

Jesse Graham Jr., 17, was accused of criminally attacking a 25-year-old white woman.

When the news spread of the attack and that he was being sought as a suspect in the case, young Graham surrendered himself to Sheriff F. W. Jones.

AT THE same time, a threatening mob scoured the country seeking the youth. Among them was the husband of the woman, armed with a pistol.

"They talked big" said the sheriff.

Other citizens of the town reportedly were against a lynching saying they did not want a recurrence of the Poplarville, Miss. case.

The sheriff took the youth secretly to a jail in Thomasville 129 miles away, to escape the mob.

Later, Graham was confronted by the rape victim who said that he was positively not the man who attacked her. Police picked up a 16-year-old youth whom she identified her assailant.

MEANWHILE, in Louisiana, rape-murder suspect, O. L. Rogers, was taken from Reddell to Alexandria, 60 miles away, for protection.

The 20-year-old ex-convict was charged with beating Mrs. ley Guillory, 36, with two hammers, stabbing her with a 10-inch knife, strangling her and sexually assaulting her. He is also charged with taking \$800 from the safe in the general store where the assault took place.

OFFICERS said that they arrested Rogers wearing new clothes and diamond rings, carrying a large amount of money and headed in a taxi cab to a girl friend's house in Melville, some miles away.

Tension neared the explosion point in the Reddell community following the discovery of the woman's body. Rogers recently completed a term in Angola Prison on a rape conviction.

Blast Kills Sheriff



HUGE HOLE in screen of back door indicates size of blast which met Haywood County (Tenn.) Sheriff "Jack" Hunter, who cursed and intimidated

Willie M. Jones and received in return a fatal charge from Jones' double-barrelled shotgun. Jones' brother-in-law, Wil-

mer Partee points out the hole. Sheriff Hunter often boasted he knew how to handle Negro population of his county.

Rush Man To Safety: Mob Of 1 000 Swarm Courthouse

Defender News Service
BROWNSVILLE, Tenn. — Tennessee highway patrolmen averted a possible lynching Friday night when they rushed a Negro farmer to Memphis after he had shot and killed a Negro-hating sheriff, John "Jack" Hunter, 67.

A mob of more than 1,000 which swarmed around Haywood county court house here broke up only after they were assured that Willie M. Jones was no longer inside. Patrolmen disarmed several members of the mob.

Sheriff Hunter who boasted that he knew how to "handle" the colored people of his county was blasted with a double-barrelled 12 gauge shotgun after he called

Jones a "s. o. b." and threatened to kill him if he didn't come to town with him.

WRONG MAN

Actually Sheriff Hunter was looking for a man by the name of Willie T. Jones for whom he held a warrant charging family desertion.

Willie M. Jones was sitting on

his front porch with his wife and daughter and grandson, when Sheriff Hunter and Deputy Sheriff Dewey Crouch drove up.

Jones' wife, Ola, gave the Defender this account of what happened:

"I said to Willie that these must be a couple of cotton men coming to talk to him about his crop. But Willie said he didn't think so because he had never seen them before.

THREATENS FARMER

"One of the men said 'I'm looking for Willie T. Jones.' My husband told him he didn't know Willie T. Jones. Then the white man asked Willie what his name

PAIN OF REMEMBERING registers on face of Mrs. Ola Jones (seated) as she recalls events leading up to slaying of Sheriff Hunter. Sitting on the porch with Mr. and Mrs. Jones when sheriff drove up to the house and he told him his name was Willie Jones."

Mrs. Jones said the white man told her husband "you're the sheriff."

Almost in tears, Mrs. Jones described how the man got out of his car with his gun drawn and walked toward the porch.

RAN INTO HOUSE

"Willie jumped up, ran into the house and locked the door," Mrs. Jones said. "Then this man yelled 'open this door or I'll kill you.'"

When her husband refused, Mrs. Jones related, the man walked around to the back of the house and was met by a double blast from the shotgun.

One charge struck Sheriff Hunter in the right eye, blasting a massive hole in his head. Sobbing, Mrs. Jones told the

Jones home were their daughter, Bobbie (standing right) and grandson, Melvin. Standing left is another daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Shaw. Defender staff photo.

Defender "Willie didn't know who that man was or what he wanted. He never did say he was the sheriff."

Coroner Fred Jones who automatically became sheriff on Hunter's death refused to talk to a Defender reporter.

However, in statements to white reporters, he denied that there was a mob around the courthouse and said officers did not disarm any men.

This is contrary to eyewitness obtained by the Defender. One man who happened to be passing through Brownsville during the peak of the excitement said: "I never saw so many people in Brownsville before. I didn't know what had happened. There were so many people in front of the courthouse, I thought they were having some kind of an elec-



9362

tion Sat. 8-8-59
Asked if he thought there were a thousand in the crowd, he answered:

"A thousand? More than that!"

Jones who enjoys a reputation of being a substantial citizen is president of the Antioch-Jones PTA, president of the usher board and a deacon at Antioch Baptist church.

Even Coroner Jones told white newsmen "everybody in the community said he was a good Negro. He hadn't been in trouble that we know of."

NOTORIOUS COUNTY
Haywood county is notorious throughout the state of Tennessee as being fanatically anti-Negro, even though the population of the county is 70 per cent colored.

Brownsville, the county seat, in particular is known as a community in which Negroes "walk lightly."

Several Negroes told the Defender that after 9:30 p. m., colored people are not allowed on the streets of Brownsville. Asked what happened if a Negro is walking the streets of Brownsville after the curfew, one resident said:

"You'll be searched and if you can't come up with a mighty good excuse, you'll be hauled off to jail."

Not a single Negro had ever been permitted to register to vote in Haywood county. In a recent complaint to the Civil Rights Commission, Sheriff Hunter was cited as boasting that he would "shoot the head off the first Negro who came in to register to vote."

9363

Two Negroes Held In Assault, And Slaying Of Ala. Woman

The Birmingham News P.L.
**Two identify
Negro suspect
in attack**

Birmingham
BY PAUL HOGAN
News staff writer

A police patrolman today testified he arrested Jessie T. Collins Jr., 24, Negro, about a half block from a house where Mrs. Anne Bowling and her invalid husband were attacked last June.

Officer Jim W. Cashatt said the Negro was walking along Montevallo Road.

He said he had been drinking, but was sober, that he was breathing heavily, that his clothes were mussed and torn, and there was blood on his face and hands.

MRS. BOWLING yesterday had identified Collins as the man who attacked her in her home at 617 Montevallo-rd.

She told how she struggled with the intruder, and avoided a sexual attack.

She said she woke up on a night last June to see a Negro standing in her room, going through her purse.

SHE LAY STILL, she said, and watched him in the mirror on her dresser. The intruder went into the living room, she testified, and pushed back the latch on the door. But he returned to her room, and started toward a dresser not two feet from her head. Then she screamed.

The Negro threw a pillow over her face and threatened to kill her if she screamed again, she said.

She added that the Negro began trying to pull her Bermuda shorts off and that she began to struggle. She said she fought desperately, kicking and scratching, until she was pulled to the floor.

The intruder then began choking her, she testified.

MRS. BOWLING'S invalid hus-

area around the farm in search of the attacker.

Mrs. Boyd was taken to a Pulaski hospital where her condition was listed as serious.

The Boyd farm lies partly in Tennessee and partly in Alabama.

The Montgomery Advertiser
**Woman Dies;
Posse Seeks
Her Attacker**

Montgomery, Ala.
ATHENS, Ala. (AP) — A 62-year-old Alabama woman was stripped, possibly raped and beaten to death and her 88-year-old mother was seriously injured at their farm home near the Tennessee line north of here Sunday.

Neighbors, attracted by screams, found the nude body of Miss Dicie Boyd on the floor of the barn. Her mother, Mrs. Willie Boyd, was slumped in a rocking chair in the house. She was bleeding badly from severe head lacerations.

Coroner Bill Bennett of Giles County in Tennessee said a preliminary examination showed evidence that Miss Boyd had been raped.

A bloodstained plank, about two feet long and an inch thick was found near her body. An open pocket knife, also bloodstained, was found in another part of the barn.

Sheriff B. M. Butler quoted Mrs. Boyd as saying the attacker was a Negro man whose apparent motive was robbery. The house had been ransacked.

Butler said an enraged group of neighbors was combing the area around the farm in search of the attacker.

Mrs. Boyd was taken to a Pulaski hospital where her condition was listed as serious.

The Boyd farm lies partly in Tennessee and partly in Alabama.

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Butler quoted Mrs. Boyd as saying her daughter had gone to the barn to milk cows when a Negro man came to the house and demanded money.

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Miss Boyd had been raped twice. Officers said she had been beaten on the head and her neck was cut on both sides. She also appeared to have been choked, they said.

A bloodstained plank, about two feet long and one inch thick, used as a latch for the barn door, was found near the body. A bloodstained pocket knife also was found in the barn.

Miss Boyd's 88-year-old mother, Mrs. T. Boyd, was found slumped in a rocking chair, bleeding from head cuts. She was taken to a Pulaski, Tenn., hospital.

Coroner Evans said Johnson, who lives on the other side of the Tennessee line about a half-mile north of the Boyd farm, admitted he and a companion raped Miss Boyd. But he said the companion killed her, Evans said.

They slipped up behind Miss Boyd in the barn, slugged her with the door latch, and then used it as a bludgeon, Evans quoted Johnson as saying.

Sheriff Ennis said Johnson told him he became frightened and went home when his companion headed for the farm house, where the older woman was.

Also working on the investigation was Sheriff B. M. Butler of Giles County, Tenn.

The two women had lived together at the farm, working it themselves for about 10 years since Mrs. Boyd's husband died.

There were no other residents of the farm.

Butler quoted Mrs. Boyd as

ATHENS, Ala. — (AP) — The bludgeoned, slashed and raped body of a 62-year-old farm woman was found in a barn near here Sunday night. Police arrested two Negroes early today while an angry crowd of neighbors combed the area.

The dead woman's mother, badly beaten but alive, was found in a nearby farm house where the two women lived alone.

Sheriff Clyde Ennis said Joe Henry Johnson, 17, and Clifford Brown Jr., 18, Negroes who lived in the area, were arrested and held at the murder scene, then were rushed to jail at this north Alabama town when a crowd of neighbors began to gather.

The sheriff said Johnson, arrested about midnight at his home in Giles County, Tenn., just across the state line, admitted taking part in the beating and rape, then implicated Brown.

Brown also was arrested at his home, Sheriff Ennis said.

A crowd of about 50 residents of this remote section of north Alabama searched the countryside last night and early today for suspects.

Sheriff Ennis said Johnson's home, located about a half-mile from the farm, was one of several checked as a matter of routine. Johnson was taken into custody when officers found blood.

The body of Miss Dicie Boyd, nude except for socks and one shoe, was found by neighbors who investigated screams.

Coroner M. W. Evans said

Arthur Parker, attorney for Collins, entered a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity for him.

hand was on the sleeping porch, but she said she saw him come into the room. The Negro hit him on the head with a smoking stand just before she blacked out, she added. When she came to, Mrs. Bowling said, she made a move for her husband and the Negro, and was hit with the smoking stand too. Mrs. Bowling then managed days to get a gun from a nearby days, she said.

Near Athens

Two Negroes held in rape, slaying

Mon. 11-2-59

BY CHARLES GRAINGER, News staff writer

ATHENS, Ala., Nov. 2—Two Negroes accused of raping and murdering an elderly white woman and bludgeoning her aged mother were hurried to the Limestone County jail as an angry crowd of neighbors formed today.

Limestone County Sheriff Clyde Ennis said the badly-beaten and slashed, nearly-nude body of Miss Dicie Boyd, 62, was found in a barn on her farm a few hundred yards south of the Tennessee line yesterday.

Miss Boyd's mother, Mrs. W. T. Boyd, 88, was in critical condition at a hospital in Pulaski, Tenn. She was found slumped in a chair in the house, bleeding from head wounds.

Ennis said that Joe Henry Johnson, 17, of Giles County, Tenn., and Clifford Brown Jr., 18, were accused of the crimes. He said that Johnson admitted taking part and had implicated Brown.

AT THE JAIL, Deputy Sheriff Lifus Sanders said, "Feeling is running high around here but we haven't had anything like a mob. I don't think there is any threat of violence."

He added, however, that tentative plans called for the two prisoners to be moved to another jail.

No charges were placed immediately against either Negro.

Johnson was held at the murder scene in rural Limestone until Brown's arrest.

The family of Clifford Brown, Negroes who live nearby, reportedly investigated screams heard at the Boyd farm late yesterday afternoon.

Coroner M. W. Evans of Limestone said that Miss Boyd had been raped twice.

EVANS AND Ennis said the woman had been beaten about the head and that her neck was cut on both sides. He said she also appeared to have been choked.

A blood-stained plank, about two feet long and an inch thick, used as a latch for the barn door, was near the body. An open, bloodstained pocketknife was also lying in the barn.

Johnson, who lives about one-half mile north of the Boyd farm, in Tennessee, was taken into custody late Sunday night.

MRS. BOYD had identified her attacker as a Negro apparently intent on robbery.

The Boyd home was ransacked but it was not immediately learned whether anything was missing.

Mrs. Boyd told Ennis her daughter had gone to the barn to milk cows when a Negro came to the house and demanded money.

She said she told him to leave and he grabbed her walking stick and beat her over the head with it. The case was found in three pieces.

ENNIS SAID Johnson admitted he and his companion raped the woman, but claimed that the companion killed her.

The sheriff said the Negro told him the pair slipped up behind Miss Boyd, slugged her with the door latch, then used the board as a bludgeon.

Johnson told the sheriff he got scared and went home when his companion went toward the house where the older woman was.

The scene is about 20 miles north of Athens, several miles off a highway.

In addition to Ennis and Evans, the case is being investigated by State Officer R. W. Godwin, Limestone Deputy Frank Johnson, Tennessee state troopers, Giles County Sheriff B. M. Butler and Coroner Bill Bennett of Giles.

Negro Hunted In Rape Effort

NOTASUNG, Ala. — A young white housewife reported that an unidentified Negro man attempted to force her at her home last night but that she managed to jerk away and flee to a neighbor's house.

Sheriff Preston Hornsby said a search started a few minutes later but the attacker hadn't been found early today.

Bloodhounds were brought here to assist but they were unable to pick up a trail.

Hornsby said the white woman, whose name was withheld, reported that she had gone into the darkened kitchen to get a cookie for her baby a little more than a year old, when the Negro grabbed her.

She struggled and threw them both on the floor, the sheriff said, and finally tore loose from his grasp and ran out of the house. The Negro man didn't follow, she said.

The woman, who is about 23, was alone in the house with her child. Her husband had gone to a National Guard drill.

Tupelo Negro Is Arrested In Rape Try

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UPI) — Negro Robert Jordan, 24, of Tupelo, Miss., was jailed on attempted rape charges today when a white woman identified him as the man who tried to force his way into her car.

Carolyn Davis said the Negro walked up to her car when she drove into the front of her home about 1:45 a. m. She said the Negro grabbed the door handle and was trying to get into the vehicle when she drove off.

Jordan was arrested about an hour later while walking along a city street. Officers said he denied the charge and claimed he was going to visit a relative.

Police said Jordan was carrying a sack which contained an assortment of clothing, cigarets and a piece of wire about two feet long.

Miss Davis identified Jordan in a police lineup.

9364

Man jailed here in daughter's rape

A 54-year-old Negro man was jailed here yesterday on charges of raping his own 4-year-old daughter.

Detectives A. Stevens and C. L. Pierce identified the man as Bernard Davis of 8701 Ninth-st., n.

The defendant's wife, Ossie Davis, told detectives her husband molested their 4-year-old daughter yesterday afternoon while she was away from home.

Police said they were informed that the child had been molested by her father on several earlier occasions.

The child told police her father threatened to kill her if she told anyone.

60 Years Given White In Case Of Negro Child

TUSCALOOSA (AP)—A 3-year-old white man has been sentenced to 60 years in prison following his conviction on charges of having carnal knowledge of a Negro girl under 12 years old.

A circuit court jury returned the verdict Wednesday night against William Richard Mills of Holt, Ala.

Mills told presiding Judge W. C. Warren he wanted to appeal.

Circuit Solicitor Fred Nicol had sought the death penalty.

Mills did not testify but the state introduced as evidence a statement in which Mills admitted intimacy with the child but said she consented and wanted money.

The victim testified that Mills forced her into his car the afternoon of April 22, 1958 and drove to a wooded area west of here. She said the defendant forced her to submit to him.

She said Mills kept her in the car all night and put her out in a rural area the next day.

Father of seven accused in rape

CEDAR BLUFF, Ala., Oct. 23—A Cedar Bluff farmer and father of seven children is charged with raping a 40-year-old housewife in front of her 8-year-old daughter, County Solicitor Jack Livingston said yesterday.

He identified the man as Orville Lee Jennings, who is in his late 30's. Jennings lives on Cedar Bluff Rt. 1.

Livingston said no bond has been set.

Livingston said the victim told him Jennings drove up to her home, about 12 miles north of Cedar Bluff, and sat down on the porch where she and a neighbor woman were visiting.

After the neighbor left, she said Jennings overpowered and attacked her in the presence of her daughter. Six other children were in school at the time.

Negro Bound To Grand Jury On Indecency

Young Girl Says
She Was Motioned
To By Defendant

A Negro man was bound over to the grand jury today in Recorder's Court on charges of indecent exposure involving a 10-year-old white girl.

Thomas Goins, 1431 Houston St., pleaded not guilty at arraignment proceedings and Judge Eugene Loe set bond at \$300.

At the beginning of the hearing, Judge Loe noted the defendant had been charged with something like this before.

Police records show Goins is an ex-convict and he has served time in prison on similar charges involving young girls.

The little blonde girl told the

court the Negro motioned her to come to him while she was playing in a section near the Victor T. lane housing development last Saturday.

The girl's younger brother approached the Negro and was given seven cents if he would tell his sister to come back to the same area on Tuesday after 5 p.m., the girl testified.

The brother also said the Negro man promised to give his sister a dollar if she would meet him.

Both the girl and her brother testified the Negro "took his pants down" while he was motioning at them to come over.

Police officers said they received the complaint last Saturday and were unable to find the Negro until last night. He was arrested and both children identified him as being the man "who motioned to them."

The father and mother of these children said they had seen the defendant "hanging around in that area" during the time the alleged incident took place.

Goins told Judge Loe "I don't know anything about it."

Officers testified that he was "pretty tight" when arrested last night.

Negro Pleads Guilty To Raping Housewife

MOBILE, Oct. 27 (AP)—A Negro pleaded guilty today to rape and first degree burglary—two charges which carry a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair.

Sam Smith, 32-year-old father of six children, admitted raping a white housewife in her home the night of Oct. 16. The burglary charge involves breaking into and entering an inhabited house.

County Judge William M. Beckurs directed that no bond be permitted Smith and ordered him held for the next County Grand Jury, which convenes in November.

The 24-year-old attack victim was present in the courtroom but did not testify. Officers withheld her name.

Smith was charged with raping her twice during two hours after he broke into her home 20 miles northwest of Mobile. Her husband was at work. She told officers that the attack took place alone of her three young children tried to hand her a pistol but Smith grabbed it.

Smith was arrested 24 hours after the attack. Detectives said he was traced through an automobile found abandoned nearby. The keys to the car had been dropped by Smith when he fell over a lawn mower at the home of another woman several hours before the rape.

Officers said he lunged at her as she parked her car. He fled when she grabbed a shotgun and fired several shots. Her home is near that of the rape victim.

Police Hold Two In Limestone Rape-Slaying

ATHENS, Nov. 2—No formal charges had been placed tonight against either of two young Negroes taken into custody in connection with the rape-slaying of a 22-year-old white farm woman in Stela community and the brutal beating of her mother.

County Solicitor James W. Woodruff said Limestone County and state officers still were investigating.

The Negroes held were identified as Joe Henry Johnson, 17, who reportedly has made an oral confession to the crimes, and Clifford Brown Jr., 18.

Two Picked Up
The two were picked up at their homes in the state line community several hours after the bludgeoned and slashed body of Miss Dicie Boyd was found in a barn on the Boyd farm late Sunday. The body was nude except for socks and a shoe.

Her mother, 88-year-old Mrs. W. T. Boyd, was located in the farmhouse, slumped in a rocking chair, her head battered. She was taken to Pulaski, Tenn., for hospitalization. She was reported to be in critical condition.

Feeling "ran high" over the slaying but Sheriff Clyde Ennis and Deputy Lifus Sanders said they didn't think there was any threat of mob action.

The sheriff said Johnson was arrested when police found blood on him during a routine check of houses in the area. He said Johnson admitted taking part in the attack, then implicated Brown.

Following the arrests late last night and early today, both men

were held at the murder scene. Then they were transferred to the Athens jail 19 miles away when a crowd of neighbors began to gather at the house.

The two women had lived alone on the 162-acre farm about 10 years following the death of Mrs. Boyd's husband.

Coroner M. W. Evans said Miss Boyd had been beaten on the head and both sides of her neck had been cut and it appeared she also had been choked. He said she had been raped.

A bloodstained plank, about two feet long and one inch thick, used as a latch on the barn door, was found near the body. A bloodstained pocket knife also was found in the barn.

Police said the injured Mrs. Boyd told them she was attacked in the house by a Negro apparently intent on robbery while her daughter had gone to the barn to milk cows.

She said the Negro demanded money and, when she told him to get out, he grabbed her walking stick and beat her on the head with it.

The cane was found broken in three pieces in the house.

The house was ransacked but police said they were unable to determine whether anything had been taken.

Ennis said Johnson admitted he and Brown raped the dead woman after knocking her unconscious, but claimed Brown killed her.

Ennis said Johnson related that the pair slipped up behind Miss Boyd, hit her with a plank and then used the board as a bludgeon.

The farm lies in rolling hill country, partly in Alabama and partly in Tennessee. It is several miles from the nearest paved road. The house and barn are in Alabama.

Door Part Said Clue

Jackson Daily News
At Lawton

Jackson, Miss.
**Police Keep Working
On Rape Slaying Of
Former State Woman**

LAWTON, Okla. (AP) — A missing door frame facing has become an important clue as officers seek to solve the mysterious slaying last Tuesday of a 25-year-old Army wife. Fern Romero was raped and her throat cut in her home here.

Mrs. Romero was found in her bedroom about noon Wednesday. Authorities said it has been determined she was slain approximately 36 hours before the autopsy which would put her death at about 4 p.m. Tuesday.

A door frame facing containing a chain lock is missing and officers feel it is an important clue. Also missing are the woman's car keys and purse.

Her two young sons, 27 months and 6 months old, were found in the home and are being cared for by Ft. Sill authorities.

Her husband, Capt. Louis Romero, was attending an advanced artillery class at Ft. Bliss, Tex., at the time of the slaying. His permanent station is nearby Ft. Sill.

Mrs. Romero was a native of Centreville, Miss.

Funeral services will be held Monday at Baton Rouge, La., where she and Capt. Romero were married. Burial will take place at Centreville.

Mobile Attacker Strikes Again White Woman Is Negro Victim

Jackson Daily News
MOBILE, Ala. (UPI) — A young Negro rapist, believed to be the one who attacked a pregnant white housewife July 30, assaulted a youthful mother of two Saturday.

The 22-year-old white woman told police the knife-wielding Negro broke into her home shortly after her husband left for work and raped her while her two-month-old boy slept at her side. The victim's other son, 5, was asleep in another room.

The victim said she awakened screaming when she felt the Negro's hand on her shoulder. He placed a white cloth over her mouth, a knife at her throat and raped her, she said.

A widespread manhunt was launched for the Negro and one suspect was arrested. Authorities said, however, that it appeared the suspect was innocent.

The Negro told the woman, who was unidentified, that he'd come back and kill her if she told police about the crime and it "got in the newspaper," authorities said. After the attack, the woman called her mother who informed police.

A young Negro burglar raped a 27-year-old white pregnant housewife July 30 in her home about two blocks from the scene of the rape Saturday. The Negro in that case also carried a knife and threatened to kill the woman and her six-year-old son.

Police said the July victim was also told the rapist would come back and kill her if she called police and the rapists in both cases committed unnatural acts after the assaults.

A \$1,000 reward has been posted by the state for information leading to the conviction of the rapist in the July case.

Rape Attempt Spurs Search For Negro

Jackson Daily News
BRUNNIDGE, Miss. (Special) — About 25 state, county and city officers and 100 or more other persons

continued their search Friday evening for a Negro farmhand, accused of attempting to rape a young white housewife.

The victim, mother of one child, identified her attacker as Will Arthur Andrews, 35, a tenant who worked on her husband's farm. She said he assaulted her early Friday morning in the backyard of her home in Richland community, eight miles east of Brundidge.

Roadblocks were set up and bloodhounds brought in to aid searchers combing two square miles of swampy wooded area where Andrews reportedly fled after the woman's screams attracted a neighbor's attention.

The woman said Andrews had been picking cotton across the road when she went outside to milk the cows. Her husband was away and their child was visiting an aunt, she said.

When she returned to the house, she said, Andrews waylaid her, dragged her outside and tried to force her to submit.

She said the Negro beat her several times around the face and neck. The injuries were not believed to be serious.

9365

ELMORE MORALS CHARGE

Advertiser
Stepfather, Three Negroes Indicted
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 8-29-59

By WAYNE POWELL

Advertiser Staff Writer

WETUMPKA—Indictments accusing the white stepfather and three Negroes of engaging in sexual relations with a mentally retarded girl before she was 12 years old were returned Friday by the Elmore County Grand Jury.

Named were Ike Rich, 54, dairy worker and the three Negroes: Tom Henderson Jr., 19; Robert Moore and Henry Lee Stokes. All are residents of Tallassee.

Henderson was indicted on three charges of carnal knowledge. One was issued jointly for Henderson and Rich.

Moore and Stokes were indicted on one charge each for having sexual relations with the girl.

Rich was indicted for having sexual relations with the girl himself and for forcing the girl to submit to relations with the three Negroes.

Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee said the acts have been going on for several years but the indictments are only for the times prior to the girl's 12th birthday.

All four are being held without bond in the Elmore County jail and will face trial the week of Oct. 15 when the fall circuit court session opens here.

Conviction could mean a sentence from 10 years to death, Curlee said.

The young girl, who has only been through the third grade of school, was described by Curlee as being "soft-spoken, pleasant-faced and mentally retarded."

The girl's mother knew of one incident involving her husband having relations with her daughter but denied any knowledge of the acts with the Negroes, Curlee said.

She told him that she was afraid to report the incident to authorities since Rich had threatened her life.

Also indicted Friday was William D. Hayward, Montgomery, who attempted to rob the Bank of Eclectic in July.

He was seriously wounded and his partner was killed in the crime.

In other grand jury action, a recommendation was reported out asking for another circuit judge for the 19th judicial circuit which includes Elmore, Chilton and Autauga counties.

The jury said one judge "can no longer adequately fulfill the judicial needs of our circuit."

They called on the State Legislature to initiate action to have a second circuit judge provided for the county.

The jury Friday reported 75 new bills, then recessed until Sept. 16 when they will return to hear other cases.

Judge Oakley W. Melton presided at the session.

NEGRO HELD IN DOUBLE RAPE CASE
Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Mon. 10-19-59

MOBILE, Ala. (UPI) — A 32-year-old Negro man was in Mobile County jail today, charged with raping a 34-year-old mother Friday night in Georgetown, a settlement about 20 miles north of here.

The Negro, Sam Smith, was traced through the registration of an abandoned car.

The Saraland Negro reportedly admitted two attacks on the white woman during a three-hour stay in her home. Sheriff Ray Bridges said the woman told him the Negro spent most of his time "preaching" to her on an assortment of subjects.

The rapist fled just before midnight, a short time before the victim's husband was to come home from work. He took with him a loaded .22 caliber pistol he had snatched from the woman's 5-year-old son. The boy, one of the woman's three children, had picked up the gun in an effort to give it to his mother. The three chil-

dren looked on during the attacks. The woman was treated at a Mobile hospital for bruises and scratches, given sedation and dismissed.

SAME MAN

Sheriff Bridges said he was convinced the attack on the woman was made by the same man flushed from a garage nearby several hours earlier. Mrs. Winifred George said the man jumped from under a table in her garage just after she had parked her car.

When he made a lunge at her she ran into the house, grabbed a gun and fired at him five times. He fled unhurt.

Smith was traced by a set of car keys found where the first attack had occurred. Bridges said the attacker had apparently tripped and dropped the keys. An abandoned car was found a short distance away. Sheriff's deputies checked on the car and located Smith.

The Negro was picked out of a line-up by the woman who was raped and by Mrs. George.

Negro jailed on charge of attempted rape
The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 10-17-59

A 50-year-old Negro was jailed on attempted rape charges Friday when a white woman identified him as the Negro who attempted to force his way into her automobile.

Detective L. H. Kirk identified the Negro as Robert Jordan of Tupelo, Miss. Kirk said the Negro was identified by the victim in a police lineup.

The victim, Miss Carolyn Davis of 7329 Georgia-rd, said she drove up in front of her home about 1:45 a.m. today and started to turn off the car motor when she noticed a man walking toward her car.

Miss Davis said the man

grabbed the door handle and was trying to get in the car when she put the car in gear and sped away. She stopped at a nearby service station and called police.

JORDAN WAS arrested about 2:15 a.m. by Kirk and Officers J. C. Ferrell and J. F. Morris. He was spotted walking at Fifth-av, and 60th-st, s.

Officers said he denied the accusation and claimed he was going to visit a relative in the 2500 block of Second-av, s. They added that he was carrying a sack which contained an assortment of clothing, cigarets and a piece of wire about two-feet long.

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WOMAN, 62, IS RAPED, KILLED, HER MOTHER, 82, BEATEN IN LIMESTONE

2 Negroes Are Being Questioned

The Decatur Daily
Decatur, Ala.
Mon. 11-2-59

ATHENS — Two teenage Negroes were questioned here this morning in connection with the brutal slaying and rape of a 62-year-old farm woman whose body, nude except for socks and one shoe, was found in a barn near the Alabama-Tennessee line Sunday night.

The victim was identified as Miss Dicie Boyd. Her mother, 88-year-old Mrs. W. T. Boyd, was found slumped in a rocking chair, bleeding from head cuts. She was taken to a Pulaski, Tenn. hospital where she remained in "serious" condition late this morning.

Sheriff Clyde Ennis said Joe Henry Johnson, 17, and Clifford Brown Jr., 18, Negroes who lived in the area, were arrested and held at the murder scene, then were rushed to jail at Athens when a crowd of neighbors began gathering.

Scene of the slaying was a remote farm which lies partly in

Alabama and partly in Tennessee but the house and barn are on the Alabama side. It is several miles off any numbered highway about 18 miles north of Athens.

Deputy Lifus Sanders, at Limestone County jail said feeling is "running high," but he said "We haven't had anything like mob action. I don't think there is any threat of violence."

Sanders said, however, that tentative plans called for the two prisoners to be moved to another jail later today.

Limestone Corner M. W. "Bud-dy" Evans told the Daily today that neither of the youths had

been officially charged. He said officers were questioning both.

ARRESTED AT MIDNIGHT

Sheriff Ennis said Johnson, arrested about midnight at his home in Giles County, Tenn., just across the state line, admitted taking part in the beating and rape, and then implicated Brown.

Sheriff's officers and State Investigator R. W. Godwin were reportedly questioning Johnson at McConnell-Service Funeral home just before noon. A deputy said Johnson, jailed last night, was sleeping in jail this morning.

A crowd of about 50 residents of the remote section searched the countryside last night and early today for suspects. Sheriff Ennis said the Johnson's home, located about a half-mile from the farm, was one of several checked as a matter of routine. Johnson was taken into custody when officers found blood on him, the sheriff said.

Coroner Evans said "numerous" persons had been questioned in connection with the brutal slaying. Officers withheld contact from the two suspects pending further investigation.

NO SIGNED CONFESSION

Although Johnson reportedly admitted taking part in the occurrence, it was reported this morning that a signed confession had not been made.

Evans said Miss Boyd had been raped, although he said it was impossible to tell if she had been

raped more than once.

The mother was found slumped in a rocking chair, bleeding from head lacerations.

The two women had lived together at the farm, working it themselves, for about 10 years, since Mrs. Boyd's husband died. There were no other residents of the farm.

Sheriff B. M. Butler, of Giles County, who is also working on the case, said Miss Boyd had been beaten on the head and that her neck was cut on both sides. He said she also appeared to have been choked. A bloodstained cloth, about two feet long, and an inch thick, was found near the body. An open and bloodstained pocket knife also was found in the barn.

Butler quoted Mrs. Boyd as saying she was attacked by a Negro apparently intent on robbery. The house was ransacked but it was not immediately learned whether anything was missing. Butler quoted Mrs. Boyd as saying her daughter had gone to the barn to milk cows when a Negro man came to the house and demanded money.

She told him to leave and he grabbed her walking stick and beat her over the head with it. The cane, in three pieces, was found in the house.

The pair slipped up behind Miss Boyd in the barn, slugged her with the door latch, and then used it as a bludgeon, according to re-

ports of investigating officers.

Sheriff Ennis said Johnson told him he became frightened and went home when his companions headed for the farm house, where the old woman was.

Officers reportedly brought the pair to Limestone County jail, and then took them back to the scene of the crime where Johnson reportedly made the oral confession.

Although talk was prevalent of transferring the two to another jail, both were reported still in Limestone jail at noon.

Evans said the murder took place about 150 yards inside Alabama. He said the two were arrested in Alabama.

State Toxicologist William T. McVay has been called in on the case and his and the coroner's report is not expected until late this afternoon.

Evans said the body of the murdered woman, now at McConnell-Service Funeral Home, would be taken to Carter Funeral Home in Prospect, Tenn., after an examination is made here. Funeral arrangements will be announced by the Tennessee Funeral home.

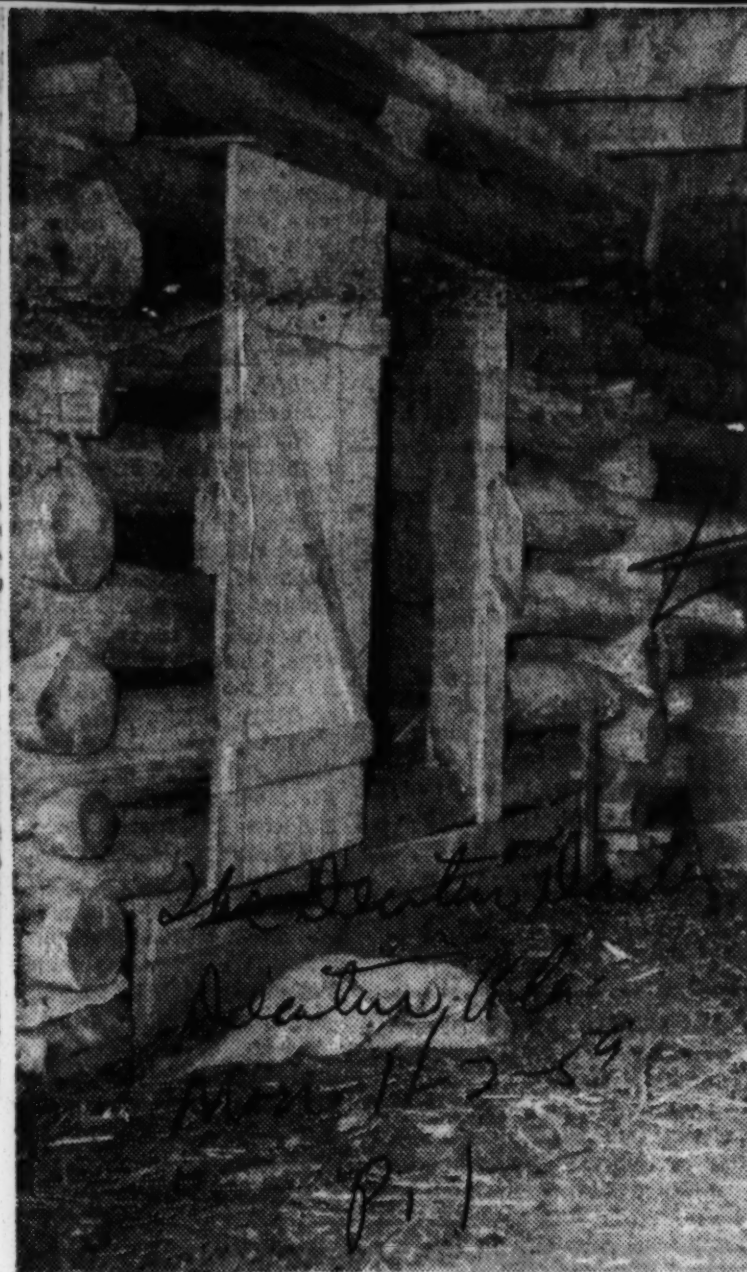
Athens City Police, along with state and local officers, plus the Giles County, Tenn. sheriff's force and Tennessee state troopers were called in on the case.

Limestone Sheriff Ennis and Giles Sheriff Butler stayed in the area of the murder scene this morning.

Neighbors began gathering at the farm house last night and early this morning and began a search of the area. A crowd of about 50 residents reportedly gathered for the search.



88-YEAR-OLD MOTHER BEATEN — A trail of blood from a chair, right, to a doorway marks the path apparently taken by Mrs. T. M. Boyd, 88, after she was beaten late Sunday at a rural farm on the Alabama-Tennessee state line. The chair was allegedly used in the beating. She was in Giles County Hospital today in "serious" condition. Her daughter, Miss Dicie Boyd, 62, was murdered. Her body was found in a nearby barn. Two Negroes were being questioned. (Daily Photo)



DEATH SCENE — The inside of this barn is where the slashed and raped body of Miss Dicie Boyd was discovered Sunday night. Two Giles County, Tenn., Negroes are being held for questioning in connection with the murder, which occurred on a state-line farm 18 miles north of Athens. The bludgeoned body was nude except for socks and one shoe, officers said. The victim's mother, Mrs. T. M. Boyd, 88, was beaten and is reported in "serious" condition in Giles County Hospital in Pulaski, Tenn. (Daily Photo)

Ensley matron reports attack by Negro man

An Ensley housewife was attacked and knocked unconscious by a Negro man yesterday while she visited her sister's home in Norwood. She was the second white woman attacked by a Negro in two days.

Detective C. L. Pierce said an 18-year-old Negro boy is being held in connection with an attack on Mrs. Connie Maxwell, 43, of 2744 29th-st., Ensley. The youth's name is being withheld pending an investigation.

Mrs. Maxwell, wife of James A. Maxwell, a TCI employe, said she was knocked unconscious by a Negro man about 5:30 p.m. yesterday while she was alone in the home of her sister, Mrs. Raymond G. Chilson, of 2306 14th-av. n.

THE VICTIM, who was treated and dismissed at Lloyd Noland Hospital, told police the Negro struck her over the head with a soft drink bottle.

Mrs. Maxwell, who suffered a small cut on her head, gave this account of the attack:

She said she was visiting her sister and brother-in-law when they left her alone to go to a store.

Mrs. Maxwell was resting on a back bedroom bed when she heard a noise in the front of the house.

THE VICTIM said she didn't pay much attention to the noise at first, but sat up on the bed when she failed to hear the voices of her sister or her sister's husband.

Mrs. Maxwell said she stood up and started out of the bedroom when she was confronted by a Negro man holding a soft drink bottle in his hand.

"Get back on the bed," Mrs. Maxwell quoted the Negro as saying just before he brought the bottle down across the top of

her head.

THE VICTIM said that was all she remembered about the attack as she either fainted or was knocked unconscious by the blow. She said she regained consciousness a few minutes later and found herself lying on the bed.

Mrs. Maxwell told Pierce her clothing was not disarranged and she said she was sure she had not been molested.

Pierce said the bottle apparently glanced from Mrs. Maxwell's head and shattered on the door facing.

MEANWHILE, an invalid who suffered skull fractures Tuesday night while fighting off a Negro burglar who attacked his wife, the statement given officers, the boy admitted pushing the door against the woman. He said when

Police said Charles E. Bowling, 44, of 637 Montevallo-rd., suffered the loss of his left ear and two skull fractures when his wife's attacker struck him on the side of the head with a wrought iron ash tray.

Bowling was hurt while trying to save his wife, Mrs. Ann Bowling, from being raped by the Negro.

Police said Jessie P. Collins Jr., of 209 Second-av. sw, was arrested. He was charged with attempted rape, assault with intent to murder and nighttime burglary of an inhabited dwelling after he signed a confession admitting the attack.

Youth Held In Florence Rape Attempt

By Staff Correspondent
FLORENCE — A 15-year-old Negro boy is being held by city police on a charge with intent to ravish a white housewife.

According to officers, the boy went to the home of the woman at approximately 8:30 a.m. Monday and after she answered the door inquired about "work in the flowers."

The woman told officers that when she denied employment for the Negro boy he shoved the door

in her face knocking her to the floor. She said he then rushed into the living room and jumped on her choking and beating her as she screamed for help.

The woman's 16-year-old daughter, who was asleep at the time, was awakened by her mother's call for help and rushed into the living room. Officers said the young girl started screaming and the Negro fled. Police were summoned immediately, according to Chief Melvin Adams, and a prowl car was dispatched to the scene.

The police officer in the car immediately called for help and additional officers were dispatched along with deputies from the Sheriff's office.

The Negro was apprehended minutes later by Sgt. Roger Poston, a motorcycle policeman. Ir burglar who attacked his wife, the statement given officers, the boy admitted pushing the door against the woman. He said when

he pushed the door she fell to the floor and that the momentum carried him inside the house. He said he then became frightened and fled. In his statement he made no mention of having touched the woman. However, Chief Adams said the woman showed evidence of having been choked and beaten about the face and head.

Negro's sentence in Mobile racial case is reduced

MOBILE, Ala., June 20 — A 16-year-old Negro's 30-month jail term and \$1200 fine on charges stemming from a rape attempt to date a white woman have been reduced on his appeal.

Theodore E. Harris had been sentenced June 1 in police court at suburban Prichard on conviction of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, wearing a mask in public and assault and battery.

His appeals on the charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest were disallowed because he failed to post appeal bond. That left him with a one-year term and a \$200 fine.

THE OTHER CASE was handled by Circuit Judge Keener Baxley Friday. Harris pleaded guilty to wearing a mask in public and Baxley gave him a one-year suspended sentence and placed him on two years' probation. The assault and battery charge was

dropped.

Harris was accused of making a series of telephone calls to a woman. However, Chief Adams Prichard woman and attempting to date her. Prichard police arrested him May 8 after the woman agreed to a police request to meet her caller.

Officers said Harris appeared wearing a mask and that the arresting officers had to use force to subdue him. The assault and battery charge was in connection with an earlier attack on the woman in her yard.

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Negro Man Bound Over To Jury On Rape Charge

A Negro man was bound over to the Circuit Court grand jury on a charge of rape Wednesday after a pregnant Negro woman testified he forcibly ravished her at her home Tuesday night.

Recorder's Court Judge D. Eugene Loe set a bond of \$500 for the defendant, listed as Willie James (Blue) Smith, 3300 Boone St.

Smith entered a plea of not guilty. He said he had not been at the woman's house Tuesday night and that at the time of the alleged offense he was riding around in his car.

The woman, who said she is three months pregnant and is unmarried, said she knows Smith and is positive he is the man who assaulted her. She said she was sleeping when the man entered the house and that when she awakened, he was sitting on the side of her bed.

She testified he beat her and assaulted her after she refused his demands that she submit to him.

Negro Held In Assault

MONTGOMERY — A 23-year-old Negro was held today in the rape of a white woman at her suburban home.

The victim, of Drewery Aaron, was reported in good condition in a hospital. She suffered shock and bruises on the ankles and wrists, which the Negro bound with wire.

Sheriff Mac Sim Butler said Aaron signed a statement admitting he raped the 31-year-old

woman, a registered nurse and mother of a year-old girl, at her suburban home Saturday while her husband was out of town.

The statement related how Aaron slipped into the house while the woman was in the yard hid in a bedroom closet, then seized her when she opened the closet door to get a baby diaper.

Butler said the victim told him that after her attacker left she crawled to a telephone and called authorities. Using bloodhounds they tracked down the Negro in a wooded area two miles from the home.

Aaron is married and the father of three.

10-YEAR-OLD WHITE GIRL:

Negro Gets 3-Year Term On Molesting Charge

Journal, Montgomery, Ala.
June 19-59

A 10-year-old Negro man who pleaded guilty to molesting a 10-year-old white girl has been sentenced to a three-year prison term in Circuit Court here.

Judge Eugene Carter yesterday imposed the sentence on Thomas Goins, 1431 Houston St., an ex-convict with a previous record of sexual offenses against children. Goins was charged with attempting to lure the girl into an unfinished apartment at the Viceroy for Tulane project. He was also accused of indecent exposure before the child and her younger brother.

Another Negro ex-convict yesterday learned that crime doesn't pay when the victim is a policeman. Ida Mae Whitehurst, \$75 for violating the prohibition law; and Era Jarvis Jr., no driver's license, \$50 and reckless driving, \$50.

Edward L. Jones was sentenced to three years in prison after he pleaded guilty to stealing the private car of Mrs. Peggy Morris, a member of the Montgomery Police Dept.

Tom Turner received his fourth prison sentence after he admitted breaking into a furniture shop at 632 Columbus St., and stealing property valued at \$45.

Charged with burglary and grand larceny, Turner was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

John Aubrey Mitchell, 19, and Robert Burl Mitchell, 26, were each sentenced to two years after they pleaded guilty to breaking into a parked car and stealing equipment.

Another charge of car burglary against the two brothers was dismissed.

Alice Headley, 34, received an 18-month sentence on a charge of grand larceny in connection with the theft of a wallet containing \$440.

The defendant, who gave her occupation as a baby-sitter, was refused probation when the court learned she had a previous conviction.

Also denied probation was Grady Cherry, who was sentenced to 13 months when he pleaded guilty to false pretense.

Judge Carter ruled out probation for Cherry after Sol. Wilkerson reported the de-

Rape Victim Put On Stand, 'Positively' Names Attacker

Advertiser
By ALLEN GUNN

An attractive, poised Montgomery white woman testified Wednesday in Circuit Court that she is "positive" Drewey Aaron is the Negro who attacked and raped her in her suburban home June 17.

Aaron went on trial Wednesday morning after Judge Eugene W. Carter denied a motion by defense attorneys for the 23-year-old truck driver to continue the trial until a lunacy commission could examine him.

Solicitor William F. Thetford told the all-white jury in his opening remarks that the state will ask the death penalty for Aaron.

The trial was closed to the public.

Displaying complete self-control throughout her nearly two hours of testimony, the victim, a registered nurse, told the jury that she had been raped after fighting her assailant for about a half hour and said, "I'm positive," when asked if Aaron was that assailant.

Speaking in an even, controlled voice, she said that she had left work about noon on the day of the attack, gone by an aunt's house to pick up her year-old daughter and arrived at her home about 2 p.m. on the Saturday afternoon.

She said all three doors of the house were locked when she arrived. She unlocked one, stepped into the house to get the baby's stroller and returned to the yard to adjust some water hoses, leaving the door open. She then went back into the house and testified, went into the nursery to change the baby's diaper, left the baby in bed and went into her room to change into a blouse and shorts.

The 31-year-old woman said she returned to the baby's room to get one of the child's dresses out of a closet there, opening the closet door.

"That's when this colored man jumped out at me," she said. The intruder then pulled her into the closet and closed the door, she said.

A scuffle took place in this closet with him trying to choke me," she told the court. At times

then called the sheriff's office and called her aunt to come help her, she said.

TORN BLOUSE

Then she went to the nursery to care for the baby, she testified. Her husband came home about 10 or 15 minutes later she said.

Thetford introduced in evidence the torn, blood-stained blouse she wore during the attack.

Later, she said, Aaron was brought to her house, and at that time she could not make a positive identification of him as her attacker. Her identification was made July 7, she testified, when she saw him at the county jail. He was told to repeat, among other things, the three phrases her attacker had used during the ordeal, she said, and she made her identification by "looks and voice."

During the attack, she testified, holes were knocked in the sheet-rock walls of the closet, and the furniture was knocked around in the two bedrooms.

NECK BRUISES

Two local doctors, a general practitioner and a gynecologist, testified that they examined her after the attack and found her body, head and limbs covered with scratches and bruises, including circular bruises on her neck. She was hospitalized for eight days after the attack, suffering from "moderate shock" and exhaustion.

The doctors testified that they made microscopic examinations which proved she had had sexual relations. One doctor said "within the past 24 to 36 hours" while the second said "within the last five to eight hours" prior to the examination at 6 p.m. that night.

Deputy Sheriff Horace W. Mitchell testified that he was the first officer to reach the house after the victim reported the attack. He said he called for the Kilby Prison bloodhounds. They were brought to the house and immediately picked up a trail, he said.

TWIDDLED LIMBS

Throughout the trial and the earlier pleadings, Aaron sat dispassionately staring — often into space. He occasionally twiddled his thumbs and several times his eyelids drooped as though he were having difficulty staying awake. He displayed no emotion Aaron is a resident and native of Burkville.

In a hearing on the defendant's motion for a lunacy commission, defense attorneys Solomon S.

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Dating Negro's Term Reduced

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The remaining charges were handled by Circuit Judge Keener Baxley Friday. Harris pleaded guilty to wearing a mask in public and Baxley gave him a one-year suspended sentence and placed him on probation for two years. The assault and battery charge was dropped.

Harris was accused of making a series of telephone calls to a Prichard woman. Prichard police arrested him May 8 after the woman agreed to a police request to meet her caller.

Officers said Harris appeared wearing a mask and that the arresting officers had to use force to subdue him. The assault and battery charge was in connection with an earlier attack on the woman in her yard.

Scream And Kick Ward Off Negro

Woman Finds Hands At Throat

A Montgomery white woman awoke early this morning to find a Negro man holding her throat, police said today.

Mrs. Arlene Owens of 942 Pelham St. could only describe the man as being young and wearing a blue shirt.

"All I know is that I woke up and a Negro had his hands on my throat. I kicked him as hard as I could and he jumped out the window and ran. A neighbor, Mrs. R. D. Stanley, said she heard the door bell ring about 4 o'clock but didn't see anybody. She told me she was going back to bed when she heard me scream," Mrs. Owens said.

Investigating officers B. G. Bryant and B. G. Smith said the house was entered after a screen door had been removed from a window.

Mrs. Owens, 21, is the mother of three small boys. Her husband is a member of the city fire department and was on duty at the time.

In Opelika—

Rape Charges Faced By Seven

Special to The Post-Herald

OPELIKA, June 3—Six Negroes and a white man have been charged with rape, two separate cases involving 15-year-old girls,

and are awaiting grand jury action.

The white man was identified by a man who resembled Harris, as Arthur M. Walton, 55, of Opelika Rt. 5.

He was arrested by city police on a technical charge of raping a young white girl he admitted dating over a period of time. Neighbors of the girl brought the complaint against Walton.

The Negroes all are accused of raping a 15-year-old Negro girl in the rear of a night club during a dance last Wednesday night.

The girl accused all six of attacking her while she was being held down. They were identified as Henry Louis Frazer, 18; Charles Will Jones, 17; Robert Lee Payne, 25; Paul Davis Jr., 18, and two boys, aged 14 and 15.

Negro Sentenced In Dating Case

MOBILE, June 1 (AP)—A 17-year-old Negro who tried to date a white woman was given a 30-month sentence and \$1,200 fine in Prichard Police Court today.

Theodore E. Harris entered a guilty plea on a charge of wearing a mask in public. He also was convicted of assault and battery on the woman, resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. The defendant appealed and bond was set at \$5,600.

The woman said she agreed, on police instructions, to meet the youth after she had received a series of anonymous obscene telephone calls.

Police said Harris was arrested May 11 at the agreed upon meeting place at the rear of a Negro high school. Officers said the youth was wearing a mask when they arrested him and they had to use force to subdue him.

Harris testified in court today that he put the mask on to keep the woman from identifying him. He was sweating and scratched as though

She said she was beaten in the backyard of her home last July. She testified the anonymous caller told her, "I missed you last time, but I'll get you next time."

Negro Rapes Mother, 31, Near City

Woman Surprised

Man In Closet

On Return Home

A Negro man raped a white woman in her home on Wares Ferry road Saturday afternoon and held her prisoner for over an hour.

The 31-year-old woman, the mother of a small child, was attacked by the Negro when she opened a closet door where he was hiding. The victim, who was hospitalized, said the Negro strangled her until she was semi-conscious, bound her with a tie and a coat hanger and raped her, according to a relative.

RETURNED HOME

The victim was quoted as saying she had returned home at about 2:30 p.m. after visiting relatives, when the attack occurred.

A young Negro was captured in a car on a dirt road about two miles from the house shortly after the attack. Sheriff's deputies made the arrest after a chase with bloodhounds from Kilby Prison.

Deputies R. G. Liffond and Roy Stearns said the suspect was a capital offense.

he had been running through a wooded area. A wooded area abjoins the house. The Negro was held without charge early Saturday night.

The woman was quoted as saying that she had scratched her attacker badly. She said that he was wearing gloves, gray cotton pants and a short sleeve shirt. She said that he was barefoot.

OUTSIDE CITY

The house where the attack occurred is about two and a half miles outside the city limits.

The husband of the victim was away at work when the attack on his wife occurred, according to a member of a family. The woman was quoted as saying that she had put her baby to bed and opened the closet to look for a baby's dress when the Negro grabbed her. She said that she had never seen the Negro before.

After the rape the Negro mixed and drank a glass of ice water before leaving the house, according to one officer.

City police assisting the county officers checked the house for fingerprints or other evidence that might lead to the identity of the rapist. Officers at the scene said it had not been determined how the Negro entered or left the house, nor how long he was there before the woman returned home.

The condition of the victim was not fully known but a relative said that she was badly bruised.

Negro indicted in attack upon white woman

The Grand Jury has indicted Negro Jesse P. Collins Jr., on charges of assaulting a Montevallo housewife with intent to murder her and with breaking into her home during the night of June 16.

Breaking into an inhabited dwelling during the night time is a capital offense.

Mrs. Ann Bowling, 38-year-old

mother of two children, identified Collins at a preliminary hearing as the man who attempted to strangle her when she screamed while he was ransacking her bedside vanity table.

She testified the 23-year-old Negro had first tried to smother her with a pillow as she lay in bed. She said Collins, of 209 Second-av, sw, then grabbed a belt from the vanity and pulled it curved is about two and a half miles outside the city limits.

Collins did not testify at the preliminary hearing.

ANOTHER CAPITAL case in which a true bill was returned by the Grand Jury late Friday was a murder charge against Percy E. Way.

Way, a 64-year-old former Hayes Aircraft worker, is accused of slashing the throat of his estranged wife on June 16.

Way waived preliminary hearing and while he was awaiting Grand Jury action in County Jail attempted to commit suicide.

The Grand Jury reported it returned 157 true bills during its five days in session this week.

It examined 282 witnesses and returned four no bills, according to the report.

JUDGE ALTA L. KING received the report and commented on its "briefness." The report in its entirety listed the number of witnesses examined, the number of true bills returned and the number of no bills.

The same Grand Jury will have another report to make, however, early in September. It was adjourned last night until Aug. 31.

Rape Suspect Sought In Macon

NOTASULGA — City police and Macon County sheriff's officers were searching in this vicinity Monday night for a Negro suspected of raping a white woman near here earlier in the evening.

Police sent out a call for bloodhounds at about 3 p.m. No other details were immediately available.

Woman points to Negro, says he tried to strangle her

"He kept shouting 'I'm going to kill you.'"

So testified Mrs. Ann Bowling, 38-year-old Montevallo-rd housewife and mother, as she described an attack she said was made on her by a Negro housebreaker the night of June 16.

Mrs. Bowling, on the verge of tears throughout her testimony in County Criminal Court yesterday, pointed to Jesse P. Collins Jr., and said he attempted to strangle her in bed.

COLLINS, 23, of 209 Second-av. sw, did not testify. City Detective M. A. Jones—the only other witness to take the stand—said Collins was arrested within hours after the break-in of the Bowling house.

Collins is charged with breaking into an inhabited dwelling house in the night time, a capital offense. He also is charged with assault with intent to murder.

Judge Francis Thompson bound Collins over on both counts to the Grand Jury. He held Collins without bond.

MRS. BOWLING said she screamed when the man she identified as Collins began rummaging through the vanity by her bed.

Deputy Solicitor Joe Barnard asked what happened next.

"He put a pillow over my face and tried to smother me," she testified.

"Then he took a belt—it was on the vanity—and put it around my throat. He tried to choke me to death."

SHE SAID COLLINS at first threatened to kill her if she screamed. Then, when she continued screaming, he shouted repeatedly, "I am going to kill you."

She said she saw her husband appear in the doorway as she lost consciousness. When she regained her senses, the Negro was striking her husband with the smoking stand, she said.

She said she too was hit with the smoking stand. She said her husband's injuries prevented him from being in court.

MRS. BOWLING testified Col-

lins fled from the house when she struggled from her bed, obtained a pistol and began firing it at the Negro.

She was asked if she had hit Collins with any of the four shots she fired.

"No. But I wish I had," she retorted.

Screams send Negro attacker from apartment

The screams of a young South-side woman sent a Negro man fleeing this morning after an attempted rape in the victim's apartment.

Mrs. Kathryn Waldrop of 1016 17th-st. s, told police she woke up about 12:30 a.m. to find a Negro man in bed with her.

The victim said she began struggling to get free and finally grabbed the Negro's hair. She said he continued wrestling with her until she started screaming, then he fled out the apartment door.

Dets. L. Stevens and E. L. Pierce said the Negro removed a screen from an open window and reached inside to unlock the front door of the apartment.

Mrs. Waldrop, who told police she is a sound sleeper, said her first knowledge of the intruder came when she woke up to find him in her bed.

The detectives said Mrs. Waldrop was unable to describe her attacker.

Negro Bound Over On Charge Of Rape

A Negro man was bound over to the grand jury today in Recorder's Court on charges of raping a Negro woman last night. Bond was set at \$300.

Willie James Smith, 2300 Boone St., pleaded innocent to the charge. Judge Eugene Loe set bond at \$500.

The woman testified Smith entered her bedroom about 11 p.m. and hit her on the head before forcing her to have relations.

Smith denied that he was in the woman's house and said he was driving around the city at the time of the alleged offense.

In another case today, a 16-year-old Negro escapee from Mt. Meigs Reform School was bound over to the grand jury on charges of burglary and grand larceny. Judge Loe set bond at \$300.

George Dunning admitted breaking into a house at 1801 Bell St. June 26 and taking a bicycle and other merchandise valued at \$39.

Police officers told the court the Negro youth was arrested in Clayton, Ala., a short time after the house burglary. He was riding the stolen bicycle at the time of the arrest, the officers said.

Maury Smith, assistant circuit solicitor, said the defendant has escaped from the reformatory four times.

"Dunning has requested that he be sent to prison instead of the reformatory this time," the assistant solicitor explained to the court, "and I believe we can accommodate him."

John W. Cramer, 3805 Day St., of the rape of a 46-year-old white housewife early Sunday morning on charges of stealing sheet metal working tools valued at \$125 from a car.

Judge Loe set bond at \$300 on the burglary and grand larceny count.

Herman Lee Robinson, 3131 Regent Circle, waived preliminary hearing and was bound over to the grand jury on charges of transporting of illegal whisky.

A. A. Brooks, 217 Park Ave., was fined \$25 and costs on charges of assault and battery.

Larry Smith, a Negro, testified that Brooks, a white manager of a curb service grocery store on Cleveland avenue, hit him in the eye following an argument over paper bags.

Brooks said he struck the Negro after Smith started to advance on him around the store counter.

Judge Loe fined Fletcher and Annie Lee Haynes, 1470 Withers St., \$100 and costs each on charges of stealing scrap brass from the Mount Scrap Material Co., 824 N. Decatur St.

Annie Lou Minor, 1633 Hall St., was fined \$25 and costs for carrying a concealed ice pick; Walter F. De Grasse, 444 Caroline St., \$25 and costs for disorderly conduct, and Bolden Fields, 555 Oak St., \$100 and costs for possession of a concealed loaded pistol in the glove compartment of his car.

Lt. Col. Woodrow W. Regan, Ft. McClellan, was fined \$100 and costs for pulling a pistol on another person.

Rape Suspect Held Pending Investigation

GREENVILLE — John Frank Smith, 36-year-old Montgomery Negro, was still in jail here Tuesday pending further investigation.

Butler County Prosecutor Paul Hartley said no charge had been filed against Smith, who has denied any connection with the incident.

A state toxicologist's report is expected to be completed sometime Wednesday, Hartley said.

Smith, who had been working in Greenville for about a week, was arrested late Sunday afternoon after returning to Montgom-

ery. The housewife was quoted as saying she was attacked by a Negro who broke into a bedroom of her home around 1 a.m. Sunday while her husband slept in another part of the house.

Noise from a nearby railroad yard prevented her husband from hearing the attack, she told of-

Negro Held As Suspect In Rape Case

GREENVILLE — A Montgomery Negro was being held here Monday night for investigation into the alleged rape of a 46-year-old white housewife early Sunday morning.

John Frank Smith, 36, was picked up by Montgomery police Sunday and returned to Greenville for questioning by Butler County authorities.

According to County Prosecutor Paul Hartley, Smith had been working for about a week at a Greenville pulpwood plant before returning to Montgomery Sunday.

Hartley said the housewife told authorities she was raped by an unidentified Negro at about 1 a.m. Sunday morning in the bedroom of her one-story home about a mile north of Greenville.

The housewife said she was sleeping with her 3-year-old daughter when the Negro entered her room through a window. Her husband, asleep in the opposite corner of the house, did not hear anything because of the noise made by freight trains in a railroad yard adjacent to the house, she said.

BOUND AND GAGGED The Negro-bound and gagged her, she told officers, and threatened to kill her if she made a sound.

Hartley said investigating officers found the screen to the window had been ripped away and a concrete block placed beneath the window on the ground. Tracks which could not be identified led away from the window, he said.

9369

Farmer Held In Rape Case

Blane 7-10-23-59
CENTRE, Ala. — A Cedar Bluff farmer was being held in jail here on charges of raping a 24-year-old housewife in the presence of her 8-year-old daughter, County Sol. Jack Livingston said.

Livingston identified the man as about 40. He said he is being held without bond.

A hearing has been scheduled tentatively for Monday.

Livingston said Jennings and the woman apparently had known each other because she said Jennings stopped at her house Tuesday, talking with a visiting neighbor.

The solicitor said the woman told him Jennings attacked her in the presence of her daughter and the neighbor left.

ALABAMA RAPE SUSPECT HELD

Picked from Lineup by
Attack Victim

new orleans, La.
MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—A Saraland, Ala., Negro traced through Sunday with raping a young white mother in her Georgetown, Ala., home Friday night.

Sam Smith, 32, was booked at Mobile county jail on the rape charge and ordered held without bond.

Sheriff Ray D. Bridges said Smith was picked from a five-man lineup by the rape victim and also by another woman who fired five shotgun blasts at him the night of the attack.

The sheriff said Smith gave an oral statement admitting the attack. He said a .22 caliber pistol, taken from the victim's five-year-old son, was recovered from a wooded patch near Smith's home.

Smith was arrested at 1 a. m. Sunday as he rode up to his house where sheriff's officers lay

in wait. The arrest came less than 24 hours after the attack was reported.

Bridges gave this account:

At 6:30 p. m. Friday Miss Winifred George drove into her garage in the Georgetown community, 20 miles northwest of Mobile.

A Negro man sprang out from under a table in the garage, tripped over a lawn mower, but kept running. Miss George ran into her house, returned with a shotgun and fired five times in his general direction.

Several hours later, hardly a quarter of a mile away, a 24-year-old mother of three children was awakened by a Negro advancing toward her with a housecoat held in front of his face.

He stayed in the house two hours and raped her twice. He fled carrying a loaded .22 caliber pistol the woman's five-year-old son tried to give to her. The woman was given sedation and was released from a Mobile hospital after treatment for bruises and abrasions.

Officers assumed that the attacker and the man flushed from the garage were the same.

Meanwhile, deputies found a set of car keys where the man tripped over the lawn mower in the garage. A short distance down the road they found an abandoned auto. The keys fit.

Deputies found the car was sold last Friday to Smith.

The accused rapist, a construction worker, is married and has six children.

Mobile Rapist Is Being Hunted

Pickup
MOBILE, Ala. (UPI)—A Negro man broke into a home here Friday night and raped a young white woman twice while her three children looked on, police said.

Sun. 10-18-59
A short while earlier, and only a quarter of a mile away, a Negro man lunged at another white woman after she had parked her car in the garage. She fled into her house and chased him away by firing five pistol shots at him, police said.

Officers Saturday said it was probably the same man involved in both attacks.

A search party of about 25

men with bloodhounds was organized immediately and began hunting the rapist in the area centered in the Georgetown community, 20 miles northwest of Mobile.

One of the three children of the second woman tried to hand his mother a .22-caliber pistol but the short and stocky Negro grabbed it from the child and took it with him when he left the house.

Woman Identifies Negro As Attacker

Commercial
Assault Victim Testifies In

Montgomery
MONTGOMERY, July 29. — (UPI) — A 31-year-old white housewife positively identified a Negro father of three children Wednesday as the intruder who invaded her home and criminally assaulted her.

Shirley 7-30-59
The victim told the all-white jury Dreway Aaron, 23-year-old truck driver, struggled with her for almost half an hour before assaulting her.

The victim testified before the crowded circuit court room that she opened the closet door in her year-old daughter's bedroom and Aaron grabbed her. She said they fought for about 15 minutes before the closet door was torn from its hinges.

She said the Negro defendant fled from the house after jerking the telephone out of the wall.

Earlier, Solicitor William Thetford demanded the all-white jury return the death penalty against Aaron.

Auto Keys Trip

Blame Casts Heat
Rapist Suspect

Blame Casts Heat
George town Victim

Identifies Negro
MOBILE, Oct. 18 (AP)—A Saraland, Negro, traced through an abandoned auto, was charged today with raping a young white mother in her Georgetown home Friday night.

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Arrested At Home

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Deputies found the car was sold last Friday to Smith.

The accused rapist, a construction worker, is married and has six children.

Rapes Mother In Front Of Her Three Children

The Call
MOBILE, Ala. — (UPI) — A man broke into a home here Friday night and raped a young white mother twice while her three children looked on, police said.

One of the children tried to hand his mother a .22-caliber pistol, but the short and stocky Negro grabbed it from the child and took it with him when he left the house.

A search party was organized and was centered around the Georgetown community, a rural settlement 20 miles northwest of Mobile but still in Mobile county.

Police said the 24-year-old woman, whose husband was due home from work around midnight, was dozing while sitting in a chair at about 9 p. m. She popped awake and saw the man walking toward her holding a white housecoat before him.

He grabbed her by the hair and dragged her into another room, where he raped her, police said. He stayed at the house until almost midnight, and during that time raped her once more.

The children, ages 5, 4, and 2, watched and screamed, but the attacker did not bother them, officers said. The five-year-old son climbed up and got the pistol from a wardrobe, but the man grabbed it from him.

Officers said the intruder told the woman "The good Lord told him" to attack her. She told authorities he had apparently been drinking.

About 15 minutes before her husband was due home, the attacker fled, police said, as if he knew the husband's hour of arrival.

The victim was treated at Mobile Infirmary after the attack then released.

Negro held, second is sought in rape

A 17-year-old Negro boy was in jail today while police continued the search for another in connection with the rape of a 47-year-old Negro woman.

Det. T. E. Lindsey said Willy Junior, of 312 11th-st, s, is being held in connection with the attack.

The victim told Det. Lindsey she and a male companion were crossing a field near the Ingalls Iron Co. on Southside when Junior and another Negro jumped from behind a clump of trees.

Lindsey said the male companion was held at knife point while one of the Negroes raped the woman. He said the attackers then swapped places and the second Negro attacked the woman.

Jump In Bed With White Couple Gets 99 Years

Wille James Sykes, a Negro, was sentenced to 99 years Thursday night for the night time burglary of an inhabited dwelling, a capital offense in Alabama.

Sykes was accused of breaking into the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. James Cross white, Aug. 6, 1958, and of getting into bed with the woman and her husband.

Mrs. Crosswhite testified during the one-day trial that she awoke on the night of the alleged burglary when the Negro "put his arm around me and was hugging me."

She said she first thought it was her husband but found a Negro man lying next to her when she opened her eyes.

Mrs. Crosswhite said she jumped out of bed screaming for her still-sleeping husband who awakened and chased the intruder out. Sykes was picked up about 15 minutes later.

Pleads Not Guilty:

Accused Rapist Denied Bond

By DAN DOWE

Journal Staff Writer

A 23-year-old Burkville Negro who had earlier admitted raping a Montgomery housewife entered a plea of not guilty and waived his preliminary hearing in Court of Common Pleas today.

Drewery Aaron, charged with criminally ravishing the white woman at her home June 27, was bound over to the grand jury without bond by Judge Alex Marks.

Although Aaron was not represented by counsel, Charles S. Conley, a Negro attorney, appeared at the hearing as informal adviser to the defendant's wife.

Conley, a native of Montgomery, was admitted to practice in Alabama last April. He had previously served for three years on the faculty of the Florida A&M Law School.

The attorney said he had interviewed Aaron this week, but was unable to take the case because of prior commitments to lecture at a graduate law seminar at New York University, his alma mater.

At the time of his arrest Aaron gave a detailed confession to deputies who tracked him down with dogs about two miles from the victim's home.

When the defendant appeared before Judge Marks today he was told that he was entitled to a hearing if he desired one.

"However," the judge added, "the degree of proof at this time is only probable cause, not beyond all reasonable doubt."

The grand jury which will consider Aaron's case will convene here July 13. If he is indicted and later found guilty, the defendant could receive the death penalty.

The rape victim did not appear in Court of Common Pleas today, but was reported to be waiting elsewhere in Montgomery County courthouse.

Judge Marks had announced earlier that he would clear the courtroom if the defendant requested a hearing and the vic-

tim's testimony was required.

Aaron's wife, expecting her fourth child, sat in the courtroom when her husband appeared today.

She said later she is "putting all her efforts to hire an attorney."

The defendant, who was earlier reported being held at Kilby Prison last week, was returned to Montgomery County jail, where he has been since Monday. Circuit Sol. William F. Thetford said he had ordered Aaron returned to the jail after learning that the sheriff's department had transferred him to Kilby.

Sent to Kilby as a "precautionary measure" the night following the rape, Aaron remained there only a day and a half before he was returned to the jail.

Montgomery white woman reports Negro choked her

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 1—A 21-year-old white housewife told police she awoke early today to find a Negro man with his hands about her throat.

Capt. E. P. Brown, chief of city detectives, said the woman, Mrs. Arlene Owens, reported she screamed and kicked the man, who released her, jumped out a window and ran.

Mrs. Owens, mother of three small boys, said the incident happened about 4:15 a.m. Her husband, who is a member of the city fire department, was on duty at the time.

The Negro was described as young and about 5-11, 140 pounds

2 Negroes Face Assault Charges

Special to The Post-Herald

RUSSELLVILLE, May 15—Two Negro men are in jail here on separate charges of attempting to rape white girls.

They were identified by Russellville police as Calvin Taylor, 26, who was arrested Wednesday night, and Robert Hamilton, 34, taken into custody last week.

Both are held for grand jury action. Taylor is accused of slipping into a busline establishment in downtown Russellville last Wednesday and attacking a 21-year-old single white girl employee.

According to investigating police, the man came to the establishment and asked to see the manager. The girl told him the manager wasn't in. Then the Negro asked to see another person who worked there, who wasn't in, either.

Then he left, but apparently got back into the store by a rear door. When she went to the back to lock the rear door for the day, the woman was grabbed by the Negro. She screamed and he fled.

Taylor was picked up at his home later and charged with assault with intent to rape.

Robert Hamilton is held on a similar charge involving a 16-year-old white girl. The girl was not raped, authorities said. She came to the sheriff's office and requested a warrant against the Negro man.

Suspected Rapist Pleads Innocent

MONTGOMERY, July 20 (UPI)—

and injuries suffered in the assault. Her husband was out of town at the time of the attack.

Negro's sentence in Mobile racial case is reduced

Birmingham Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., June 20—A 16-year-old Negro's 30-month jail term and \$1200 fine on charges stemming from alleged attempts to date a white woman have been reduced on his appeal.

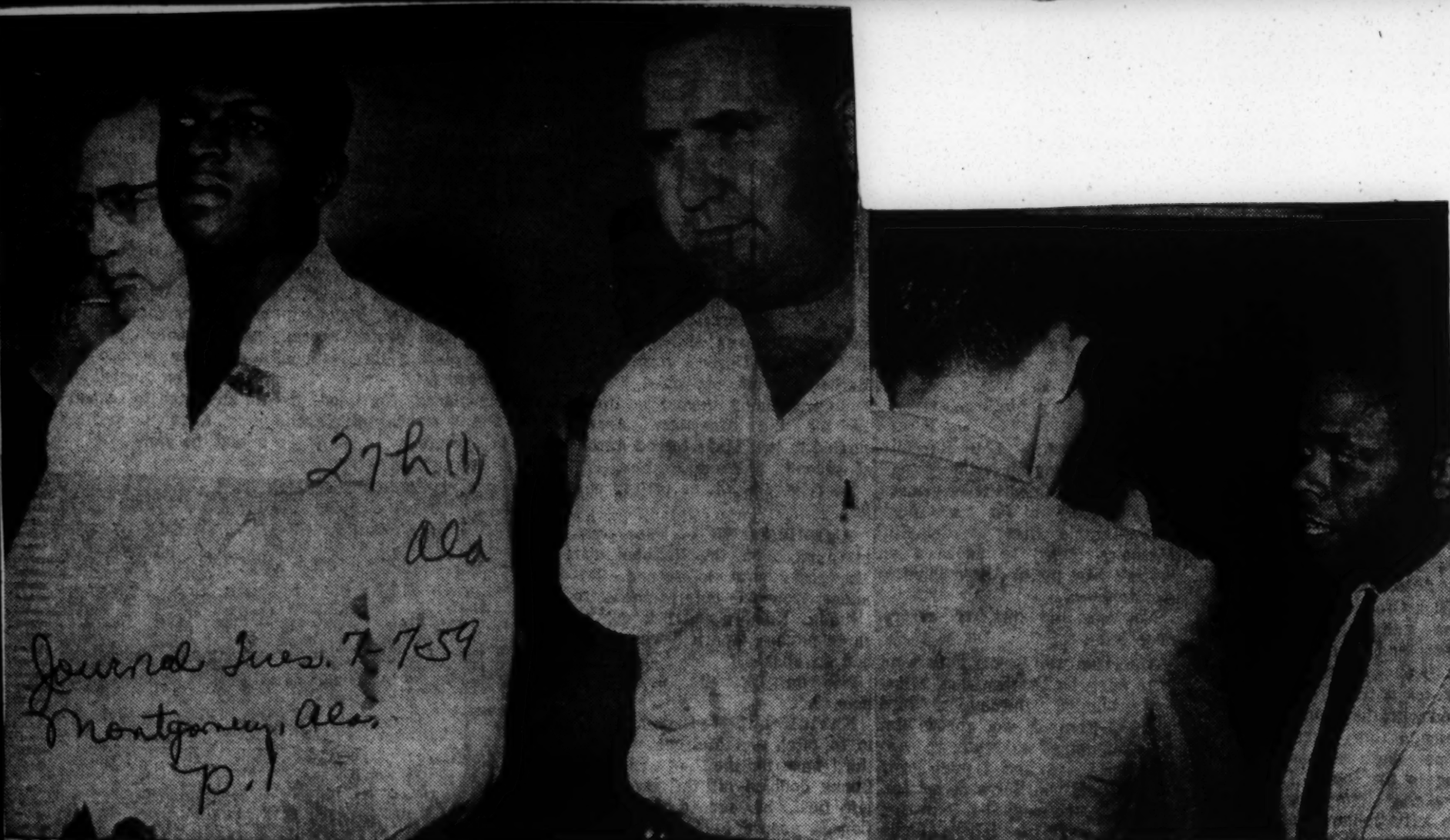
Theodore E. Harris had been sentenced June 1 in police court at suburban Prichard on conviction of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest wearing a mask in public and assault and battery.

His appeals on the charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest were disallowed because he failed to post appeal bond. That left him with a one-year term and a \$200 fine.

THE OTHER CASE were handled by Circuit Judge Keener Baxley Friday. Harris pleaded guilty to wearing a mask in public and Baxley gave him a one-year suspended sentence and placed him on two years' probation. The assault and battery charge was dropped.

Harris was accused of making a series of telephone calls to a Prichard woman and attempting to date her. Prichard police arrested him May 8 after the woman agreed to a police request to meet her caller.

Officers said Harris appeared wearing a mask and that the arresting officers had to use force to subdue him. The assault and battery charge was in connection with an earlier attack on the woman in her yard.



27th (1)

Ala

Journal Tues. 7-7-59
Montgomery, Ala.
p. 1

CONFESSED RAPIST Dewey Aaron shown escorted to his preliminary hearing in Court of Common Pleas this morning by Deputies G. R. Lifford, left, and H. W. Mitchell. At far right is Negro attorney Charles S. Conley conferring with newsmen after trial. Conley does not represent Aaron, but said he appeared as "informal adviser" to the defendant's wife.—(Journal Photos by Charles Moore, Ed Robinson.)

JURY INDICTS NEGRO HELD IN RAPE

Aaron, father of three children, is scheduled for arraignment before Judge Eugene Carter in Circuit Court Monday. He will probably be tried during the first week of August. *Aut. 7-18-59*

The Negro was tracked down by county officers using bloodhounds near the home of the 31-year-old rape victim. He admitted the attack in a signed statement to sheriff's deputies, but later pleaded not guilty and waived preliminary hearing in Court of Common Pleas.

VICTIM HOSPITALIZED
The victim, mother of a year-old baby girl, was hospitalized for several days for shock and injuries following the attack. Her husband was out of town at the time.

Aaron has been held without bond in the county jail since his preliminary hearing. If convicted, he could be sentenced to death.

Names of the 73 other defendants indicted by the grand jury will not be released until the indictments are served. The panel also returned 11 no bills and con-

Montgomery County Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment against Dewey Aaron, 23-year-old Burkville Negro charged with raping a white housewife here June 5-7. Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said Aaron's indictment was among the true bills returned by the 18-member panel which included two Negro jurors. However, the Negro members might have participated in the secret hearing when evidence against Aaron was presented. State law requires votes from 12 grand jurors to return an indictment. *Montgomery Advertiser*
ARRAIGNMENT SET

100

27h(1) 1959

ARKANSAS

9371

Negro Arraigned On Assault Try

Resulting Charges Could

Total 100 Years

WARREN, Ark., Sept. 3.—

(AP)—A. C. Duncan, 23-year-old
Warren Negro, was arraigned
Saturday on several charges
arising from an attempted as-
sault on a young white girl.

~~Duncan was charged with at-~~
tempted assault; breaking and
entering; breaking jail and car
theft. He pleaded innocent to all
of them, and trial was set for
Sept. 15 in Bradley Circuit
Court. Maximum punishment on
all charges would total about
100 years imprisonment.

The attempted assault took
place last Feb. 25. An intruder
crawled through a window of the
girl's home and grabbed her,
but her screams frightened him
away.

Duncan was arrested in con-
nection with the incident but
broke jail June 8 and stole a
pickup truck which he later
abandoned, police said. The
FBI arrested him a few weeks
later in Chicago.

27h(1) 1959

CALIFORNIA

9372

**Six Army Men
Rape Girl, 17**

FAMILY ATTACKED IN TRAILER

Three Negroes Held In Rape Case

Advertiser
Wed. 8-20-59

PASO ROBLES, Calif. (UPI)

Six Army enlisted men face charges of raping a 17-year-old girl on a deserted beach. The six, stationed at Camp Roberts, were arraigned here June 24.

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The six were taken into custody at Camp Roberts Monday five hours after a San Luis Obispo county sheriff's officer received the report of the attack from the victim's mother. Sheriff's Lt. E. E. Kleck said he was told the girl had been forced to leave a friend's car and accompany the six to a lonely beach on the Estrella river five miles northeast of Paso Robles. Kleck said he was told the suspects dragged her out of their car and off her clothing and raped her eight times.

Three Negroes were arrested within four hours in connection with the case. Victims of the attack were the Edward Fischer family of Denver. The invaders broke into the trailer at 3:45 a.m. Threatening the family with knives, they ransacked the trailer. Then, while two held knives at the throats of Fischer and the two girls, 7 and 10 years old, the third attacked Katherine Fischer, 44. When a second man prepared to rape his wife, Fischer lunged at one of the trio and hurled him out the trailer. All three fled with Fischer pursuing them in his bare feet.

Police followed a trail of blood left by the man who was hurled through the window. This led to a room in a housing project, where Fred P. Phillips, 23, a janitor, was arrested.

Police said Phillips admitted being one of the trio and named his companions as Tommie Jack Smith, 24, a bootblack; and Frank B. Irwine, 20, unemployed. Officers arrested Smith and Irwine.

All three admitted being in or near the trailer, but all three denied raping the woman, police said.

27h(1) 1959

COLORADO

9373

Attacker Terrorized 11 Victims

Describes Slender
Negro Suspect As
Wide Police Hunt

DENVER. — A slender suspect with a sly walk has been described by three more victims assaulted last week as the East Denver boudoir creeper.

Eleven victims, nine of the women living alone have been attacked and beaten in their homes by the man since May 30.

None of the women has been sexually assaulted, but the man should be considered potentially very dangerous, police warned.

Detective Chief James Childers asked East Denver women living alone to be sure and lock all windows and screens in the evening, especially those opening at ground level or onto porches.

It is the creeper's method to sneak through a kitchen window in the early morning hours and attack his victims, especially women in their bedrooms.

He usually observes his intended victim between 3 and 8:30 p.m., the day before the attack and then moves in after midnight.

Last week he attacked Mrs. Susan Crofut, 39, 1555 Monroe St., and Richard Reinhardt, 28, and his wife Freda, 26, 1444 Birch St.

Mrs. Crofut told police she was attacked after the man quietly pushed open her bedroom door about 2 a.m.

She said she screamed and he threw a bedspread over her head. The man ran from the building after making an obscene gesture and muttering unintelligibly.

About 30 minutes earlier, the creeper slipped into a basement window at the Reinhardt apartment.

He found Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt in bed and flailed both of them with a 3-foot length of pipe which was later found—apparently stained with blood—about 50 feet from the apartment.

Reinhardt was hospitalized at

Lowry Air Force Base with cuts and bruises about his head and shoulders. Mrs. Reinhardt was treated and released.

27h(1) 1959

D.C.

9374

Rape of Sick Woman At Knife Point Charged

Washington Star
P. 6-A
June 6-22-59
A 24-year-old psychiatric patient was raped at knife point in a Rockville apartment early yesterday while a woman friend was forced to look on, Montgomery County police reported.

Det. Sgt. Frank E. Griggs said a 23-year-old colored man, Gordon Leon Contee of Gaithersburg, was arrested near the scene shortly after ward. He was charged with rape, assault with intent to rape, and carrying a concealed weapon. According to Montgomery County Police in Bethesda, Contee has a theft charge pending against him in a pocketbook snatching incident on last June 4. He was released on \$500 bond and the case was set for July 14 in Bethesda People's Court. Police said Contee is accused of stealing two purses from an office building at 7455 Wisconsin avenue next door to the Bethesda Police substation.

Sgt. Griggs said a man broke into the apartment on North Adams street about 3:20 a.m. in search of a 20-year-old girl who lives in the apartment. The 20-year-old girl was away and had loaned her apartment to the victim and her 24-year-old friend, a registered nurse.

The women told police they were listening to records when a man persistently knocked on the door. When they opened it, he forced his way in, wielding a knife, and made both women partially disrobe. He threatened them by touching their throats with a steak knife with a 6-inch blade, police said, and raped the patient while forcing the nurse to sit nearby.

After the man left, the women called the police and Montgomery County scout car officers picked up the suspect walking on a nearby street.

Police said the suspect had tried to break into the apartment on June 19. They said he also was identified as the man who tried to strike up a conversation with the 20-year-old woman on the grounds of Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium.

County court officials said Contee, a truck driver, was convicted last year of breaking into the clerk's office of the County People's Court in Rockville, the court in which he waived preliminary hearing on the rape charge this morning.

He pleaded guilty to the housebreaking charge before a county circuit court judge in February 1958, and was sen-

9375

35-Year-Old Woman Tells Of Sex Attack

MARIANNA, Fla. (AP)—A 35-year-old white woman reported she had been raped Wednesday night in a wooded area near Marianna. Several hours later a 16-year-old Negro youth was picked up for investigation in the case. Sheriff deputies who investigated refused to release the name of the woman, or the youth, who was being held in an unmarked car. Deputy Sheriff Max Williams said the woman told officers she was walking to her son's house when a young Negro passed her in a blue pickup truck. She said a short time later she heard a noise. She said a Negro youth grabbed her and dragged her into the woods where he criminally assaulted her. Later she said she made her way to her son's house where she summoned officers. The Negro youth was arrested in a field near the Dudley community about 20 miles from Marianna when he was found to have been driving a truck answering a description of the one the woman seen. No formal charges have been filed.

Suspect Charged With Abducting Pregnant Woman With Pistol

BARTOW, Fla. (UPI)—A male salesman was arrested Wednesday and charged with kidnapping and attempting to force a pregnant 21-year-old woman. The suspect was identified as Robert Lee Matthews, 31, a furniture salesman from nearby Fort Pierce who travels in the Lake County area. He is married and the father of an 8-month-old girl. Authorities withheld the name of the victim, who they said was eight months pregnant.

POLK COUNTY Sheriff Hagan

Parrish said Matthews also was charged with aggravated assault with a deadly weapon and with impersonating an officer by displaying a small fireman's badge and claiming he was a deputy sheriff. Bond was set at \$10,000.

The sheriff said the suspect refused to discuss the case.

Just this week four young white men were sentenced to life in prison at Tallahassee for this rape in a Negro college coed.

POLICE SGT. Bernard Bailey of Bartow, in central Florida, and Patrolman William Barnes arrested Matthews about 2 a. m. The suspect was questioned and turned over to the Polk County sheriff's office.

Parrish gave an account of circumstances which led to the charges filed against Matthews, who also was charged with breaking and entering.

The sheriff said Matthews drove his automobile up to the Fort Meade home of Clarence Grant, a Negro, about midnight and pounded on the door. When Grant refused to let the white man in, Matthews used the butt of a .22 caliber pistol to break in.

HEARING THE noise, a neighboring Negro couple, Edwin Winters and his wife, Delores, came to investigate.

Parrish said Matthews forced all three Negroes into his car at gunpoint and ordered Mrs. Winters to drive to Bartow.

They stopped at a house in the Negro section and Matthews went inside. A few moments later he came out, accompanied by the pregnant woman.

Florida police comb area for Negro rapist

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Aug. 20—(AP)—Sheriff's forces are making an intensive search for a Negro suspect of raping an attractive 18-year-old Indiana college girl. Chief Criminal Investigator Ben Grigsby said "We have a hot lead."

The alleged attack on the white girl occurred early yesterday. She told her story after stumbling from a closed service station where she said she had hid until dawn in fear of her life after escaping her assailant.

Under Florida law, the name of the girl cannot be published. She lives in Muncie and has been visiting friends in this area.

DR. R. K. HAUGEN, associate county medical examiner, said he found no evidence of sexual intercourse but he added the possibility could not be ruled out.

Grigsby told newsmen, "I am convinced the girl has been raped. The doctor was dealing with physical evidence."

The girl gave this account:

She had a date Tuesday night but she and her escort quarreled about 2 a.m. and she left his car and started to walk home.

A Negro drove up on the dark street, shouted and when she began running got out of his car and chased her down. She said he forced her into his car and took her to a lonely spot and attacked her.

SHE SAID she escaped when he left the car for a moment after the rape.

5 Negroes Freed By Pinellas Judge In Trial for Rape

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—CLEARWATER, Nov. 18 (AP)—Five Negro men on trial for the rape of a 44-year-old Negro woman from Clearwater went free today on a directed verdict of acquittal from Circuit Judge John Bird.

Sheriff's Deputy Don Anderson testified that the woman was unable to identify the five men in a police lineup three days after the incident occurred.

Anderson said "she identified two or three men who had been in jail for a month or more." Sheriff's deputies said the rape occurred July 19 at Baskins Crossings near Largo.

Freed were Roy Beal, 19; Willie Charles, 23; and Clarence Howard, J. B. Stephenson and Jack Whiting, all 21. The five are from the Clearwater area.

27h(1) 1959

FLORIDA

RAPE OF NEGRO STUDENT*FLORIDA A & M COLLEGE
BY PAROLED NEGRO CONVICT JULY, 1959

9376

Negro Jailed In Attack on FAMU Coed

TALLAHASSEE, July 11 (AP)—A twice paroled Negro convict was in Leon County jail today on charges of raping an 18-year-old Negro college girl.

The alleged attack occurred only two weeks after four white youths were sentenced to life imprisonment for raping another student at Florida A. & M. University here. The trial of the white youths got worldwide publicity.

Sheriff W. P. Joyce said that in the new case, 37-year-old John Moore was arrested while in the car with the girl. Deputy Sheriff W. W. Slappey made the arrest at the scene of the alleged assault within 15 minutes after being notified.

The alleged attack occurred last Sunday night. Joyce said he withheld announcements until today after he got "everything in order."

Joyce said Moore had made a "statement" but not a confession. Moore, paroled after serving six years of a life sentence for murder, was accused of forcing the girl and another Negro girl and boy into his car at gunpoint as the three walked home from a movie.

The other girl and boy were released unharmed. The sheriff's office said Negroes in a passing car who saw part of the disturbance sounded the alarm which led to Moore's arrest.

The girl was reported not seriously injured. She was placed in a hospital but released earlier this week.

Moore was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in Gadsden County west of here in 1943, but was paroled in 1948. The parole was revoked in 1956 after he was involved in a drunk driving case. He was paroled again in 1957.

Paroled Negro con accused of raping Florida A&M co-ed

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 11—A paroled Negro convict has been arrested on charges of raping an 18-year-old Negro university girl, Sheriff W. P. Joyce said Saturday.

The alleged rape occurred last Sunday night, but Joyce said he withheld an announcement until he "could get everything in order."

John H. Moore, 37, of Tallahassee, was accused of forcing the Florida A&M student into his car at gunpoint, along with another Negro girl and boy. Joyce said Moore let the Negro couple out of the car later and assaulted the girl.

Four white youths were convicted last month of raping another 18-year-old student at the Negro university. The four were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Sheriff Joyce said he had obtained a "statement" but not a confession from Moore in the case. The Negro was being held in jail.

27h(1) 1959

GENERAL

9377

Women Safer From Crime In South

By ROBERT B. PATTERSON

Secretary, Assn. of Citizens
Councils of Mississippi

Recent figures concerning the crime of rape in these United States are most interesting.

According to the official FBI Crime Reports, appearing in the current World Almanac, in 1957 there were 21,080 rape cases reported in this country.

Dividing 21,080 by 48, the number of states, we come up with a geographical average of 439 rape cases per state for the calendar year of 1957.

Dividing 439 by 365, the days in a year, we come up with a geographical state average of 1.2 rapes per state, per day. There were 57 rapes per day in the United States for the year 1957.

As to the incidence of rape for that year, we divide 21,080 into the population of the United States based on the 1950 census, or 150,697,381, and we see that there was one rape case for every 7,143 citizens on a national basis.

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson of Mississippi estimates that Mississippi averages 3 or 4 rape cases per year. The same low figures would hold true in all Southern states.

By comparison for that year, we divide Mississippi's 4 rape cases into a population of 1,178,914 and find that we have one rape case for every 547,228 citizens. By dividing the national incidence into Mississippi's incidence, we find that the national incidence is 76 times greater than it was in Mississippi. In other words, a woman is 76 times safer in Mississippi than she is in the average state in this nation, with regard to the crime of rape.

Now let's look at our nation's capital which, of course, is our "model" of brotherhood. In the Washington Evening Star, dated Saturday, July 12, 1958, Police Chief Robert V. Murray reported that there were 180 rape cases in the District of Columbia for the previous year. This is over 3 rape cases per week in our national capital which, according to the 1950 census, only had a population of 802,178. The incidence of rape in our national capital is one rape case for every 5,013 persons per year. Dividing 5,013 into 547,228, we find that the incidence of rape in our nation's capital is 109 times greater than that in the state of Mississippi.

According to the 1954 FBI crime report,

40 per cent of those arrested for rape in 1389 large cities were Negroes.

There are many more interesting and amazing statistics that have not yet been presented to the people of the South and to the people of this nation on this subject. Since the protection of its womankind has always been a Caucasian tradition, these facts would certainly be of interest to every white American.

Facts such as these are the South's greatest weapon. We only need to get them across to our fellow citizens in the North so that they will not have to learn the hard way.

9378

Two Women Attacked Atlanta

ATLANTA (AP) — Two rape attacks by Negroes, one successful, were reported by Atlanta police Sunday. One of the intended victims was a 16-year-old white girl. F. L. Russell said he heard a girl screaming in a southwest Atlanta apartment early Sunday. He said he investigated and was told by the youngster that she woke up and a Negro was lying over her with a butcher knife. The girl told Russell the Negro put a blouse over her head and she fought and apparently scaring off would-be attacker, Russell

Police Probe Nurse's Claim Of Rape Here

Police said Monday they are conducting a probe of the circumstances surrounding the alleged criminal act of a white Grady nursing student last Saturday morning. The 18-year-old student nurse, who was attacked by a man in her second floor Florida Nurses Home room early Saturday morning, said she was attacked by a man in her second floor Florida Nurses Home room early Saturday morning. Police said Saturday they had bloodhounds on the trail of the wanted man, however, they said they lost the trail in a housing project area across the tracks from the Grady Hospital. Saturday they had arrested a Negro man in connection with the alleged attack later during the day, however they said he was released after a check apparently cleared him from any connection with the girl's accusation. Another man was arrested by police Sunday night on suspicion of being after he was said to have been "loitering around" the

halls of Grady Hospital.

The officers said they are holding him pending an investigation to determine where he was between the hours of 2 a.m. and 2:30 a.m. Saturday morning. The officers said the man "generally" fits the description they said was given them by the nurse.

The nurse had reportedly told police the man who allegedly assaulted her was muscular, dark skinned, wearing a jacket and had a mustache. The police said the man they are holding had a jacket and wore a mustache and was said to have been unable to correctly tell where he was during the hours when the nurse was allegedly assaulted.

The officers said the fact that the man had a mustache, wore a jacket and "generally" fits the description of the wanted man caused them to hold him pending further investigation into the case. He is still being held on suspicion of being the man who attacked the nurse, but he has yet to be taken in front of a court on that charge.

Convict Quick On Returning Behind Bars

ATLANTA (AP) — A Negro man was arrested on charges of molesting white women in the downtown section Friday only a few hours after he was released from Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Police identified him as Jesse James Jackson, 38, of Memphis, Tenn., and said four officers struggled with him for several minutes before making the arrest.

Jackson and one of the patrolmen, E. W. Johnson, were treated at Grady Hospital for bruises. The patrolman said Jackson slugged him over the right ear and grabbed for his service revolver after being placed in a patrol car.

Johnson and Patrolmen J. F. Harrison, G. D. Shoral and Hugh Clark said investigation showed this is what happened.

A 27-year-old white woman driving near the public library halted her car for a stop sign and a Negro man ran up, reached inside the car and grabbed her. The woman screamed and the man ran.

Minutes later the man grabbed a second white woman and pushed her down. The woman screamed and the man ran again.

Shoral and Clark were direct-

ing traffic nearby. They caught the man and were struggling with him when a patrol car occupied by Johnson and Harrison arrived. Fred Wilkinson, warden of the federal penitentiary, said Jackson was released earlier in the day after completing a three-year term on charges of theft from an interstate shipment.

Police said Jackson had papers showing that he had been instructed to report to a federal probation officer in Memphis.

Atlanta matron reports rape

ATLANTA, June 27 (AP) — A 29-year-old Atlanta housewife said Sunday that she was raped by a Negro intruder who threatened her with a gun her blind husband had left by her bedside for her protection.

The woman's husband was at work and she was sleeping with her five-year-old daughter when awakened by the intruder, Officer B. G. Parks said.

He quoted her as saying the child stirred and she was ordered to quiet it or both would be killed. After quieting the child, Parks said, she reported she was bound, gagged, forced into another room and raped.

Investigators said the intruder apparently entered the house by cutting a screen of a kitchen window.

The family is one of the few white families living in a Negro neighborhood on Ashby-st in southwest Atlanta.

White Woman Raped By Negro In Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP) — A barrel-chested Negro forced his way into a white woman's bedroom and then raped her at knifepoint Friday, Richmond County deputies reported.

The woman told Deputies W. H. Wilcher and R. B. Couture that the man cut the screen on her bedroom window which was partially open, reached through and grabbed her, forcing her to open the window the rest of the way so he could climb through.

She said the man then pressed

Georgia woman raped by Negro in bedroom

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 4 (AP) — A barrel-chested Negro forced his way into a white woman's bedroom and then raped her at knifepoint Friday, Richmond County deputies reported.

The woman told Deputies W. H. Wilcher and R. B. Couture that the man cut the screen on her bedroom window which was partially open, reached through and grabbed her, forcing her to open the window the rest of the way so he could climb through.

She said the man then pressed a knife to her throat and forced her to submit. Examination by doctors at University Hospital verified the woman had been raped.

The victim described the Negro as about 5 feet 9 and between 30 and 40 years old. She said he was slightly bald and barrel-chested.

Negro Charged In Georgia

DECATUR, Ga. (AP) — Charges of molesting a 7-year-old white girl have been filed against a Negro who police say admitted serving three prison terms for public indecency and molesting white women.

Milton Hightower, 27, of near by Atlanta, also was charged with assault and battery on the girl's 6-year-old brother who tried to protect her.

Detective B. F. Corley said the Negro picked up the boy, shook him, and said, "I'll just shake you till I kill you." Corley re-

ported that Hightower said he had been an inmate of the state mental hospital.

The detective gave these details:

Hightower went to a home where he previously had done some yard work. He lingered there for two hours, and the children noticed him in the yard.

The youngsters started to run indoors because their parents had told them to come in the house. Hightower ever came to their home again.

The Negro jumped between the girl and a doorway, she screamed, and her brother ran out and hit Hightower with his fist. Hightower picked the boy up, shook him, and fled from the yard. He was arrested three blocks away.

Girl, 17, Here Tells of Rape By Negroes

A 17-year-old white girl told police Wednesday she was raped by two Negro men in a south-west Atlanta alley. One was armed with a rifle, she said.

Two Negro men were arrested by Patrolmen J. L. Melton and D. L. Prince in the vicinity, but they had not been questioned.

Police said a doctor's examination of the girl at Grady Hospital failed to show positive evidence of rape.

The girl's 19-year-old sister told police she was awakened by a scream about 2:30 a.m., and found her missing from bed. Police said medical examination showed the entry to the bedroom apparently was gained by removing a pane of glass in a rear door.

Detective E. F. McKillop said the girl's bedroom is in a terrace apartment overlooking an alley where Negroes live.

The girls' mother was at work. Officers said a Negro man told them he had seen three persons, one with a rifle, going down the dimly lighted alley. They said he

White Woman Says Man Grabbed Her At Trolley Stop

A 29-year-old South Atlanta man was arrested Friday morning on the complaint of a 58-year-old white woman who accused the arrested man of molesting her during the pre-dawn hours near a trolley stop, police said.

Police said they arrested Clifford Marshall, of 33 Low St., S.W., after receiving a report from the white woman accusing him of attempting to "throw her" behind some bushes on Washington St.

Police quoted the alleged victim as saying Marshall descended a trolley at the corner of Richardson and Washington Streets. She further said that Marshall grabbed her, attempted to throw her behind some bushes and knocked her glasses off after the trolley had pulled away from the stop, police said.

Detectives W. K. Perry and Mike Johnson were reportedly investigating the woman's claims Friday morning. However, it could not be immediately determined if the report of the South Atlanta woman was confirmed.

Rome Woman Is Attacked In Her Home

ROME, Ga. (UPI) — A white woman, going inside her home after gathering clothes from a back yard line, was grabbed in her bathroom by a Negro man who twisted a coat hanger around her throat, police reported Wednesday.

The woman said she fainted after the attack late Tuesday. A medical examination showed the woman had not been sexually molested, police said. She lay unconscious for about an hour until her husband arrived home, police said.

The woman described the man as middle-age and bearing a large scar on his face. He stepped from behind the bathroom door as she entered the room, officers said.

Man Charged With Attacking A 12-Year Old Girl In City

Sat. 6-6-59
BY MARCEL HOPSON

A middle-aged Northside man, accused of allegedly criminally assaulting his 12-year-old daughter, was confined in jail, earlier this week, charged with carnal knowledge and incest, police said.

Police said the defendant, Elijah Garner, 51, of 511 North 14th Street, is charged with allegedly criminally assaulting his young daughter at his home, around 10 p. m., Monday, June 1.

Detectives M. A. Jones and C. B. Golden quoted witnesses as saying that the child, who lives with her mother on South 5th Avenue and 32nd Street, went to her father's home to get some money. While there, the father allegedly put the child on the bed and attempted to force his desires upon her. Police Officer R. A. Griffith said he caught Garner in the alleged act.

TWO CHARGED WITH RAPE

Two men identified as James (Stud) Davis, 21, of Room 310, downtown hotel, corner 17th Street and North 5th Avenue, and Willie Williams, 27, of 220 Ann Drive, were arrested and jailed on rape charges after they were charged with allegedly criminally assaulting a 17-year-old North Birmingham high school girl, around 3:30 p. m., Monday, June 1, police said.

Detectives C. L. Stevens and C. L. Pierce said the high school girl was allegedly raped in Davis' room by both men. Officers W. E. Hill and W. B. Wigley took part in the arrests and investigation.

WOMAN STABBED

Mrs. Alberta Shearer, 25, of 204 Southwest Goldwire Street, was treated at a local hospital for knife stab wounds in her left hip and in her back, last week-end, police said.

Detective R. L. Hooper quoted Mrs. Shearer as saying that she

Negro rapes girl, 18, after breaking into nurses' home

ATLANTA, Jan. 3. — (AP) — An 18-year-old nurse at Grady Memorial Hospital reported that she was robbed and raped about 2 a.m. Saturday by a young Negro who broke into the nurses' home and held a knife at her throat.

She said that upon entering her room, awaking her and threatening her with the knife, he first stripped a watch from her arm and demanded money. She said that after she gave him a handful of change, all the money she had, he put on a pair of sun glasses, threatened to kill anyone who came to her aid and raped her at knife point.

BLOODHOUNDS were put on the Negro's trail but lost it in a nearby housing project.

Frank Wilson, hospital administrator, said the rapist cut the screen, broke a glass pane on the front door of the Florida Hall nurses home and walked right by the housemother's room to the victim's room. He apparently left the same way. No one reported hearing any disturbance.

Detectives of the homicide, robbery and burglary squads sought the man. The girl said she could identify him if she ever sees him again.

NURSE, 18, ASSAULTED

Negro Breaks Into Hospital Home At Atlanta

ATLANTA, Jan. 3. — (AP) — An 18-year-old nurse at Grady Memorial Hospital reported that she was robbed and assaulted about 2 a.m. Saturday by a young Negro who broke into the nurses' home and held a knife at her throat.

She said he entered her room, woke her and threatened her with the knife. He first stripped a watch from her arm and demanded money. She said that after she gave him a handful of change, all the money she had, he put on a pair of sun glasses, threatened to kill anyone who came to her aid and assaulted her at knife point.

Bloodhounds were put on the Negro's trail but lost it in a nearby housing project.

Frank Wilson, hospital administrator, said the Negro cut the screen, broke a glass pane on the front door of the Florida Hall Nurses' Home and walked right by the housemother's room to the victim's room. He apparently left the same way. No one reported hearing any disturbance.

The girl said she could identify him if she ever sees him again.

'Grady Nurse Assaulter Target of Broad Hunt'

By HOMER MEADERS

A citywide manhunt was under way Saturday for a muscular Negro man who broke into a Grady Hospital nurses' home and raped an 18-year-old nurse at knife point.

The culprit broke a glass pane on the front door of the nurses' home, Florida Hall, located behind Old Grady Hospital on Coca-Cola place. He walked right by the housemother's room and went up to the second floor to the nurses' room. She was alone and sleeping at the time, about 2 a.m. Saturday.

THE NURSE TOLD police she awoke to find the man standing over her bed with a small knife pressed to her throat. He demanded money and when she gave him a handful of change, he said he wanted only "paper money." The nurse convinced him she had no more money. He removed her wrist watch and pocketed it. Then he told her he intended to rape her.

She tried to frighten him away by telling him she heard someone coming. But he merely donned a pair of sunglasses and announced that he would kill anyone entering the room.

AFTER TENSE MOMENTS of waiting, in which no one appeared, the Negro raped her, telling her he would kill her unless she submitted.

Police put bloodhounds on the rapist's trail, which extended across the Expressway excavation. The dogs lost the trail in a nearby housing project.

One suspect was picked up before dawn, but released without being charged. Detectives working on the case declined to comment on their progress.

Frank Wilson, administrator at Grady, said no residents of the nurses' home reported hearing any disturbance during the night.

Detectives from homicide, burglary and larceny squads are combining forces to work on the case.

White Jury In Mistrial Before

Father Faces Court Again Today In Controversial Assault Case

JOHN SMITH

The new trial for a 24-year-old father of three who was accused of criminally assaulting two young white women in their apartment December 7 is scheduled to be heard before Judge E. E. Andrews today in Superior Court.

The scheduled trial will mark the second time. Melvin Lewis Smith, 21, of 614 Connally St., S. W., has gone before a Superior Court jury charged with the rape of a 19-year-old white woman and her 24-year-old companion.

The first trial of the accused man was declared a mistrial by Judge Andrews after the jury deadlocked and could not reach a unanimous verdict on the innocence or guilt of the defendant. The previous jury was said to have been 11 to 1 in favor of acquitting Smith of the charges after hearing what defense attorneys described as "credible testimony" from the 19-year-old woman who accused Smith.

Both women took the witness stand during the first trial and testified that Smith was "positively" the man who had allegedly raped them. However, it was revealed in the testimony of an unimpeached defense witness that the 19-year-old woman had said previous to the trial that she could not "conscientiously swear" on the witness stand that Mr. L. (Smith) was the guilty man.

A doctor's testimony at the beginning of the first trial virtually ruled out the probability that the other woman had actually been attacked.

It was also revealed during the first trial that both girls had originally filed a robbery report with city police the night the incident allegedly occurred.

It was the morning after the alleged assault that the girls were said to have called police and "remembered" to tell the investigating officers they had also been raped the night before, according to the testimony of several witnesses.

It was also not until two days after the women had "remembered" to report the alleged rape that Smith was pointed out by the 19-year-old as the man who had committed the act.

Witnesses related that it was a full 48 hours before the girl fingered Smith despite the fact she admittedly knew where Smith worked every day and also where he lived.

One defense attorney, Phillip Slotin said at the end of the first trial that he believes Smith had a reasonably good chance to be acquitted at the second hearing.

The mistrial at the first hearing was thought by many to have been one of the very few times in Georgia judicial history that the defendant in a case of this nature was not immediately convicted despite the apparent existence of "reasonable doubt" as described by law. It was on that basis that the defense counsel he believes he will succeed in believing he will succeed in having him freed at the upcoming trial.

Another major trial on today's Superior Court trial is the hearing of the four Atlanta policemen who were accused of burglarizing a store along their beat during on-duty hours.

The ex-policemen, B. E. Barnes, T. E. Oakes, C. A. Suttles and W. T. Hollingsworth, are all scheduled to appear before Judge E. E. Andrews on the burglary charges.

VICTIM HELD AS "WITNESS"

Charge "Rape" Of An "Intoxicated" Woman

World Atlanta, Ga. P.1
Tue. 8-25-59

A Washington, D. C. truck driver was arrested early Monday and charged with suspicion of rape when police crashed into the trailer portion of the tractor-trailer truck he drove and found him with an "intoxicated" white woman, police said.

The truck driver, a employee of a Metropolitan Washington long distance moving company, was identified as Frank Edwards, 36, of a Washington address.

Police said two white men, who admitted also trying to gain admittance to the trailer where the white woman was found, made the complaint and accompanied police to where the huge tractor-trailer was parked in the 500 block on Cooper St. S. W.

The alleged victim, identified as a 34-year-old South West Atlanta white woman, was found in an intoxicated condition, police said. Doctors at a local hospital examined the alleged victim, police said, and reported that there were signs of intimacies.

The two white witnesses, also truck drivers, reportedly told police they saw an "intoxicated" white woman wandering around and that the arrested man picked her up, put her in the trailer portion of his truck and then drove away.

Police said they found the truck entered the trailer and found the arrested man only partially clad lying besides the white woman. They said Edwards jumped up and ran towards the door, but that they stopped him and used "necessary force" to subdue the arrested man. The officers said they sent Edwards to a local hospital for treatment of injuries apparently incurred during his arrest.

Edwards was booked in City Jail charged with suspicion of rape and the white woman was also booked in City Jail as a material witness. Two homicide squad detectives were assigned to complete investigation of the case.

At LaGrange, Ga.—

Three Negroes arrested in rape

Birmingham Ala. P.1
Aug. 1—(A) Sheriff's officers reported that three Negroes raped two white women twice early today after taking them, first, from two white escorts and, then, from three Negro referees.

Shortly after the incident, Chief Deputy Sheriff Mack Smith reported, the alleged rapists were found "stupid drunk" in La Grange and arrested by police. They were lodged in an undisclosed jail for questioning later in the day, he added.

Smith listed the three as Clifford Johnson, 32, and Brannon Epps, 24, La Grange laborers, and George Alford Jr., 18, of Dayton, Ohio, all charged with rape.

THE DEPUTY gave this account as compiled from the victims and corroborated by their escorts and Negro benefactors:

"The white women, one married and 20, and the other single and 18, were coming from a dance with two white men in a car just after midnight. The three Negroes, traveling in a pickup truck, held them up on Daniel-st on the fringe of a Negro housing development.

"The girls jumped from the car and ran. They enlisted help from a young Negro who was walking up the street with his girl friend. The Negro youth hailed a cousin and they picked up the girls in his car to take them to a telephone.

"The three Negroes came on

after them in the pickup truck. They bumped the car twice, then crowded it from the right side and forced it to go toward the country instead of into town. They ran the car about seven miles into the country and forced it into a ditch."

2 Georgia Girls Raped Twice, 3 Negroes Held

Washington, D.C. P.1
Aug. 8-25-59

LaGrange, Ga., Aug. 1 (UPI) Three Negro men raped two white girls early today after wresting the girls away from three other Negroes who were trying to protect them, police reported.

Three suspects, armed with a gun and knife, were arrested after the two girls—aged 18 and 20—were released in a Negro section of this mill town of about 27,000 population. They were charged with rape and held without bond in the Troup County jail.

Extra guards were placed on duty at the jail, but Sheriff L. W. Bailey said he did not anticipate any trouble from townspeople. Bailey said the three will be given a hearing Aug. 10.

The sheriff said three other young Negroes "did everything they could" to prevent the attack but were powerless against the weapons carried by the first three.

The accused men were identified as Clifford Johnson, 22, Brannon Epps, 25, both of LaGrange, and George Alford Jr., 18, Dayton, Ohio.

The attack was the latest in a series of interracial sex crimes reported in the South since a group of masked white men lynched and murdered Mack Charles Parker, a Negro accused of raping a white woman, at Poplarville, Miss., April 25. Four white youths recently were sentenced to life imprisonment for raping a Negro co-ed at Tallahassee, Fla.

Sheriff Bailey said each of the two girls, not identified because of a Georgia law barring publication of names of victims, was raped twice but were not otherwise physically harmed.

Facing Electric Chair

Doomed Ga. Vet's Appeal Is Heard

ATLANTA, Ga. — Georgia's State Court of Appeals, Monday of this week heard arguments on the appeal of Negro war veteran, Nathaniel Johnson, Augusta, to set aside his conviction and death sentence on charges of raping a white female hospital employee, and granting him a new trial.

Johnson, a veteran with a 90 per cent disability and 60 wounds on his body, was tried for allegedly forcibly assaulting and beating the white woman last Jan. 30, and then having carnal knowledge of her. He was tried March 16, and found guilty the same day. The jury did not recommend mercy, and Judge G. C. Anderson pronounced the death sentence and set April 17 as the date of execution.

Three attorneys defending Johnson, filed a motion for a new trial, which was denied May 8. Then an appeal was made to the next highest court.

THE CASE aroused extreme interest here, because there were indications that Johnson had known the woman involved previously. Also, there were rumors about certain letters which did not show up at the original trial. These letters, the rumors said, would show some degree of relationship between Johnson and the alleged victim.

When he was tried, Johnson, in an unsworn statement to the jury, said: "I won't give this statement, the reason, which could run down the facts on what really happened, to keep from bringing a disturbance in a century of colored and white at this time. I won't be responsible for it." He did not explain what he was alluding to.

Johnson is married and is the father of two children. The white attorneys representing him are R. William Barton, James L. Lester and Jack L. Cooper.—TWA

Second Youth Now Accused

WHITE WOMAN ADMITS
YOUTH WITH AN ALIBI
INNOCENT OF CHARGES

QUITMAN, Ga. — A young white woman, who had identified a Negro youth she said originally assaulted her, admitted at a police lineup the boy, who apparently had an airtight alibi, had not attacked her.

But when police placed other the time the woman was attacked Negroes in a lineup she screamed out.

"That's the one," and pointed out "It looks like he's the wrong man," Jones said. "He looks like another teenage Negro."

Police said she said the man who had her name was Jesse Graham, and the county sheriff admitted "that seems funny."

He later said, however, that this statement indicated "that if it wasn't Graham then it must have been somebody who knows him well."

A physician's report said the woman had suffered abrasions on the face and neck, but otherwise appeared unharmed.

The first suspect, Jesse Graham had a seemingly airtight alibi. The woman, whose identity was withheld, looked at Graham in a police lineup and said he was not the guilty one.

GIVES POLICE LIST

Graham then gave officers a list of five persons who might have used his name. Police rounded them up and put two of them in the lineup with Graham at Thomasville, Ga. The woman could not identify them.

When a third suspect got out of the police car, Jones said, the woman "became almost hysterical and shouted 'That's the one. That's the one.'"

Police refused to identify the new suspect. Jones said there were teeth marks on his chest and scratches on his arm. He was rushed to an undisclosed jail for safekeeping.

The 24-year-old woman, mother of four children said she was assaulted on the banks of a fish pond late Tuesday.

She reported that her Negro assailant told her he was "Jesse Graham." Graham, however, produced witnesses who said he was working at a garage several miles from the scene of the attack at

Negro Sought
In Rape Case
Gives Self Up

QUITMAN, Ga. (AP)—A Negro accused of raping a white woman turned himself in to officers Tuesday night while 500 persons beat through a swamp seeking the youth.

The Quitman police department said Jesse Graham Jr. was taken to an undisclosed jail after he telephoned the sheriff's office from a house in Quitman's Negro section.

The search party, which included 15 officers, was described as quiet and orderly during the hunt with bloodhounds through thick underbrush and woods near Poplar Creek.

Police said the 24-year-old victim told them that Graham, about 21, assaulted her while she was fishing at a pond about two miles east of Quitman. The Negro lives near the pond.

The parents said the victim's slacks and blouse were badly torn and her face was bruised and had rope burns when she returned home. The woman lives with her husband, a trucker, at her parents' home near the scene of the attack.

Quitman is in south Georgia.

state of shock and hysteria, Sheriff McCart said.

A local physician reported that she received an injury on the head and was probably thrown from a car.

The girl's parents told the sheriff that a youth picked the girl up to go swimming and that was the last they heard from her until she was found on the road at 1:30 a.m. Wednesday.

Youths
Arrested in
Conyers Rape

CONYERS—Six local white boys were arrested Wednesday and charged with the rape of a 16-year-old white girl, according to Sheriff W. L. McCart.

Warrants were sworn out, charging them with rape, the sheriff said.

The girl was found near Milstead, lying near the side of a road, the sheriff said. She was unconscious until about noon Wednesday and has been in a

White Victim Clears
Negro Rape Suspect

QUITMAN, Ga. (AP)—A white woman who was raped by a Negro cleared a suspect today who had surrendered Tuesday night while a crowd of some 500 persons searched for the attacker.

Jesse Graham Jr., Negro, surrendered to Sheriff B. W. Jones when he learned he was being sought in connection with the rape.

Graham was hurried to the Thomasville jail, 15 miles from Quitman, by Jones to prevent a possible lynching.

Sources close to the sheriff told newsmen today the sheriff took the rape victim to Thomasville to view the prisoner and that she said he was not the man who committed the crime.

WAS AT WORK

Graham earlier had been reported by the officer to have been at work in a garage at the time of the attack Tuesday afternoon. Jones said a fellow worker in the garage confirmed Graham's story.

Several men in the crowd searching for Graham were armed. But some of those with guns declared they were opposed to lynching. They said they did not want the town to duplicate the recent incident at Poplarville, Miss., where a Negro was removed from jail. The Mississippi Negro has not been located.

Graham telephoned the sheriff from the home of his aunt when he heard officers were looking for him.

The crowd formed after reports of an attack by a Negro on a 25-year-old white married woman. The woman was fishing alone at a pond three miles east of this south Georgia town, about 2:30 p.m.

She told the sheriff "the first thing I knew I had a rope around my neck."

After the attack she went to a nearby truck stop and officers were called. Jones said a physician confirmed that the woman had been raped. She was bruised and had a rope burn about the neck.

Graham works at a garage

about two miles from the pond. The sheriff said a fellow worker of Graham at the garage declared the suspect was at work all day from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m., and borrowed 50 cents from him before leaving for the night.

Although some in the crowd searching for Graham were outspoken against a lynching, Jones said a number of them "talked big at first."

Graham will not be released immediately if cleared of the rape charge, however. A Negro woman obtained a warrant today charging Graham with theft of a gun.

Georgia law prohibits publication of a rape victim's name.

Grand Jury Indicts
Negro On Rape Count

QUITMAN, Ga. — Vernon Brooks, 17-year-old Negro, was indicted Wednesday by the Brooks County grand jury on a charge of rape.

A warrant for Brooks was taken out for assault with intent to murder, rape and burglary. However, he was indicted only on the rape charge which involved an assault on a young white married woman who was fishing alone at a pond near here.

The case probably will go to trial here next week during the criminal session of court.

27h(1) 1959

ACCOSTS GIRL, 14, IN CHURCH AND RAPES HER

Chicago Daily Tribune
Hunt Negro Knife Toter
Chicago, Ill.
in S. Side Attack
Wed. 10-7-59

A Negro with a knife raped a 14 year old high school girl Tuesday after menacing her in the vestibule of St. Martin's church, 5842 Princeton av., and forcing her to accompany him.

The victim, a freshman in the church high school at 320 W. 59th st., told Sgt. John Glas of the sex bureau that she had just entered the vestibule for 7:30 a. m. mass when the Negro showed her a switchblade knife and warned her to be quiet.

He held the knife against her while a woman entered and passed thru the vestibule, then forced his victim to go across the street to the rear of a building at 5845 Princeton av.

Raped Beneath Porch
There, he compelled her to disrobe under a porch and raped her. Then he fled.

Terrified, the girl ran back to the school and reported the crime to schoolmates, who summoned a school nun.

The girl was treated for shock in St. Bernard's hospital.

Police said the victim described the man as light skinned, about 20 years old, 6 feet tall, and weighing about 170 pounds. He was wearing a gray suit.

Capt. Frank Pape of the Englewood station ordered additional policemen assigned to the school area. A crossing guard reports each morning at 8:30 a. m., and another policeman on a three wheeled motorcycle patrols the area, police said.

Woman, 74, Attacked
Meanwhile, Grand Crossing police were holding a 32 year old mover on the complaint of a 74 year old woman that he tried to rape her late Monday night. He was identified as Norman Trammell, 7467 South Chicago av.

Mrs. Evelena Sandford, of 7322 Dorchester av., a widow, told police she was walking home from a tavern at 7456 Woodlawn av., when Trammell seized her as she passed 1216 E. 75th st. She charged that he forced her into a passageway, tore her clothing, and then fled when she screamed.

Policeman John Todd heard the screams and arrested Trammell when he found him hiding under an automobile in a nearby parking lot. Mrs. Sandford was treated in Jackson Park hospital for shock.

Girl, 13, Project Victim

By MONTY BORDEAU

A 13-year-old 8th grade girl, daughter of an A.I.C. member, was raped eight times by members of a terrorists teenage gang last Sunday evening on a back porch of the Chicago Housing Authority's Robert Brooks Homes on West Hastings st.

Asked why he did nothing to stop the rape after he was told a girl was being attacked, a watchman in the project shrugged his shoulders, said "I'm here only to protect property."

One of the alleged gang, an 18 year old Englewood boy, was captured with the girl's panties in his pocket following a big gang fight in which another group of teenage boys sought to avenge the rape assault and police, cruising the area, stepped in to break up the fight.

The New Crusader
Egyptian Cobra?

Held for rape and probable supervision by the Youth Commission

ILLINOIS

son was LeRoy Collins, 387 W. 10th st., who is in the gang, believed to be members of the dread Egyptian Cobras, one of the largest and most vicious of the West Side teen gangs, escaped.

According to Detective William Jones and John S. Jenkins of the 22nd district police, they were cruising the area Sunday night when they heard a shot. They came upon one of the four Interstate Detective Agency guards on duty at the huge, sprawling housing project, who had fired a shot after ordering a large group of boys running through the project.

Boy Is Wounded

He claimed he had fired in the air but one of the boys was shot in the right hand. The boy told Detectives Jones and Jenkins that since the guard had done nothing about the rape of the girl, they had decided to avenge the girl themselves and were chasing the rapists when the guard started "shooting at us."

The girl, it was learned, had asked her mother's permission to visit a friend on the 15th floor of one of the buildings and afraid to travel the darkened area alone, went by to pick up three of her girl friends, ranging from 11 to 14 years of age.

At the building the girls split up to see who reached the destination first. The eventual rape victim took the elevator and the others went up the stairs. Several flights up, they ran into a group of teenage roughnecks drinking wine and smoking reefers in the hallway.

Hoods Molest Them

When the girl got off the elevator to meet her chums, the young hoodlums began molesting them and seeing that the 13 year old was the largest and more developed than her friends, forced her out of the building to an alley in the rear. Meanwhile, the other girls ran to try and get help. They told another group of teenage boys what had happened. Angered, these youths set out to have a "rumble" with the rapists.

The girl who was raped, submitted passively, it was reported, because she was frightened half to death by the young brutes who took turns in having sexual relations with her until eight of them had "scored," as they call it. The girl had been stripped of all her clothing except her bra. Her slacks were hung on a railing and her underclothes were taken away.

Monday the case against young Collins was continued in the Boys Court of Judge Landesman "pending further investigation" or possible court supervision for Collins.

The alert police work of Jones and Jenkins was highly praised by Robert Brooks tenants who also said the CHA has shown no interest at all in providing adequate protection for them but seems only interested in keeping windows from being broken and rents paid on time.

Robert Brooks and other public housing projects, they agreed, must have competent private watchman service to protect the lives and safety of the tenants. City police have more than they can do performing their assigned duties.

Next Week: Loomist Courts. — Don't miss it in your New Crusader, the only Chicago Negro paper that is interested in the Jr. were present.

9381

2 Negroes Held For Rape In Ill.

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Two Evanston men were identified Tuesday, police said, as those who attempted to rape her companion after locking the girls' car off an isolated road.

Police said the men, who were identified by their victims, are Joe Louis Dumas, 20, and Norman

Hill, 24, both Negroes. Their victims are white, 19 and 18 years old.

The police said Hill, who denied raping the elder girl, is an ex-convict with a record for sex offenses.

Herbert Kelsh, Evanston police chief, said Dumas signed a statement in which he admitted he attempted to rape the younger girl but failed. Dumas said Hill raped the 19-year-old.

Both girls were severely beaten. The 19-year-old is a patient in an Evanston hospital.

The young women told police they were driving to their homes in a North Shore suburb early Sunday after finishing baby-sitting when two Negroes forced their car off a road near a golf course.

The victims were dragged from their car, beaten and their clothing ripped from their bodies in zero weather.

The two men, employed as punch press operators in an Evanston plant, are married. They were held without formal charge.

Life Sentence Meted In Rape

CHICAGO (AP)—A 14-year-old Negro has been sentenced to life imprisonment, the maximum permitted under state law, for raping a 19-year-old white girl.

Judge Harold P. O'Connell of Criminal Court formally imposed the sentence Tuesday on Norman Hill, of suburban Evanston. Hill was convicted May 1 by a jury

Negroes identified as pair who beat, raped white girls

EVANSTON, Ill. Feb. 5. (AP)—Two Evanston men were identified Tuesday, police said, as those who raped a young baby-sitter and attempted to rape her companion after forcing the girls' car off an isolated road. Both were identified by their victims, 19 and 18 years old.

Evanston police said the men are Joe Louis Dumas, 20, and Norman Hill, 24, both Negroes. Their victims are white.

Police said Hill, who denied raping the elder girl, is an ex-convict with a record for sex offenses.

Herbert Kelsh, Evanston police chief, said Dumas signed a statement in which he admitted he attempted to rape the younger girl, but failed. Dumas said Hill raped the 19-year-old.

which set the sentence. He will be eligible for parole in about 12 years.

Another Negro, Joseph Dumas, 20, pleaded guilty May 11 to charges of rape and attempt to rape and was sentenced to concurrent prison terms of 10 years and 1 to 10 years in the same case.

The two girls were dragged from their car, forced into the Negroes' car, beaten and their clothing ripped off in near zero weather.

Dumas placed blame for the assault on Hill, an ex-convict with a record of sex offenses. He told police Hill threatened to kill him if he refused to go along.

Trail Leads Constitution Policemen To Rapist

CHICAGO (AP)—Police followed a trail of blood into an abandoned house Saturday night and they found a man assaulting a woman.

Police said the man, James Collins, 37, a Negro, has served a sentence for rape.

The woman, white and a middle-aged real estate broker, said she encountered Collins near a barber shop where she had gone to see a client.

USED A RUSE

She told police Collins told her that he knew her client's whereabouts and would take her to him in his auto.

En route, she said, Collins drew a knife and slashed her slightly. When they arrived at the abandoned house he forced her inside and beat and raped her, she said.

SAW CAR LIGHTS

Patrolmen Tracy Williams and Marvin Berger, passing the house in their patrol car, noticed the car's lights were on and investigated. They then discovered the blood and followed it into the house.

The woman, a widow, was taken to a hospital where attendants said she was suffering from numerous cuts and bruises and a possible skull fracture.

Blood Trail Leads Police To Attacker

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Collins was held by police without immediate charge.

RAPIST SEIZED STANDING OVER CRYING VICTIM

Police Follow Trail of Blood to Scene

A 53 year old widow was beaten and raped Saturday night in the basement of a vacant building at 2112 Dearborn st., where her assailant had taken her at knife point.

Police seized a man partly undressed they found standing over the victim after they followed a trail of blood into the building and heard cries from the basement.

The man, who identified himself as James Collins, 37, of 4801 Indiana av., tried to flee but surrendered after police fired a warning shot.

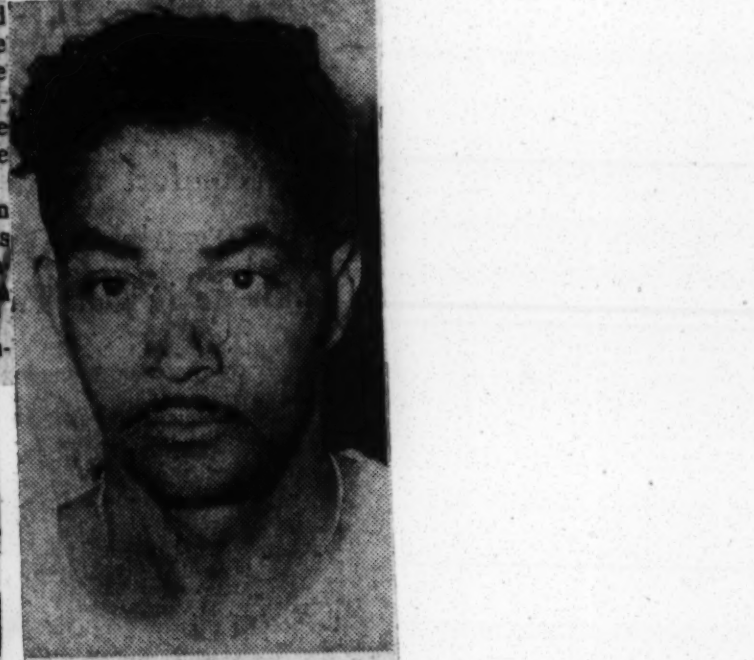
Offers to Find Client

The victim gave Patrolmen Tracy Williams and Marvin

Berger, who arrested Collins, the following account:

The woman, a real estate broker, went to the barber shop at 113 E. 47th st. to meet a client. He was not there. Collins approached and told her he might be in a nearby tavern and offered to find him.

Collins returned and told her the client had left a message to have her meet him at 2112 Dearborn st. Collins got into her car to direct her to the address.



James Collins

Beaten and Attacked

En route, Collins threatened her with a penknife and pummeled her, inflicting cuts on her face. At the deserted building, he forced her to go to the second floor, where he beat and raped her. Collins then dragged her into the basement and again beat, kicked, and raped her.

Policemen Berger and Williams stopped to investigate when they found the woman's car with its headlights still burning, and a purse and bloodstains on the front seat. A trail of blood led to the building.

Police said Collins admitted having served a prison sentence for rape. The

Negro Held In Brutal Beating-Knifing-Rape

Chicago Daily Herald p. 1
Jackson
CHICAGO (UPP)—Police held a 34-year-old Negro today and accused him of beating, kicking, knifing and raping a middle-aged woman.

Mon. 5/1/34
They said two patrolmen seized James Collins, partly undressed, as he tried to flee Saturday night from a vacant building where the woman lay nude and mauled.

The victim was reported in serious condition at county hospital, where she was moved after treatment at Michael Reese Hospital for knife wounds, bruises and a possible skull fracture.

The woman, a widow, told police she drove to a South Side address seeking a real estate agent and, not finding him, asked a passerby to inquire at a tavern about the agent.

She said Collins offered to take her to the agent, then pulled a knife on her and forced her to accompany him into the vacant building.

Patrolmen Tracy Williams and Marvin Berger, investigating the woman's auto left in front of the building with its lights on, heard her screams and seized Collins.

They said Collins had served a prison sentence for rape and had a record of arrests for assault and burglary.

27h(1) 1959

INDIANA

9383

Girl, friend kidnaped—

Louisiana man is held in Indiana rape case

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., May 18—

A husky filling station attendant surrendered meekly yesterday on charges of kidnaping a young man and his fiancée, slashing both with a knife and raping

Roy T. Misenheimer Jr., 22, was arrested on a lonely road at the northern edge of Marion County (Indianapolis) after a bloody and dazed boy friend called sheriff's deputies.

The hysterical 25-year-old Indianapolis woman needed four stitches to close a wound in her throat.

Earlier it took 33 stitches to close knife wounds in her fiancée, Robert Goetz, 25, Indianapolis, who operates auto agencies in Carmel and Noblesville.

MISENHEIMER, who told police he came to Indianapolis a couple of weeks ago from Shreveport, La., was held on preliminary charges of rape and assault and battery with intent to kill.

Marion County sheriff's investigators said Misenheimer was lodged in the Hamilton County Jail here because the most serious charges were committed in Hamilton County. However, they indicated a detainer would be filed against the alleged attacker in Marion County.

9384

Police Move Formal Murder Charge Is Man Held in Filed In Rape-Death Case Rape-Killing

ALEXANDRIA, La., May 1 (AP)—Heavily armed officers alert for mob action today rushed a 23-year-old Negro into Rapides Parish (county) jail in the savage rape and murder of a white storekeeper's wife.

Lee Rogers, of Ville Platte, was arrested near Melville, 70 miles southeast of here, by state troopers. He was wanted in the death of the 36-year-old woman in her husband's store at Reddell, 50 miles south of Alexandria.

Public indignation resulted at the early morning killing. The victim, a prominent woman in the tiny community, was bludgeoned with two hammers, stabbed in the chest with a 10-inch knife, strangled with a soiled dishcloth and sexually assaulted while her husband was away.

Officers said the assailant opened the safe in the general store and took \$800.

ASSAULT STORY DECLARED FAKE

Police Book Girl with
Filing False Report

A 17-year-old girl confessed Wednesday that she tore her own clothes and made up a story about being assaulted in City Park, police reported.

The girl, according to police, faked the attack on her boy friend, would not break any more dates with her.

Miss Linda Ruth Steele, 17, 2029 Dumaine, was arrested Wednesday and booked with filing a false police report.

If convicted, she could receive a jail sentence of up to six months and-or a fine up to \$100.

She complained June 14 that two Negro men attacked her

Ville Platte, La. (AP) — Lee Rogers, 23-year-old Negro, is under charges of murder in the rape-murder of Mrs. Lamm Guillory in nearby Reddell last Friday.

A coroner's jury yesterday found that the 36-year-old wife of a white storekeeper had been bludgeoned, stabbed and strangled.

Officers said the woman also had been raped and that \$800 was taken from the store while the woman's husband was absent, driving a school bus. She was attacked in the small kitchen of her home in the store building.

Rogers was hustled to an Alexandria jail by officers fearing mob action.

The grand jury will meet May 11 to consider charges against Rogers.

and threatened to throw her in the City Park lagoon.

ACT 'QUITE CONVINCING'
When found by officers, she was hysterical and continued to shout, "Don't let them throw me in the lagoon."

A coroner's examination showed that she had not been sexually assaulted.

Detective chief William McNamara quoted her Wednesday as saying she was thoroughly conscious that what she was doing was wrong and believed she actually fainted.

He said her act was "quite convincing." She was hospitalized overnight in a hysterical condition.

REPUDIATION SEEN
Capt. Raymond Ruiz and detective bureau officers Clem Neidermeier and Edward O'Donnell investigated the incident. Requested and given a lie detector test, she made a complete repudiation Wednesday of her original statement, the officers said.

She said she had an argument with her boy friend about 7:30 p. m. June 14. Deciding to walk through City Park, she tore her blouse on a bush, she told officers.

She then decided to tear the rest of her clothes and fake an assault so her boy friend

would not break any more dates" with her, police said.

She proceeded to tear her clothes, to smear dirt on her arms and face and to scream, officers said.

She was found by two boys who summoned police.

Negro held in rape of woman

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 15—Police were holding a 25-year-old Negro here Saturday in connection with the rape of a 30-year-old Shreveport white woman in her home in the Centenary section.

The woman told officers the intruder threatened to kill her.

Police Chief Harvey D. Teasley identified the man held as Matthew Cole and said he admitted the attack. Cole was being held without formal charge pending completion of the investigation.

The victim, who resides alone in an apartment, told officers she was awakened about 4 a.m.

As the man was leaving, the woman said, he told her, "I'm going to come back in a minute."

The woman telephoned police as the man left.

As Police Lt. Jim Pynes was questioning the woman, his attention was attracted to a slow-moving car. It was occupied by a Negro man. Police stopped the car and arrested the driver, who is being held for questioning.

Negro accused of raping

Albany, Ala.
N. O. woman

7-11-59
NEW ORLEANS, July 11—

A 35-year-old white woman told police a Negro man pulled her into his automobile Saturday and raped her.

Police arrested Lawrence J. Smith, 30, in a chase through the Lakeview section minutes after the attack. Smith admitted he assaulted the woman, but denied raping her.

The victim told police she had just alighted from a transit bus when the Negro drove up, struck her in the face and forced her into his car. She said he drove a few blocks before he stopped the car and raped her.

The victim said the Negro man then threw her from the car. She was treated at Charity Hospital for shock.

Free Barber

Student In Rape Hoax

27h(1)
NEW ORLEANS — A teenager whose charges of rape resulted in the conviction of a 28-year-old New Orleans barber college student turned out to be the same girl who later filed a false report in a similar matter.

Chicago, Ill.
The teenager had told police she had been beaten by a group of Negroes who tried to rape her. Later she broke down and admitted it was a hoax. The case involving the barber student was reopened when the teenager was charged with filing the false report against the Negroes.

7-12-59
William Lott, the man charged with raping the teenager, had served 14 months of a five-year simple rape conviction. His wife divorced him because of the scandal the case created. All involved

in the Lott case are white.

Lott was seeking a reconciliation with his wife Monday while the girl's parents have asked for psychiatric care for their daughter.

When police launched a new investigation of the Lott case it was discovered the girl was a virgin. Confronted with the evidence the girl said: "I guess I could be mistaken."

Lott, who was pardoned with full restoration of citizenship, had insisted on his innocence throughout the court proceedings. He finally pleaded guilty to a simple rape charge rather than take a chance with a 12-man jury trial. If he had been found guilty before the tribunal he would have been electrocuted.

RAPE SUSPECT OBJECT OF HUNT

Times-Picayune
**Rapides Woman Attacked
by Unknown Man**

June 6-59
(Special to The Times-Picayune)
ALEXANDRIA, La. — An area-wide manhunt was begun Saturday for a Negro man who allegedly beat and raped a 21-year-old white divorcee Friday night.

New Orleans, La.
The victim told authorities the man stepped into the path of her car on a street. As she slowed down, she said, he grabbed the door, leaped into the car, placed a knife and a gun at her throat, and forced her to drive to an undisclosed location where the attack occurred.

She identified her attacker only as "a clean-looking Negro man."

Dr. Walter Murrell, Rapides parish coroner, examined the victim.

The interior of her car was spattered with blood. Murrell said the victim also was suffering from lacerations and contusions resulting from a blow on the back of her head, as well as from abrasions on her

foot.

KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS
Deputies said the attacker knocked her unconscious after raping her. She recovered consciousness and drove to a service station, where she told an attendant about the attack.

Deputy M. T. Cappel headed up an investigation. He said at mid-morning Saturday that there were no suspects, but that deputies had found what they called several sets of good prints in the victim's car. Deputies had not talked with the victim at that time.

Evon Ryder, assistant to Dr. Murrell, said the victim told him she had left a night club shortly after midnight. She said she started to pass a parked car with a Negro standing beside it when he told her he wanted information.

JUMPED IN CAR
She said she asked, "What kind of information?" He then jumped into the car, kicked her foot off the accelerator, and drew a gun and a knife.

Ryder quoted the woman as saying the Negro forced her to drive about a mile from where he got into the car. He then dragged her on to the back seat of the car, where the attack occurred.

She said he knocked her unconscious and was gone when she recovered.

Ryder said the woman was brought to a clinic at about 2 a. m. Saturday. He said the woman is the mother of one child.

White Rape Victim Picks Out Suspect

Daily News
ALEXANDRIA, La. (AP) — Sheriff Grady L. Kelly revealed today that a 35-year-old Negro convict had been charged with raping a 21-year-old white divorcee near here last week.

Kelly identified the man charged as Lester Newton of Alexandria. Kelly said the victim picked Newton from a lineup as the man who attacked her. The woman reported that she

was driving on a lane leading from a night club when she noticed a car parked on the road. The man shouted at her that he wanted some information. When she stopped, she said, he forced open her car door, grabbed her and held a knife against her throat. He then forced her to drive to an isolated field nearby, she said, where he raped her.

After her attacker fled, the victim, who said she was beaten and kicked out of her car, drove to a nearby service station and called officers.

Woman Charges Two in Assault

New Orleans, La.
Times-Picayune
(Special to The Times-Picayune)
SHREVEPORT — Rape charges were filed Monday against two Negro men who allegedly dragged a Negro woman from her home and assaulted her at pistol point on a lonely side road near the Bossier City dump at 1:15 a. m. Sunday.

Bossier City Police Chief George Naddin, identified the two arrested at their homes 45 minutes after the incident as Henry Hamilton Jr., 25, and Billy J. Smith, 32, both of Bossier City.

Naddin said the woman told him that the men fired a shot in the air and threatened her life if she did not submit to their advances. Both men have signed statements, Naddin said, admitting that they raped her.

Louisiana Negro Held In Rape

Advocate
NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A 30-year-old Negro, Lawrence J. Smith, was being held in the Third District Police Station Saturday on a charge of aggravated rape in connection with an early morning attack on a 35-year-old Spanish-speaking white woman here.

7-12-59
The woman told police she was brutally beaten and raped by a Negro who drove up after she alighted from a bus and forced her into her car.

The woman said she was punched in the face and beaten by the driver, carried to an unfamiliar spot and raped and then shoved out of the car during a police chase.

Girl's Cry Of Rape Is Phony

Pittsburgh, Pa.
7-12-59
NEW ORLEANS — A nationwide outbreak of rape cases was reported several weeks ago, and it didn't make sense to exclude New Orleans.

So, June 14, a white girl, Linda Ruth Steele, 17, 3029 Dumaine St., complained that she had been attacked by two young Negroes in City Park.

Last week, she confessed that she tore her own clothes and faked a story about being raped so her boy friend wouldn't break any more dates with her.

POLICE CHARGED her with filing a false report.

More interesting than the incident itself, was the manner in which it was treated by the New Orleans daily newspapers.

June 15, daily newspapers carried front page stories titled, "Girl, 17, Attacked, Pulled into City Park Shadows."

Using a positive statement, the news story followed:

• "A 17-year-old white girl was in hysterical condition late Sunday night after being attacked by two Negro males in City Park."

The story concerning the girl's admission that her accusation was false, appeared in the second section of the newspaper June 25, buried in routine police reports.

9386

Fined for false story

BALTIMORE

An attractive blonde Towson secretary who claimed four months ago that she was assaulted by a colored man, has been found guilty of filing a false report.

Miss Joanne Jones, 30, of the first block Lambourne Rd., pleaded guilty in Fullerton Police Court Monday and was fined \$100 and costs and given a three-month suspended sentence.

Magistrate Mitchell Austin told the young woman, who is described as "independently wealthy," that he was suspending her sentence because she is under psychiatric care.

The maximum penalty for filing a false report is a \$1,000 fine and six months in jail.

MISS JONES appeared highly nervous as police told of how 11 officers had spent more than 15 hours investigating her statements.

In a report filed with Towson police last June, she claimed that she was raped in her apartment by a 30-year-old colored man dressed in dark clothings.

Miss Jones reported the attack occurred when she arrived home from a Brooklandville, Md., club, and started to undress.

She claimed that a man came into her living room and grabbed her by the throat, but that she offered no resistance because she was afraid.

9387

Woman Robbed, Raped In Home; Youth Confesses

By Isaac Jones
DETROIT (AP) — A 46-year-old

woman was rushed to Receiving hospital from her home recently, suffering from multiple

bruises and contusions of the face and body after being criminally assaulted, robbed

and beaten in her home by a savage money-crazy 19-year-old youth, who escaped with the victim's car. He was arrested

several hours later by police after smashing the automobile into a utility pole.

The woman, whose name is withheld, is reported to be in a serious condition.

Held for investigation of rape and armed robbery is Alfred Wood.

The woman told police she returned home about 8:30 p.m. After making a telephone call, she said she heard noise in her home and when she turned the youth was pointing a gun at her head.

"Be quiet," he demanded, "and you will not get hurt."

The woman said Wood then forced her into the basement of her home where he smashed a piggy bank and removed the money.

The youth forced her back upstairs to the bedroom of her home where he ripped off her clothing and raped her.

She said after attack, Wood questioned her about additional money hidden in the home.

"I told him about a safe I had in the front closet," explained the frightened woman, "but I couldn't remember the combination of the safe because of my nervous condition."

The woman said while Wood was rummaging through a desk drawer, looking for money, she picked up a chrome-plated letter opener and stabbed Wood in the left shoulder.

Apparently angered by the two-year-old police Tuesday he inflicted stab wound, police said Wood severely beat and kicked the woman about the face and body as she cried for mercy.

After the attack, Wood took the woman's car keys and escaped in her late model car.

A few hours later, police spotted the stolen car in the vicinity with Wood at the wheel. When they attempted to stop the car, Wood put it in reverse and tried to back away.

Backed Into Pole
In his escape attempt, Wood backed the car into a utility pole and smashed the rear of the machine.

During the getaway attempt, one of the officers pulled his gun and fired one shot which missed its mark.

After the arrest, the officers said they confiscated \$260 from the glove compartment of the car and \$29 from a wallet in Wood's pockets.

On the front seat of the car, police seized a German model six shooter pistol.

Admitted Crime
The officer said Wood admitted the crime. He said he came to Detroit two months ago from Montgomery, Ala.

They quoted him as saying: "I saw this lady leaving home about 1:30 p.m. She locked her door. I thought this would be a good place to break into. I returned the home about 8 p.m., broke a basement window, entered and waited for the woman to return. A short time later, she unlocked the door and walked into her home."

Wood said he beat the woman because she stabbed him with the letter opener.

"That made me angry," he asserted.

DETROIT (AP) — A teen-age Negro who said he had molested 20 women and girls in the past

was the wife slayer of an attractive young divorcee who was fatally stabbed during a midnight walk on Detroit's near North Side.

Louis Roberts, 15, who police said is large for his age, told Angelo Pentalino, assistant prosecutor, that he slashed Mrs. Patricia Jean Cioffi, 27, after he made advances to her. Mrs. Cioffi was white.

The attractive record company employe, whom neighbors described as "warm, friendly and very gregarious" was killed May 21 less than two blocks from her home. Friends said she was in the habit of taking late night walks.

The neighborhood is one of once fashionable homes now of Negro and white occupancy.

Pentalino quoted the youth as saying he attacked Mrs. Cioffi after following her. "I backed her up against a tree," Pentalino quoted the boy as saying. "Then some woman leaned out of the window of a house and called, 'Do you need any help down there?' I guess that scared her. She tried to get away. I pulled a knife and slashed her."

Pentalino said the boy told of molesting many women in the same neighborhood. He was expelled from junior high school two days after the slaying of Mrs. Cioffi because he threatened to strike a teacher. Police said he had a record of consistent misconduct in school. Roberts was held for investigation.

**Detroit Negro,
Admits Molesting
Women, Girls**

DETROIT (AP) — A teen-age Negro who said he had molested 20 women and girls in the past

Rape Victim's Child Can't Erase Night Of

Horror

By BONITA APPLETON
Daily News Staff Writer

A four-year-old blonde with laughing brown eyes was dead in her tracks, covered with her tiny hands, and cries with fear everytime she sees a Negro.

And her soft spoken mother is constantly reminded of a night of pain and sharp terror. Her daughter's childhood questions, asked again and again as if it were engraved in her brain: "Mommy, did a Negro rape you?"

"I have to tell her 'yes,'" said the victim of M. C. Parker's savage assault.

"She talks about it often," the young mother said. "In the middle of playing she'll stop and ask me that question. She's scared to death of a Negro now. She used to not be afraid of anyone. She saw his picture in the newspaper and everytime she sees a Negro now she'll ask me, 'Mommy, is that the one who raped you?' I tell her, 'no, that's not the one.'"

This is a young white woman speaking. She's the sort of typical young housewife whose husband is building a home, keeping a spotless and loving care of her little girl. In her spare time she works as a waitress and occasionally reads the white Bible kept conspicuous in her living room because "every home has a Bible in it."

She's a frail woman — her doctor told her months ago she has a heart condition that was not serious at the time but could become aggravated and she wears maternity clothes because she's four months pregnant.

The young woman, originally from New York state moved to Virginia when she was 10. She came to Mis-

issippi from Virginia nine years ago, "but people don't tell me I speak with a northern accent," she said. Her husband is employed in a Hattiesburg plant and works part-time as a guitar player with a Hattiesburg band.

This round-faced, full-lipped young mother was the victim of a brutal attack by Mack E. Parker, troublemaking ex-soldier and Lumberton Negro woodcutter. He was identified as the man who snatched the 23-year-old woman and her daughter from their stalled auto and raped the young woman while her daughter watched.

A hooded mob took him from the Pearl River county jail at Poplarville and slew him three days before he was to have gone on trial for the attack. Authorities said there was little doubt he was guilty. And they revealed a stack of evidence which they believe would have proved his guilty.

Here is the victim's story as she told it exclusively to the Jackson Daily News at her home in Petal, Miss.

"She seldom works figsaw puzzles anymore because she's too nervous to sit still. She has good reason to be nervous.

February 24, was a dark, cloudy night — it was "just before raining" — when the car in which the young mother was riding with her husband broke down five miles from Lumberton, Miss. They were returning from a visit with relatives and their little girl was sleeping soundly in the back seat of the car.

FIVE-MILE WALK

"When the car broke down we decided that I would wait there because it was a five mile walk for help," the woman said. "It was going to rain, I was two months pregnant and didn't think I ought to walk that far. My little girl was asleep and we didn't think anybody would bother us because we were on a

public highway."

So the young husband set out for Lumberton to call his step-father to come and help him with his car, and the young wife began her lonely wait.

"When the first car stopped and shined their light into our car I didn't know what to think," she said. "I was surprised and kind of afraid because I couldn't tell if they were white people or Negroes. Then they went away. It was quiet and I wondered if my husband was all right.

"When the Negro came back I didn't see him until he stopped his car behind ours. He came up to the window where I was sitting in the front seat and surprised me. The windows were closed and the doors were locked and I was holding the door on my side so he couldn't get in.

"He asked me if we needed any help," the young woman continued. "I told him no and thanked him. He told me to get out of the car."

BREAKS WINDOW

It wasn't until M. C. Parker used the butt of the gun in his hand to break out the car window that his victim screamed

"He told me, 'don't scream, or I'll kill you and the little girl too,'" the woman said.

She was sitting tensely and talking quickly — as if by doing so she could tell her story more easily. "He pulled us out of our car to the ground. My little girl was crying. He told me to make her stop crying. I tried to but I couldn't."

"He made us get into his car," she related. "It was dirty. We both got in the car on his side and he made me sit in the middle. He started driving down the highway and I begged him not to kill us. He told me he had just broken out of prison and he had killed five people so he wouldn't mind killing a few more. He had hit my little girl on the head and she was bleeding and he told me again to make her quit crying."

Parker drove on the left side of the road, his victim said.

"When he turned off onto a narrow road just wide enough for one car, he told me he had to meet somebody there. At first he told me he had to meet his father. I asked him if his father knew he had broken out of prison and he said no. When he said he had to wait for a white man who was his partner. He told me not to be frightened. He kept pointing the gun at me and clicking it and he told me his arm was hurt and his hand was cut."

AFRAID FOR LIFE

Speaking low, the woman said "when he first came up and told us he had escaped from prison I thought he was just going to use us as hostages or something. I never did think about him raping me, it never entered my mind. I was afraid he was going to kill us because he threatened to kill both of us if I didn't keep my little girl quiet."

After the Negro stopped the car, the woman said he told her he had to wrap the gun in the cloth that was around his cut hand "so he wouldn't leave any fingerprints on the gun. He threw the gun down on the front floorboard and then he picked it up and threw it in the back," she said.

"I told him I was pregnant and I didn't want anything to happen to my baby," she said. "He said that didn't make much difference to him because he had heard that excuse so much it didn't matter. He put his arms around my neck and began kissing me and said 'if you don't do what I want you to I'll kill you right now.'"

CHOKED HER

"When he started to rape me I screamed and he jerked my scarf of my head (a purple and white silk scarf) and gagged me with it. Then he began choking me with his hands. I kept trying to fight him off but it didn't do any good. He said, 'I've not been with a woman for a long time and I'm pretty hot.'"

The attack occurred in the front seat of the Negro's car in the presence of the little four year old girl who witnessed the violation through her tears.

"He was dirty and his hands were greasy just like he had been

working on a car." Parker's victim shuddered involuntarily. "And he smelled bad. He had left grease marks on our car door when he broke in. He got grease on me and some on my underclothes where he put his hands on them." The young woman has thrown the scarf away because "my husband kept looking at it.

"I kept begging him to stop and leave me alone," she recalled her night of horror. "I told him that my husband had some wine that had not been opened in our car and that he could have that. He finally told me to get out of his car and walk straight ahead and not to look back. I opened the car door on my side and got out with my daughter. He headed back toward the highway. I didn't look back until I got around a curve where he couldn't see me. My little girl looked back but nothing happened."

STARTS RAINING

The young victim explained to her child that they were going to have to walk the highway for help "but we started out in the wrong direction. I was afraid he was going to come back. When we finally did get to the highway it began to rain and I was afraid no one was going to stop."

Always in the front of the frantic mother's mind was fear for her little girl's safety. "I didn't break down until we got to the highway," she said. "I had to keep hold of myself for her sake."

A passing truck driver stopped and took the mother and her child to Lumberton where the husband had stopped at a gas station. "The night watchman or marshal or whatever he is was there and he called the Highway Patrol," the woman said. "We waited until they came and then went to the hospital where they checked me over but couldn't tell if I had gotten a disease. After we got through there, we had to go back to the spot where it happened and we saw the tire tracks and our footprints."

I was 5:30 a. m. when the young woman finally got home.

"I feel like it was just a terrible dream," she said, "only it wasn't a dream because it really happened to me. I'm trying to

forget it but it gets worse every day. So much is going on, we're scared to death because we're afraid something will happen to one of us as a result of this.

"My little girl will never be able to forget it either. It will go with her for the rest of her life. Even when she grows up, she'll remember. The Lord must have been with us that night because I'm just thankful to God that he did not kill us."

Negro Boy Thwarted In Assault

By HUBERT SCRIVENER
Daily News Correspondent

EUPORA, Miss. (Special) — Webster County Sheriff D. W. Snyder said here today that he had apprehended a 15-year-old Negro boy for an attempted rape of a Webster County white woman. He said the 23-year-old woman, mother of three children, lived in the western part of Webster County.

The Negro was named as 15-year-old Ernest Willis. The incident occurred late Wednesday. Willis was arrested Thursday afternoon.

Snyder said Willis attacked the woman when he attempted to borrow baking soda at her back door. He forced his way into the white woman's home.

The victim said she was able to free herself after a struggle with the Negro and then ran from the house. She went to her nearest neighbor who reported the incident to officials. She was unhurt.

The sheriff said the Negro has admitted the attempted crime.

Snyder said the Negro fled into the woods and apparently spent the night in an abandoned cotton house.

When a search failed to locate the boy, Sheriff Snyder said he telephoned Bill Harpole at Parchman and requested bloodhounds. The sheriff said that before

bloodhounds arrived, the boy returned to the home of his father, Houston Willis.

Snyder said that the boy's father had given full cooperation in the case and surrendered the boy to him when he returned home.

Negro Boy, 15, Held In Assault Attempt

M. Snyder
Bloodhounds Used To Track
Suspect In Eupora

EUPORA, Miss., Sept. 11. —
(UPI)—A 15-year-old Negro boy was held Friday for attempting to rape a white housewife.

Sheriff D. W. Snyder said Ernest Willis tried to attack the 15-year-old woman Wednesday when he went to her home to borrow baking soda for his mother. Snyder said the woman fled from the house after a struggle.

The sheriff said Willis then went to another white woman's home and told her she had a sick cow in her barn. The woman became suspicious and took a butcher knife with her to the barn, Snyder said, and the youth fled into nearby woods.

A search in which bloodhounds were used ended Thursday night, Snyder said, when Willis returned to his home for food. Snyder said the youth was arrested through the co-operation of his father.

9389

9389

Negro Assaults White Woman

Nearo Charged In Attack Case

Victim Is Dragged From Stalled Car

LUMBERTON, Miss. (Special) — A "dirty" Negro dragged a young Petal woman and her small daughter from their stalled car near here early today and raped the mother while the child watched.

Authorities said the attack occurred on U. S. Highway 11, five miles south of Lumberton shortly before 1 a. m. The 24-year-old woman, her four-year-old daughter and her husband were driving home to Petal when their car stalled on the highway, Sheriff W. O. Moody said.

The husband left the other two in the car while he walked toward Lumberton for help. He said he locked the car doors and told his wife to "let nobody in."

A few minutes after he left, she said officers, a car stopped behind the family's auto and a Negro stepped out and offered to help.

She said she told the Negro "we don't need any help" and refused his pleas to unlock the door.

When she refused again, she told officers, he pulled a pistol, knocked a hole in the window and dragged the woman and her daughter from the car.

"I'm an escaped convict and I've killed five people. Two more won't make any difference," she said the Negro told her as he dragged them to his auto.

The woman said he hurled her and her daughter into his car and drove half a mile down a trail where she was raped while her daughter watched.

She said the Negro dumped them from his car and drove away. She and her daughter returned to the highway and flagged a passing motorist who drove them to Lumberton.

The woman said the Negro ad-

ressed in Lumberton where he was picked up before dawn Wednesday. He said the charges are for drunken driving, driving without a license and driving a taxi without a taxi driver's license.

He said no charges had been made yet in connection with the assault Tuesday night of the 24-year-old mother from Petal. The sheriff said none would probably be made until Friday or Saturday.

Sheriff Moody said the tire comparison gave him to believe "it might be the car," but that a light rain made more positive comparison difficult. He said "we have some other suspects and we are following them up but we feel this one is more like the one who did it."

The suspect, who was held at an undisclosed jail until he was brought here, was picked from a lineup by the woman who was attacked. She said she was not sure he was her assailant after she heard his voice.

The woman said she and her 4-year-old daughter were dragged from their stalled car and forced down a lonely trail off Highway 11. She said she was attacked and later released. Her husband had left her in the car to go for help.

Suspect In Assault Is Given Lie Tests

Similarity Is Reported In
Automobile Tracks

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 26. — (UPI) — Pearl River County Sheriff W. O. Moody said Thursday a comparison was found between tire tracks found near Lumberton, where a young white mother was assaulted by a Negro, and the tires of a car driven by a key suspect.

The sheriff said at Highway Patrol headquarters here the suspect underwent lengthy lie detector tests in the patrol's criminal identification laboratory Thursday and that he probably would undergo reruns of parts of the tests Friday.

Sheriff Moody said the Negro was being held on charges

Negro Questioned In Assault Case

To Be Taken To Jackson
For Lie-Detector Tests

Special to The Commercial Appeal
LUMBERTON, Miss., Feb. 25. — A 29-year-old Lumberton Negro, who has been questioned in connection with the criminal assault of a young white woman, will be taken to Jackson Thursday morning for lie detector tests.

The Negro was arrested here shortly after 8 a. m. Tuesday by City Marshal Ham Slade, about eight hours after a Petal, Miss., woman said she was assaulted in the woods four or five miles south of here.

The woman said she and her husband and 5-year-old daughter were headed for Petal when their car broke down on Highway 11; that while her husband was gone for help a Negro gunman appeared, took her into the woods and assaulted her at pistol-point.

Sheriff Osborne Moody of Pearl River County said Wednesday that the woman has seen the suspect, but that she did not make a positive identification. She said the suspect's physical appearance was similar to that of her attacker, but that his voice was "different."

The suspect, who the sheriff said had admitted "driving in a drunken condition from Poplarville to Lumberton during the early-morning hours of Tuesday," has denied any connection with the incident. He has been charged only with drunk driving, improper car tag and no driver's license.

He was moved late Tuesday from Lumberton where "feeling is very high about this thing," Sheriff Moody said. "We're not saying where we have him now. We don't want any trouble, any violence. There was quite a crowd around when we left Lumberton. This thing could be a bombshell."

Lie Detector Test Results Incomplete

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (Special) — Authorities today formally charged a Lumberton Negro pulpwood hauler with kidnaping and raping a young Petal woman when her auto stalled near Lumberton early Tuesday morning.

Pearl River County Sheriff W. O. Moody said M. C. Parker, 23, will be held without bond pending action of the grand jury in April.

He is being held in the Hinds County Jail in Jackson. Authorities filed formal charges against the Negro man last night after completing a lie detector test at State Highway Patrol headquarters in Jackson yesterday.

Parker denied the attack, Sheriff Moody said today, and findings of yesterday's test have not been completed.

Lumberton Marshal Ham Slade arrested Parker and four other Negro men Tuesday afternoon. The rape victim picked Parker as her attacker, but said his voice appeared to be different. She said her attacker spoke in a "demanding voice".

The 24-year-old woman and her four-year-old daughter were dragged from their stalled auto on Highway 11, five miles south of Lumberton at 1 a. m. and forced to enter the Negro's shabby auto. She told authorities he drove down a trail off the highway and raped her while her daughter

The woman's husband had left his wife and child in the car while he walked to Lumberton for help to start the vehicle.

The doors were locked, she told police, but the Negro broke out a window with a pistol butt.

Sheriff Moody said tire marks matched the tires on Parker's eight-year-old automobile.

The sheriff said Parker is being held in Jackson because of high feeling in the Lumberton area.

The victim said the family was returning home from a dance at which her musician husband had played the night of the attack.

Her daughter was slapped once during the attack, she told officers, but otherwise was unmolested.

Woman Reports Rape By Negro

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (UPI) — A white woman was dragged into bushes and raped by a Negro on Highway 11 south of Lumberton early today while her husband was getting help for their stalled car, officers reported.

Hattiesburg police said they had been informed of the attack by officers in the area.

The report said the woman and her husband had car trouble shortly after 1:30 a.m. The man went to get help and left his wife in the car.

She said a Negro man dragged her from the car and into the bushes where he attacked her. He fled from the scene in a black car, according to the report.

The Negro was described only as tall, wearing a cap and a cloth bandage on his left hand.

Rape Attempt Report Check Is 'Routine'

Two Negroes Are Picked Up, Then Cleared

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (UPI) — Authorities said they were "routinely" continuing today an investigation of a complaint by a "highly intoxicated" white woman that a Negro tried to rape her on a dirt road near here.

District Atty. Boyce Holleman said the 20-year-old married woman told officers the Negro attacked her Sunday night about one-half mile from her home in the Shipman community near here.

Two Negroes were picked up but later released and the district attorney said, "Right now we don't have any suspects."

"We're just checking it out routinely," he said.

Holleman said the woman was "wearing shorts and she was highly intoxicated." He said she was a small woman and said her attacker was about her size. She said he could possibly have been a boy.

RAPIST DRAGS MOTHER FROM LOCKED AUTO

Forces Woman, Girl, 4 to Accompany Him

Poplarville, Miss., Feb. 24

UPI — A Negro who said he was an escaped convict dragged a young mother and her 4 year old daughter from their car early Tuesday, drove them to a country road and raped the woman, police reported.

Sheriff Osborne Moody of Pearl River county, said the man broke into the car on Mississippi highway 11, five miles south of Lumberton while her husband was getting help for their stalled auto.

Moody said the young couple, of Petal, Miss., were en route home when their car broke down. The man, 23, set out for Lumberton to get help after locking his wife and daughter in the car and telling them not to open it for anyone.

Breaks Window with Gun

The woman, 23, told police the man drove up behind their car, got out and asked if she needed help. He told her to open the door and when she refused he broke the window with his revolver.

She said he dragged her and the child from the car and put them in his car and threatened their lives. She said he told her he was an escaped convict who had killed several persons and "two more won't make any difference."

He drove them down a country road nearby and raped the woman, she told

police. He released them and they walked back to the highway and were picked up by a bus or a truck driver, police said.

Drove Dark Colored Car

The woman was unable to give a complete description of either the car or the man.

She said he was possibly 5 feet 10 inches tall and 39 to 40 years old and "very dirty."

She said he drove a dark colored car which also was "very filthy."

The woman had bruises on her arm and body and the child was bruised on the head but not otherwise molested.

Tire Tracks Make Negro Hot Suspect

POPLARVILLE, Miss. (Special) — Authorities today matched a set of tire tracks with a Lumberton Negro's car in an effort to solve the kidnap-rape of a young Petal woman yesterday.

Sheriff W. O. Moody said a 27-year-old Lumberton Negro is in custody as a suspect in the criminal assault on a 24-year-old Petal woman who was left stranded in a stalled car near Lumberton early yesterday.

He denied the attack, the sheriff said, but will be given a lie detector test tomorrow.

Tracks left by the rapist's tires matched those on his car, the sheriff said and he matched the general description given by the woman.

She said her attacker spoke in a "demanding voice" and later yesterday she picked the Lumberton Negro from a lineup of six persons. But she said the voice of the Negro being held appeared different, she told officers.

The woman and her four-year-old daughter were dragged from their stalled car alongside Highway 11 south of Lumberton at 1 p.m. yesterday after her husband went for help.

She said a Negro man used a pistol to break into the car and forced she and her daughter into his car. He drove down a trail off the highway and raped her while her daughter watched.

UNIDENTIFIED

Sheriff Moody did not identify the Negro being held. He was arrested by Lumberton Marshal

dragged from the Pearl River County Jail at Poplarville in the pre-dawn hours of April 25. His bullet-torn body was found nine days later in the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La.

STORY HEADLINED

In the suit, the woman charged the newspaper, owned by the Robert S. Abbott publishing Co., carried a story headlined: "Claim Woman Cried Rape to Hide Secret Love Tryst."

The suit charged the story quoted an unidentified white man as saying he knew the woman had a lover and on that the night of Feb. 24 she kept a tryst with him and concocted the rape story to cover up.

The bill of declaration stated that the Tri-State Defender gave this account:

On the night of Feb. 24, the white woman and her husband and five-year-old daughter were headed for Petal, Miss., where they lived when their car broke down. While the husband went for help, the woman's white lover appeared and transferred her and the little girl to his car, then drove into the woods for the tryst.

Ham Slade on charges of drunken driving, no drivers license and driving with an improper license plate.

Sheriff Moody said he will take the Negro to Highway Patrol Headquarters in Jackson tomorrow for a lie detector test.

The victim told officers the 1950 Chevrolet the Negro drove appeared to be the same auto in which she was attacked.

The sheriff said he was one of more than 30 Negroes questioned yesterday regarding the rape.

Mississippi Rape Victim Sues Paper

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP)

An attorney for the 24-year-old white woman, whose alleged Feb. 24 rape led to the lynching of a Negro, filed a million-dollar libel suit Wednesday against the Tri-State Defender, a weekly newspaper published in Chicago.

Attorney Lawrence Arrington, for Forrest County, filed the suit which bore the title, "Mrs. June Walters vs. the Robert Abbott Publishing Co." in federal district court there.

Mack Charles Parker, who was to have faced trial April 27 on a charge of raping the woman, was

9390

Manhunt Nabs Negro Attacker

Whitfield Patient Rapes Negro Woman

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

A scar-faced Negro patient escaped from Mississippi's largest state mental hospital at Whitfield last night, broke into the grounds this morning and clubbed and raped a Negro woman employee.

Sheriff Dave Gayden said Charles C. Williams, 21, of Shaw, a longtime patient at Oakley Training School for delinquent Negroes, Ellisville Mental Hospital and Whitfield, was found huddled in a clump of bushes at the edge of a lake three-fourths of a mile from the hospital.

Williams disappeared off the hospital grounds, eight miles east of Jackson, about 6 p. m. yesterday and was not seen again until 3 a. m. today when he broke into a Negro women's dormitory, according to Dr. W. L. Jaquith, director of the hospital.

There he slipped past one sleep-employee, grabbed her room-ate, clubbed her into unconsciousness and dragged her from the building, through a hole in the fence to the edge of a field where he raped her, officers said.

The 35-year-old woman, a three-year employee of the hospital, said she regained consciousness during the attack, but said her assailant held his hand over her mouth to keep her from screaming.

Dr. Jaquith said the noise of the attack awakened the woman's roommate who notified authorities. The victim told officers she heard men hunting for her but was unable to scream for help because the man's hand in her mouth.

FLEES TOWARD HIGHWAY

She said her assailant fled across a wooded area toward High-

such daily duties as mopping the floor in his ward and other minor jobs outside.

He said Williams was sent to Oakley school for delinquent Negro boys as an incorrigible. He was transferred to Ellisville hospital for feeble minded Nov. 1, 1956, and ran away, Dr. Jaquith added.

Williams was moved to Whitfield Aug. 30, 1957, and has stayed except for a three-month vacation at the request of his family. He completed the vacation and was returned to the hospital April 2 of this year, the hospital's records show.

He was transferred from Oakley because he had homosexual tendencies, Dr. Jaquith said.

He was described as five feet, 11 inches tall, 165 pounds, very dark with burn scars on the right side of his head and face.

Negro Held In Assault Accusation

LUCEDALE, Miss. (Special) — Mobile police are returning a 20-year-old Negro to this border county for investigation of an alleged attempted rape of a white woman here last night.

The Negro is Jess Rogers, who lived in the Shipman community and worked in Mobile. Lucedale authorities say Rogers is not yet charged but held only for investigation. The 20-year-old white married woman, also of the Shipman community, said George County deputy sheriff she was walking down a dirt road towards Highway 98 into her home while she was about 10 p.m. when a Negro attacked her.

ing and tore her clothes.

She said she fought him and he apparently became frightened and fled into a nearby wood.

Sheriff's officers and constables immediately searched the area but could not find the Negro. Later a report was received from the college saying a "suspicious looking Negro" was seen on the campus.

Maximum Jail Sentence For Rape Attempt

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP) — A circuit judge gave a Hattiesburg Negro a maximum 10-year sentence yesterday after he pleaded guilty to the attempted rape of a white woman.

Henry Lee Holliman, 19, was indicted by a grand jury earlier in the day. Judge Stanton Hall passed sentence.

The victim, a mother of five children, picked Holliman out as her attacker. The woman said he tried to rape her July 1 at her home in the Dixie Pine community.

She said Holliman slashed her with a knife, then fled after she cried out.

Mother Of 5 Accuses Boy Of Rape Try

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP) — Sheriff Ford Vance of Forrest County Wednesday arrested a 17-year-old Negro accused by a white woman of attempting to rape her at her home in the Dixie Pine Community just south of Hattiesburg.

The boy was arrested about an hour and a half after the woman told sheriff's officers a young Negro tried to rape her and slashed her arm with a knife.

Following the arrest the woman identified the youth as her attacker but no formal charges had been filed early this afternoon while questioning continued.

She said she was "walking to the store." She was highly intoxicated and wearing shorts, according to investigating deputies Grady Rouse and Bill Holland.

The woman said Rogers, whom she knew as a member of the Shipman community, came from one of the roadside shacks and attacked her.

Afterwards, she said she ran the one-half mile to Highway 98 and flagged a car. The car drove her to a truck stop near Lucedale where she phoned the George County authorities.

The woman was taken to the George County hospital, where a local physician said she had "definitely not been raped." The physician found scratches on the woman's face.

Rogers was picked up in Mobile some 37 miles east of Lucedale, about 7 a.m. at his 100 there.

Attempt At Assault Charged To Negro Attacker Breaks Into Home In Hattiesburg

HATTIESBURG, Miss. July 1. — (UPI) — A 19-year-old Negro was charged Wednesday with attempting to criminally assault a middle-aged white mother in her home. Sheriff Ford Vance arrested Henry Lee Holliman of Hattiesburg on the campus of William Carey College, a white school, less than two hours after the woman reported the incident. Sheriff Vance said the woman "positively identified" Holliman as the young Negro who broke into her home while she was alone, cut her on the wrist with a butcher knife he was carry-

The woman, mother of five, said that after breakfast this morning she was alone at the house and dozed off. Then, she said, when she awoke a young Negro had appeared. He apparently entered the house through the kitchen and picked up a butcher knife on the way to the bedroom, officers said.

In struggling that followed, the housewife said, she was cut with the knife. She said she resisted and screamed and finally the youth fled.

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S. C. Negro Woman Reports She Was Raped In St. Louis

News & Courier
St. Louis, Mo. (AP) — A woman school principal from Orangeburg, S. C., in St. Louis for the annual convention of the National Education Assn., told police she was raped Saturday in her room at a YWCA branch.

Both the woman, and her assailant are Negroes.

The woman told police the short Negro man threatened to kill her and held a knife at her throat during the attack.

She said she awakened as he entered her fifth-floor room and she cried out, but that he told her: "If you'll scream again, I'll kill you."

The YWCA branch, at 2709 Locust near downtown section, offers housing accommodations, and about 70 women were in the building at the time. Police said none of the guests heard screams until after the attack.

Anna Lee Scott, manager of the branch, said doors to the building are locked after midnight, and entrance is gained in the early morning hours by ringing an outside bell.

The attack took place about 3:30 a.m.

"We don't know how he could have gotten in," Mrs. Scott said. "All the doors were locked."

Charles Gillespie, a maintenance man and night guard, was the only employe on duty at the time. He was burning trash behind the building when he saw a Negro man running through a rear yard, he said.

At about the same time, he said he heard the victim screaming.

The woman said the man beat her about the head and face when he first entered, then placed a pillow over her face. She was released after an examination and treatment at a hospital.

Negro Flees After Attack

On Principal

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP) — A woman school principal from South Carolina, in St. Louis for the an

nual convention of the National Education Assn., told police she was raped Saturday in her room at a YWCA branch.

Both the woman, Madge Harper, 38, of 10 Goff St., Orangeburg, S. C., and her assailant are Negroes.

Mrs. Harper told police the short Negro man threatened to kill her and held a knife at her throat during the attack.

She said she awakened as he entered her fifth-floor room and that she cried out, but that he told her: "If you'll scream again, I'll kill you."

The YWCA branch, at 2709 Locust near the downtown section, offers housing accommodations, and about 70 women were in the building at the time. Police said none of the guests heard Mrs. Harper scream until after the attack.

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ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP) — A woman school principal from South Carolina, in St. Louis for the an

Police Report Negro Youth Admits Rape

NEWARK, N.J. (AP)—A 17-year-old Negro youth was held by police Saturday as a suspect in a stabbing and attempted rape of a young white housewife in Weequahic Park Thursday night.

The youth is Herman I. McMillan. He was arrested Saturday. Police record has admitted raping a 22-year-old white woman. Trial on post was scheduled.

Capt. Joseph Welsh said McMillan was on parole from Manhattan Reformatory and had been arrested 13 times since he was 15 years old.

Negro held in stabbing rape attempt

NEWARK, N.J., July 4—A husky, 17-year-old Negro was held by police Saturday as a suspect in a stabbing and attempted rape of a young white housewife in Weequahic Park Thursday night.

The youth will be taken to Beth Israel Hospital to be viewed by the 24-year-old woman.

THE WOMAN, wife of an airline pilot, was stabbed twice by her assailant as she fought him in broad daylight on a ball field only 25 yards from a busy street. Police said the youth had approached the woman with a drawn knife as she read a newspaper on a bench.

She told police that early evening strollers ignored her screams for help. She was left bleeding and partially stripped.

The woman is in fair condition after an operation for a laceration of her liver. Her husband, who landed at Newark Airport, a few hours after the attack, was at her side.

The suspect, who police said came here from New York one year ago, denied the attack. He said he finished work at an East Orange plant and went straight home.

Before the operation, six men were brought before the woman as suspects, but she was unable to identify them.

Negro Held In Rape Attempt On White Woman In N. J.

NEWARK, N.J. (AP)—A husky 17-year-old Negro youth was held by police Friday as a suspect in a stabbing and attempted rape of a young white housewife in Weequahic Park Thursday night.

The youth will be taken to Beth Israel Hospital Saturday for identification by the 24-year-old woman.

The woman, wife of an airline pilot, was stabbed twice by her assailant as she fought him in broad daylight on a ball field only 25 yards from a busy street.

Police said the woman had been surprised by the youth as she read a newspaper on a bench partially obscured from the crowd. She saw the youth come through bushes with a drawn knife and ran, but was caught and slashed in the stomach and lower back.

She was forced to remove her treads but managed to break away from the slacks and undergarments but managed to break away and flee into an open field. He followed her, police said, tackled her and tried to force himself on her.

She told police that early evening strollers ignored her screams for help. She was left bleeding and partially stripped.

"One man looked, got up and walked away," she said.

The woman is in fair condition after an operation for a laceration of her liver. Her husband, who landed at Newark Airport, a few hours after the attack, was at her side.

The suspect, who police said came here from New York one year ago denied the attack. He said he finished work at an East Orange plant and went straight home.

Viewer walks away—

Woman knifed
in rape try:

Negro blamed

NEWARK, N.J., July 3—A young housewife was stabbed by a teen-age, would-be rapist in a park early last night. The white

woman described her attacker as a Negro.

The 24-year-old woman, wife of an airline pilot, was left half-nude in a pool of blood, an intestine pierced by a six-inch stiletto which was found lying nearby.

She was in fair condition today. The woman's name was not disclosed.

POLICE SAID the woman had been surprised by the youth as she read a newspaper on a bench partially obscured. She saw the youth come through bushes with a drawn knife, ran, but was caught and slashed in the stomach and lower back.

She was forced to remove her treads but managed to break away from the slacks and undergarments and flee into an open field.

The woman told police park strollers ignored the incident. She said, "One man looked, got up and walked away."

Two youths notified an off duty patrolman who found the woman half-conscious.

Police said a similar stabbing took place in the park a year ago involving a youth answering the description given for this one.

Artist's Drawing
Of Girl's Horror
Nets Rape Arrest

NEWARK, N.J. (AP)—A 34-year-old Negro laborer has confessed to a rape attempt after a detective noticed his likeness to an artist's conception of a wanted man.

Ira Howard and Malachy Connolly, 28, Harrison, had been brought to headquarters for investigation of attempted rape and robbery of a 61-year-old white woman.

Detective Clarence Cook looked at Howard, then at the drawing on a man-wanted circular, and said, "That's him." The drawing was a likeness of the man a 16-year-old White Spring Lake Heights girl said tried to rape her in the subway terminal in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station April 5.

Howard first denied the rape attempt of the girl, a freshman at Manasquan High School. He later admitted it.

The drawing, based on the girl's description, was "amazingly accurate," said Inspector Edward J. Scanlon. The only difference was Howard's mustache which he had since trimmed.

Negro Charged With Slaying Attempted Rape

EAST WINDSOR, N.J. (AP)—A Negro was charged Monday with murdering his 66-year-old employer and the attempted rape of his white wife.

The Negro, Wilson Pearson, 45, a 230-pound ex-convict, was ordered to jail without bail for grand jury action.

He was captured by state police Sunday in the woods where he fled after the alleged attack. State troopers said Pearson has admitted stabbing Leo Lefkowitz, chicken farm operator, with a kitchen knife in an argument in the henhouse. Lefkowitz had reprimanded Pearson for breaking some eggs.

Police said Pearson then attempted to rape Lefkowitz' wife, Rose, 65, in the same henhouse a few feet from Lefkowitz' body. Mrs. Lefkowitz did not know her husband had been killed.

Girl tells of horror in Camden

CAMDEN, N.J. — How she was allegedly dragged a total of ten blocks to a city dump where she was criminally attacked was related by one of the victims when three Camden men, each charged with separate criminal assaults, were held without bail for grand jury action Monday morning.

Municipal Judge Julius Sklar

appeared amazed at testimony given by each of the female principals, much of which provoked unstrained laughter in the courtroom—but dismissed motions for direct acquittals, in holding the suspects.

Astonishment was registered on face of the judge when the girl told of Leroy Sedden, 19, 900 Bl. 6th St., dragging her several blocks to a vacant lot, where the alleged attack took place.

Taking over the questioning, Judge Sklar asked the girl if anybody saw her attacker dragging her through the streets. She answered "Yes, but I guess they just thought it another 'girl-boy fight,' and did not interfere." She said she was treated at a local hospital, as results of the Friday, the 13th attack.

Sedden was picked up Saturday by Detectives Nate Jones and Pete Sunkett on warrant complaint of the father of the girl.

Judge Sklar fined the youth \$50 and \$5 cost or 15 days in jail on charges of resisting arrest and drunkenness made by the sleuths.

Still another case of atrocious assault and battery was brought from police files by the clerk, made some weeks ago by a Mrs. Laura Fast against Sedden. It is slated for a later hearing.

WILLIAM L. JOHNSON, 22, of the 1500 Bl. Bradley Ave., a married man, pleaded not guilty to charge of Mrs. Ruby Washington, of attempted criminal assault she said occurred in her home, 1044 Cooper St.

The man came to her home, finding her husband out, followed her into the kitchen where the attempted attack took place—thwarted only by arrival of her husband, she said. The husband was not in court to testify. Johnson was held without bail, without making any statement beyond his "not guilty" plea.

MRS. ANNETTE BOOKER, of 447 Stevens St. testified to "a thread" being pulled from her clothing in a struggle to keep Linder Ager, of the 400 Bl. Stevens St. from attacking her in his apartment. She said she told her husband about the incident late the same night. She said she had gone to the apartment, a few doors from their home, to get something Ager said he had for her husband.

6 Negro Boys Arrested In Rape Of White Girl, 14, In Schoolyard

Police Watch For Reprisals

New York, June 19 (AP)—Six Negro youths, from 14 to 17 years old, were arrested Friday in the mass schoolyard rape of a 14-year-old white girl. She was raped three times.

Special police details were alerted in the Corona section of Queens for possible reprisals against Negroes as a result of the attack there Thursday night. The area is highly integrated racially.

Police said the rape itself was not racial in nature. They passed it off as the efforts of "punk kids" to show off in front of one another. But they feared the brutality of the assault might lead to revenge efforts by whites against Negroes.

A Blond 8th-Grader

The rape victim was a pretty, blond eighth-grader in a Corona junior-high school. Police withheld her name.

With three other girls, she left the school shortly after 9 p.m. Thursday after attending a recreation program.

The youths, lounging in the schoolyard, were said to have made obscene remarks to the white girls. Then one of them grabbed the victim, blackened her eye with a punch, and dragged her into an alley off the schoolyard.

Despite her hysterical screams for help, the girl was raped in succession by three of the youths while the others held her down and kept a lookout for passers-by or school officials.

The victim's girl companions ran into the school and enlisted the aid of Mrs. Louis Clifford, director of the recreation program. She rushed into the schoolyard and the youths fled.

It was at least the fifth time thus far this year that Negroes in New York have been involved in rape charges concerning whites. Arrests have been made in two of the cases.

Long Island Police Arrest 3 In Rape Of Negro Woman

MINEOLA, N. Y. (AP)—Police Monday arrested a third youth in the rape of a 27-year-old Negro woman in a Long Island state park.

A warrant was issued for a fourth Negro and police said there might be a fifth involved. One of those already arrested was white.

The woman originally told police that seven youths had raped her. State park police who investigated said, however, "there were no more than five involved."

She was raped seven times. The two Negroes arrested and charged with rape were listed as: Joseph Clarence Moore, 17, a yard laborer, Hempstead, N. Y.; and Richard Seymour, 16, Hempstead.

Moore was arrested Sunday night and Seymour Monday. The white youth, 15, was picked up Sunday night and was held in children's shelter on a charge of juvenile delinquency. His name was not disclosed because of his age. Authorities said he was released just last week from the shelter, on a sex charge involving a girl his own age.

The woman, Mrs. Eugenia McClendon, Hempstead, identified the three youths as part of the gang that attacked her, police said. Mrs. McClendon, a 90-pound domestic worker, said she was parked early Sunday morning in a dark section of the park with Robert Dennerson, 28, also a Negro.

The intruder forced Mrs. Noack to disrobe and raped her in Mrs. McClendon's presence. He then took the women to the basement, tied up Mrs. Michaels and forced Mrs. Noack to accompany him again to an upstairs bedroom, where he again raped her.

He then took her back to the basement, still unclothed, and tied her up beside her employer.

Negro Rapes Maid, Twice, After Robbery

NEW YORK (UPI)—A 5-foot, 5-inch Negro invaded a home in a fashionable section of the Bronx Monday, twice raped an attractive blonde housemaid and robbed her pregnant employer at knife point.

The man, said to be between 25 and 30, escaped after tying the two women to a post in the cellar.

Mrs. Roger Michaels, 37, wife and daughter of furniture company executives, said the intruder walked in the unlocked front door of the 10-room house on a wooded half-acre in the Riverdale section.

Mrs. Michaels, who expects her second child in October, said the man pointed a long-bladed knife at her and demanded money. She gave him \$20 and then \$10 more on his demand. Then, she said, he forced her to accompany him upstairs, where he found the maid, Mrs. Ruth Noack, 25.

The intruder forced Mrs. Noack to disrobe and raped her in Mrs. Michaels' presence. He then took the women to the basement, tied up Mrs. Michaels and forced Mrs. Noack to accompany him again to an upstairs bedroom, where he again raped her.

He then took her back to the basement, still unclothed, and tied her up beside her employer.

Two New York White Women Terrorized By Young Negro

NEW YORK (AP)—A young Negro terrorized a fashionable Bronx household for 40 minutes Monday. Police said he robbed the woman of the house, who is an expectant mother, and raped her maid twice.

The two white women were left bound to posts in a basement, the maid asked. They finally worked loose from the ropes. Victims of the foray were Mrs. Roger Michaels, 37, wife of a Manhattan business executive, and her maid, Ruth Noack, 25, of Yonkers, N.Y. Mrs. Michaels is expecting a child in October.

The women were alone in the Michaels' 10-room, ranch-type home at 443 west 250th St. in the Riverdale section of the Bronx when the attacker strode in through an unlocked front door.

Police gave this account: The intruder, about 25 years old, pointed a long-bladed knife at Mrs. Michaels, who was in the living room, and demanded money. She gave him \$20. He demanded more, and she gave him another \$10.

"Who else is in the house?" the man asked.

Before she could answer, he seized her wrist, and pulled her upstairs to the bedroom where the maid was working. Ordering Mrs. Michaels to keep quiet and remain in the room, he told the maid:

"Get your clothes off." Miss Noack did so. The invader then raped her, while Mrs. Michaels stood by helplessly. Then he forced both women to the cellar, where he tied Mrs. Michaels to a post with a length of clothesline.

Afterward, the man pulled the maid back to a bedroom where she was again sexually assaulted. He brought her back to the cellar and tied her, still unclothed, to another post.

"I'll kill you both if you yell," he said and fled.

After freeing themselves, the women summoned neighbors, who remained with them until police arrived.

Police described the assailant as about five foot three, wearing sunglasses, a dark grey fedora, a brown tweed jacket and black slacks.

Mrs. Michaels' husband is vice president of the John Widdicombs Company, furniture dealers, of 1 Park Ave. Her father is head of the company.

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"Get your clothes off." Miss Noack did so. The invader then raped her, while Mrs. Michaels stood by helplessly. Then he forced both women to the cellar, where he tied Mrs. Michaels to a post with a length of clothesline. Afterward, the man pulled the maid back to a bedroom where she was again sexually assaulted. He brought her back to the cellar and tied her, still unclothed, to another post.

"I'll kill you both if you yell," he said and fled. After freeing themselves, the women summoned neighbors, who remained with them until police arrived.

Police described the assailant as about five foot three, wearing sunglasses, a dark grey fedora, a brown tweed jacket and black slacks. Mrs. Michaels' husband is vice president of the John Widdicombs Company, furniture dealers, of 1 Park Ave. Her father is head of the company.

Police said a dorbberman pinscher, owned by the Michaels, was in the house throughout the episode, but the dog failed to attack the robber or raise an alarm.

GRANDMOTHER TELLS 'REVENGE' RAPE ATTACK

New York, May 6 (AP)—A 62-year-old grandmother said a Negro tried to rape her in her bedroom Wednesday, asserting he was revenging the lynch mob murder of Mack Charles Parker in Mississippi. She said police should get him off and that he fled after gagging her with her stockings.

"I am doing this for revenge for Parker," she quoted her assailant as saying. "I know your son. I know you're from the south. Your people killed Parker."

Mrs. Flossie Donald, whose husband, Dr. P. Y. Donald, died 12 years ago, gave police this account:

She was awakened about 6 a. m. by a noise in her apartment in Queens. Her bedroom door opened and a Negro about 30 leaped into the room. He grabbed her and demanded money. When she said she didn't have it, he knocked her to the floor and tried to rape her.

"Don't do that, I'm a grandmother," she pleaded. She continued to struggle. He gave up and fled from the apartment after uttering the remarks about Parker.

Mixed Gang Is Sought In Rape Beating

Daily News
Hempstead, N. Y. (UPI) —
One white and six Negro youths
were sought today for the beat-
ing and rape of a 27-year-old
Negro woman.

Eugenia McClendon told police
she was dragged from her boy
friend's car, beaten and raped at
gunpoint by the youths who first
posed as policemen.

The woman, who is separ-
ated from her husband, said she
was drinking soda early Sunday
while parked with Robert Denner-
son, 28, of Amityville, near
Hempstead Lake State Park.

The seven youths 17 to 19 years
old appeared and the apparent
leader, a Negro, said, "We're
cops. Keep your mouth shut." He
pointed a gun at Dennerison and
the other youths dragged the
woman from the car.

The woman broke free and ran
but fell and was seized by the
youths and raped by all of them,
she said. She was bruised on the
arms, eyes and head.

Dennerison drove away and
summoned police. The victim
said when she finally got away the
leader pointed the gun at her but
it apparently misfired.

Negro Youths Attack Woman

Other Youngsters Threaten Firemen

Daily News
NEW YORK (UPI) — A group of Negro teen-agers
raped a white woman in a gang-ridden neighborhood of
Brooklyn today shortly after a band of Puerto Rican
youths threatened to shoot up a firehouse there, police
reported.

The latest outbreaks of violence occurred in the Fort
Greene section, a predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican
slum area. They came as hard-pressed city officials sought
aid in Albany and Washington for their seemingly hope-
less battle against juvenile delinquency and crime unless the
hand of law enforcement agen-
cies is considerably strengthened.

Police said three or four Negro
youths accosted a white woman
early today as she emerged from
a Brooklyn subway station at
Washington and Lafayette streets
and dragged her into a car. They
said she was taken to a vacant
house where she was beaten,
raped and robbed of \$30.

Police arrested three Negro
teen-agers for questioning about
the attack shortly after the wo-
man reported it to police. Offi-
cers said they believed she had
wandered the streets for several
hours in a daze.

Shortly before, police arrested
six Puerto Rican youths in the
same precinct in connection with
a daring invasion of a firehouse.
They were reported to have
chased an intended victim, a 13-
year-old boy, into the firehouse
but were stopped by several fire-
men.

The gang, known as the Mau-
Maus, threatened the firemen with
clubs and promised to come back
with a gun.

Police Commissioner Stephen
P. Kennedy frankly admitted that
he can see "no reversal" in the
steady rise in juvenile delin-

ranging in age from 16 to 19,
members of a Brooklyn gang
called the Mau-Maus.

The gang chased a 13-year-old
boy into a Brooklyn firehouse ear-
ly today and were beating him up
when firemen intervened. The
youths threatened the firemen
with two-by-four sticks of wood
and said they were "going to go
out and get a gun and shoot up
the place."

Police picked them up later on
a neighborhood street. They all
were charged with disorderly
conduct and one was charged
with attempted assault.

5 Pursue NY Attacker, Shoot Negro

NEW YORK (UPI)—A Negro
was shot in the groin Tuesday by
a group of white men appar-
ently pursuing the attacker of a 20-
year-old white girl.

Police said the men all white,
apparently fired without being
sure their victim was the attack-
er. The girl later was unable to
identify the wounded man as her
assailant.

Judith Brier, 20-year-old wait-
ress, fended off her attacker in
the hallway of her apartment
house by screaming so loudly she
attracted neighbors and a group
of five or six men who had been
standing on a corner in the Green-
wich Village neighborhood.

Miss Brier is the daughter of
San Francisco Chronicle columnist
Royce Brier, who won a Pulitzer
Prize in 1934 for his coverage of
the lynching of two confessed kid-
napers in San Jose, Calif.

The men chased the Negro who
had knocked Miss Brier down and

slapped and kicked her. He threat-
ened to kill her if she did not
stop screaming, but fled when
the men ran up.

The pursuers apparently stum-
bled upon a homeless, unem-
ployed Negro identified as
George Dwight, 22, on a village
street corner and shot him.

Dwight told police he had been
asleep in the back yard of the
building where Miss Brier lived.
He said a group of men awak-
ened him, slapped him and shot
him. Police later found two .32
caliber slugs in the yard that
matched those removed from
Dwight.

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6 Negroes Seized In Rape of Pupil

NEW YORK (AP)—Six Negro youths, from 14 to 17 years old, were arrested Friday in the mass schoolyard rape of a 14-year-old white girl. She was attacked three times.

Special police details were alerted in the Corona section of Queens for possible reprisals against Negroes as a result of the attack there Thursday night. The area is a highly integrated one.

Police said the rape itself was not racial in nature. They passed

How New York papers played rape story. Page 2.

off as the efforts of "punk kids" to show off in front of one another. But they feared the brutality of the assault might lead to revenge efforts by whites against Negroes.

One newspaper, the New York Mirror, quoted housewives in the vicinity of the crime as saying they were terrified at night by gangs that hang out in the neighborhood. "It just had to happen," the women were quoted as saying.

"You can't walk on these sidewalks at night," said one. "Those gangs of kids—they just stand on the corner in bunches. They just stand and look at you in a defiant manner."

The racial composition of the gangs was not identified.

The rape victim was a pretty blonde eighth-grader in a Corona junior high school. Police withheld her name.

With three other girls, she left the school shortly after 9 p.m. Thursday after attending a recreation program.

The youths, lounging in the schoolyard, were said to have made obscene remarks to the white girls. Then one of them grabbed the victim, blackened her eye with a punch and dragged her into an alley off the schoolyard.

Despite her hysterical screams for help, the girl was raped in succession by three of the youths

while the others held her down and kept a lookout for passersby or school officials.

Meanwhile, the victim's girl companions ran into the school and enlisted the aid of Mrs. Louis Clifford, director of the recreation program. She hurried into the schoolyard and the youths fled.

The girl told police she recognized two of her assailants. With this lead, officers picked up a 14-year-old boy, whom they said played a lookout role. His name was not made public. He was taken to Children's Court in Jamaica and there paroled in the custody of his parents.

With information supplied by the younger boy, police seized a 15-year-old who was charged with juvenile delinquency, and two 16-year-olds and 17-year-old who were charged with rape. All admitted their part in the crime, police said.

The older boys are Jacob Bethea and Henry Stokes, both 16, and Edward Jacobs, 17, all students at Brooklyn Automotive School.

Bethea and Jacobs were accused of actual rape of the girl.

Youths Pretending To Be Cops Assault

N.Y. Negro Woman Jacksonville, 4 la.

SEMPSTEAD, N.Y., July 5 (AP)—Seven youths posing as police raped a 27-year-old Negro woman at least seven times in a wooded section of a Long Island park early today.

Police are searching for the youths, six Negro and one white. Her clothing ripped, she stumbled out of the park and to her nearby home. Her screams had aroused neighbors, who summoned police.

The woman told police she was parked with her 28-year-old boy friend, also a Negro, in Hempstead

Lake State Park when seven teenagers approached the car.

She said they identified themselves as police, flashed a bogus badge and ordered her out of the car. They ordered her companion to leave. He drove out of the park to seek help.

They dragged her screaming into the woods and threatened to kill her, she related. She said they held a gun to her head at one point and also threatened to throw her into a stream.

She told police they struck her several times and attacked her seven times before they fled. She said all the youths seemed to be about 17 to 19.

Negro Attacker Sought Revenge

NEW YORK (AP)—A young Negro tried to rape a 68-year-old grandmother Wednesday. She said she was doing this in revenge for the killing of her son. I know you're from the South. Your people killed Parker."

The reference was to the lunching in Mississippi of Mack Charles Parker. His body was found Monday in a river near Poplarville, Miss.

Victim of the attack was Mrs. Flossie Donald, a widow of Jackson Heights, Queens. She dissuaded her assailant from raping her by struggling and telling him, "Don't do that, I'm a grandmother."

Mrs. Donald told police the attacker invaded her bedroom, gagged her with her stockings and fled with \$25 after the rape attempt.

Long Island teen-agers held in rape case

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 6 (AP)—Police have picked up two of seven youths sought in the rape of a 27-year-old Negro woman in a Long Island park. They expect more arrests later today.

Joseph Clarence Moore, 17, Negro, of Hempstead, N. Y., was arrested on a charge of first-degree rape, Nassau County police said.

NEW YORK

A 15-year-old white boy, also of Hempstead, was arrested on a charge of juvenile delinquency. His name was not disclosed because of his age.

POLICE SAID they hoped the pair—arrested last night—would identify the other five youths, all Negroes, wanted in connection with the attack.

Mrs. Eugenia McClendon, of Hempstead, told police she was parked with a male companion in Hempstead Lake State Park after Saturday midnight when the seven youths, all in their teens, approached the car and identified themselves as police.

She also said they flashed a bogus badge and a pistol and told her to get out of the car, then told her escort to drive off; and as he left to look for help, they dragged her screaming into the woods nearby, where she was raped repeatedly.

Long Island State Parkway police quoted the woman as saying the Negro with the gun attacked her three times, and the white boy once. Police said they believed each of the youth attacked her in turn, but they were not sure.

Finally they youths fled, and the woman, her clothing ripped, stumbled from the park to her home nearby.

The woman, employed as a domestic worker, is separated from her husband, according to police. Her escort was identified as Robert Dennerson, 28, Negro, of Amityville, N. Y.

Held in Rape of New York Girl



Four Negroes held in rape of white girl in New York City are taken into police headquarters. They are (front, from left) Henry Stokes and Jacob Bethea, both 16, and (second row, from left) John Rich, 16, and Edward Jacobs, 17. Police officers (background) are unidentified. groes, 15 and 14, who also took part in the attack, were turned over to juvenile court authorities.

New York, June 20 (Special)—Four Negro men accused of first degree rape in the schoolyard assault Thursday on a white girl, 14, were held on bail of \$25,000 each by Magistrate Milton Solomon Saturday. The customary bail in a rape case here is \$2,500.

Solomon termed the attack an "outrageous, unconscionable, dastardly crime" in rejecting a request for low bail by an attorney for one of the four. The girl was seized and slugged when she left a school building with classmates and dragged into an alleyway.

The defendants are Edward Jacobs, 17, and John Rich, Jacob Bethea, and Henry Stokes, all 16. Two other Ne-

Four Negro boys held in \$25,000

NEW YORK, June 22—(AP)—Two Negro youths accused in the rape of a pretty, blonde teenager have been released in their parents' custody because they are under age 13.

The other four are being held on first degree rape charges. The youngest, 15, and 14, are charged with juvenile delinquency. They will appear for a hearing tomorrow in Children's Court.

THE FOUR, aged 16 and 17, are held under \$25,000 bail each at the Brooklyn Youth House. They will have a further court hearing Wednesday.

Police said one of the older boys threatened the 14-year-old white girl as she identified them in a police station. "I'll get you," he was quoted as saying.

The six are accused of attacking the girl as she walked home from school with several girl friends about 9 p.m. last Thursday, punching her in the eye, and dragging her in an alley near the schoolyard. There, police say, she was gagged and raped three times.

The girls were leaving a junior high school in the Corona section of Queens after a recreation program. The school is in a lower middle class neighborhood, divided about equally between whites and Negroes.

THE FRIENDS of the attacked girl ran for help. Meanwhile she worked the gag free and screamed. The woman director of the recreation program, who is white, heard her screams and rushed into the schoolyard. When the youths saw her coming they fled.

The girl was taken to a hospital. The girl is five feet six and weighs 130 pounds. She is said to look about 16. In court Saturday, when the four older boys were arraigned, she wore dark glasses, concealing a bruise around her eye.

Because of their age, the two younger boys and the girl were not identified by authorities. The other four boys were identified as John Rich, Jacob Bethea and Henry Stokes, all 18, and Edward Jacobs, 17.

Police said Bethea was the ring leader, and the first to rape the girl. They also said he was the one who threatened her in the police station. Police claim he was the first to grab her, and the one who punched her.

POLICE SAID STOKES admitted holding her down while Rich and Bethea attacked her. Police said Rich and Bethea admitted raping the girl but Jacobs denied it. "We did not ask for the death penalty in the Florida case . . . we simply asked that justice be done according to the evidence and we ask that for crimes in New York or anywhere."

Rich was employed as a messenger boy. The others were students at a Brooklyn automotive school.

Police said the youths had been high-spirited at the time of their arrests, and talked animatedly in five talk to each other. They were quiet at the arraignment in Felony Court, standing only a few feet from the girl.

Four times the clerk read the complaints, charging each of the boys with taking part in the attack. Four times the girl was asked to swear the complaints were true. Four times she raised her right hand and answered "being sought."

An attorney for one of the boys, Joseph C. Moore of Hempstead, asked the court to set a reasonable bail, maintaining that the charges were merely accusations.

AT THIS, Magistrate Milton Solomon exploded. "If this complaint is true they should be held without bail," he said. "I thought the days of barbarism were over. This is an outrageous, unconscionable, dastardly crime."

The \$25,000 bail was about 10 times the usual bail set in rape cases. Since the beginning of the year there have been at least five cases in New York in which Negroes have been involved in rape charges concerning white women.

There have been arrests in two cases. Last year there were 1115 rape cases reported in the city and 872 were solved. Police records don't specify the race involved.

There is no death penalty in New York State for rape. Conviction can result in long prison terms. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said of the case: "WE DEPLORE crime anywhere, irrespective of the persons who perpetrate it or who is the victim . . . a crime is a crime, and it calls for equal punishment. 'The point we have tried to make is the comparison between punishment given to Negroes in the South and in other areas—it is not the same.' Asked about the recent conviction of four white youths in Flor-

Interracial Gang Rapes N.Y. Woman

NEW YORK — Two youthful members of an interracial gang which raped a Negro woman are in custody and five others are being sought.

Under arrest was 17-year-old Joseph C. Moore of Hempstead, L.I., and a 15-year-old, the sole white member of the attackers. Police said the woman, 27, and her boy friend, Robert Denner, 28, were parked on a dead-end street when the gang dragged the woman off at gunpoint.

WHILE DENNERSON drove off in search of police the toughs took turns attacking the woman. The names of the other five attackers are known, police said.

Moore has been charged with first degree rape, while the 15-year-old faces juvenile delinquency charges.

Police said both have previous police records.

bond in rape of white teen-age girl

4 Teen-Age Negroes Rape, Beat N.Y. Girl

NEW YORK (AP)—Four teen-age boys carried a screaming high school girl from her doorway early Sunday and raped and beat her.

The boys, Negroes, ran into the arms of police in fleeing down a stairway from the roof of a building where the white girl was attacked.

The girl, Sandra Burrell, 17, was found half conscious on the roof. Her underclothing had been ripped off.

She had been returning alone from a party and had just rung the bell at her 140th street home when she was seized.

She was carried across the street to another building. One of the youths raped her in the hallway and then she was taken to the roof, where the others raped her, police said.

Her screams attracted neighbors, who called police. They arrested James Harris and Harold Butler, both 16 and both high school students; James Super, 19, a clerk, and Harold Ford, 18, a messenger.

Magistrate Manuel Gomez set \$10,000 bail each for Harris and Super and \$5,000 each for Butler and Ford. They were ordered held for a hearing Monday in Adolescent Court.

4 Negroes Seize Rape White Girl

New York Suspects Captured By Police

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Four teen-age boys carried a screaming high school girl from her doorway early today and raped and beat her.

The boys, Negroes, ran into the arms of police in fleeing down a stairway from the roof of a building where the white girl was attacked.

The girl, Sandra Burrell, 17, was found half conscious on the roof.

Her underclothing had been ripped off.

She had been returning alone from a party and had just rung the bell at her 140th-st home when she was seized.

She was carried across the street to another building. One of the youths raped her in the hallway and then she was taken to the roof, where the others raped her, police said.

Her screams attracted neighbors, who called police. They arrested James Harris and Harold Butler, both 16 and both high school students; James Super, 19, a clerk, and Harold Ford, 18, a messenger.

Magistrate Manuel Gomez set \$10,000 bail each for Harris and Super and \$5000 each for Butler and Ford. They were ordered held for a hearing tomorrow in Adolescent Court.

Screaming School Girl Attacked By 4 Negroes

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She had been returning alone from a party and had just rung the bell at her 140th street home when she was seized.

She was carried across the street to another building. One of the youths raped her in the hallway and then she was taken to the roof, where the others raped her, police said.

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Police Say Victim Threatened During N. Y. Rape Hearing

NEW YORK (AP)—One of six teen-aged Negro boys charged with raping a 14-year-old white girl in a schoolyard Thursday night was accused Saturday of threatening her in a police station after his arrest.

"I'll get you," the boy was quoted as saying to the girl as she was identifying the group to officers. The six had been taken into custody and were in a Queens stationhouse Friday night.

An account given in Ridgewood Felony Court Saturday by Detective Lt. Matthew Birmingham apparently stirred the wrath of Magistrate Milton Solomon as the four older boys were brought before him for arraignment on first degree rape charges.

REASONABLE BAIL

An attorney for one of the four asked Solomon to set reasonable bail, saying the charges were mere accusations. But "Solomon exploded: 'If this complaint is true they should be held without bail. I thought the days of barbarism were over. This is an outrageous, unconscionable, dastardly crime.'"

The magistrate then fixed the bail at \$25,000 for each of the four youths, 16 and 17 years old. They will receive a further hearing Wednesday.

Solomon made no other comment on the unusually high amount. Ordinarily, bond in rape cases is around \$2,500.

The four defendants are John Rich, Jacob Bethea and Henry Stokes, all 16, and Edward Jacobs, 17. The two others arrested, 14 and 15, were charged earlier with juvenile delinquency because of their ages.

Also because of the age factor, names of the latter two boys and the girl were not made public.

Saturday's court session was brief—and strained.

The girl and the four boys were only a few feet distant from each other, but not once did they exchange the merest glance.

Four times the court clerk read complaints, charging each of the boys individually with assaulting

the girl. And four times, asked to swear that the complaint was true, she raised her right hand and answered: "I do."

She was dressed in a white blouse, black skirt, stockings and flat, black shoes. She wore dark glasses which somewhat obscured a dark bruise around her left eye.

The bruise was said to have been received when Bethea punched her with a fist as the schoolyard attack began. Bethea also is alleged to have been the ringleader of the group, the first to grab her and the first to rape her.

The boys were accompanied to court by parents and other relatives. Aside from court attaches and newsmen, the case attracted little attention from others.

It was Bethea who was named by Detective Birmingham as uttering the threat against the girl as she confronted them in the 110th Precinct Stationhouse of Queens Friday night. Birmingham did not relate the words used.

After the court session, lasting only a few minutes, a reporter asked the girl about it and she said Bethea told her: "I'll get you."

While in court, the defendants all appeared downcast. This was a contrast to their demeanor after their arrest. When brought into the stationhouse last night, reporters described them as flippant and full of "jive talk," treating it all as a joke.

A newsman said they seemed to "realize the gravity of the charge" Saturday, however.

The girl involved in the case is a pretty, blonde eighth grader. She is 5 foot 6 and weighs 130 pounds. Although only 14, she was said to look at least 16. She was wearing treader pants at the time of the alleged attack.

Police said she was raped three times. They said Rich and Bethea admitted such assaults but that Jacobs denied it.

ADMITS HOLDING

Stokes, they said, admitted holding her down while others, attacked her.

Rich is employed as a messen-

ger boy. The others are students at the Brooklyn Automotive School. The 15-year-old youngster held on juvenile delinquency charges is a student at Flushing, Queens, High School.

The 14-year-old boy is a student in a school for problem children. He was said to have been the lookout for the others during the attack.

The alleged assault took place at the rear of Junior High School No. 16 at 104th St. and 41st Ave. in Corona, Queens, located in a lower middle class residential section divided about equally between whites and Negroes.

Police gave this account of it: The girl and three others left the school shortly after 9 p.m., after attending a recreation program. The youths were lounging in the yard and made obscene remarks to the four girls.

Then one grabbed the victim, punched her in the eye and dragged her into an adjacent alley. The other three girls fled in panic. Police said the attacked girl was gagged, but that she managed to work the gag free and scream.

Mrs. Louise Clifford, a white woman, director of the recreation program, heard the screams. She ran to the yard and the youths ran away. The girl was taken to a hospital for treatment.

Detective Birmingham told reporters he did not believe the situation involved a question of race, but was more a case of youthful deviltry. He said he based the belief on the fact that there previously had been no trouble between whites and Negroes in the neighborhood.

However, police in the area were directed to be on guard against further incidents of any kind.

Since the first of the year there have been at least five instances in which Negroes in New York have been involved in rape charges concerning white women. There were arrests in two cases.

Last year there were 1,115 rape cases in the city and 872 were solved. However, police records do not specify racial backgrounds.

There is no death penalty for rape here, but conviction can result in lengthy prison sentences.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said of the case: "We deplore crime anywhere,

irrespective of the persons who

perpetrate it or who is the victim... a crime is a crime, and it calls for equal punishment.

"The point we have tried to make is the comparison between the punishment given to Negroes in the South and in other areas—it is not the same."

Wilkins, asked if the NAACP demanded the death penalty in the recent trial of four white youths for the rape of a Negro girl, said:

"We did not ask for the death penalty in the Florida case... we simply asked that justice be done according to the evidence, and we ask that for crimes in New York or anywhere."

Medic Upholds Character Of Rape Victim

Stern Magistrate Holds Four Negro Youths For Trial

NEW YORK (AP)—Four Negro youths were held for a grand jury on rape charges Friday. A doctor testified that the 14-year-old white victim apparently was a virgin before the attack, June 18 in a schoolyard.

Dr. Peter J. Milazzo testified in the second day of a court hearing in the case. He said he examined the girl the day after the attack and "her general appearance... suggested virginity had been present very, very recently."

Queens Adolescent Court Magistrate Milton Solomon refused to reduce the \$25,000 bail for each of the youths, telling defense lawyers sternly "since I heard the evidence, I'm inclined to make it \$50,000."

"This court," said the magistrate, "believes in reclamation and regeneration of youth, provided the crime is not of brutality and violence."

MUST BE INDICTED

"There is sufficient evidence in this case that each of the defendants is guilty of the charges set forth in the complaint, and that

there was violence and brutality involved."

The court hearing was to determine if there was sufficient evidence to hold the four for a grand jury. To be tried on a charge of rape in New York state a defendant must first be indicted by a grand jury.

Conviction on a charge of first-degree rape—the charge against the four—carries a maximum 20-year prison term.

The girl's name has not been revealed because of her age. Two other Negro boys, one 14 and the other 15, were accused of taking part in the attack but because of their ages could be charged only with juvenile delinquency. The maximum sentence they could get would be confinement to a reformatory until they are 21.

The girl testified that she was attacked about 9:30 p.m. as she left a recreation program at a junior high school in the Corona section of Queens.

She said the six youths dragged her up an outside flight of concrete steps. She said she was raped and molested by four of the boys while the gang took turns holding her. A handkerchief was stuffed in her mouth to muffle her screams.

KISSED ONE BOY

The girl testified she had kissed one of the boys, 16-year-old Jacob Bethea, the same day she met him, three days before the attack. She said she had introduced herself to him that night at a school social event. Police said he was the first to attack her.

The prosecution asked her if she had kissed Bethea willingly. "I told him not to," the round-faced brunette replied.

Under further questioning she said she did not embrace him, and that he held her arms so she could not resist him.

"Did you lead Bethea on that Monday night?" asked defense attorney Richard P. Jones, a Negro.

"No," replied the girl. The other defendants are John Rich and Henry Stokes, both 16, and Edwards Jacobs, 17.

White Girl Attacked by Negro Boys

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Four teen-age Negro boys carried a screaming 17-year-old high school girl from her doorway early today and raped and beat her.

The boys ran into the arms of police in fleeing down a stairway from the roof of a building where the white girl was attacked.

The girl was found half-conscious on the roof. Part of her clothing had been ripped off.

She had been returning alone from a party and had just rung the bell at her 140th street home when she was seized.

She was carried across the street to another building. One of the youths raped her in the hallway and then she was taken to the roof, where the others raped her, police said.

Her screams attracted neighbors, who called police. They arrested James Harris and Harold Butler, both 16 and both high school students; James Super, 19, a clerk, and Harold Ford, 18, a messenger.

Magistrate Manuel Gomez set \$10,000 bail each for Harris and Super and \$5,000 each for Butler and Ford. They were ordered held for a hearing tomorrow in Adolescent Court.

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4 OF 6 NEGRO YOUTHS IN NEW YORK CITY RAPE CASE
Henry Stokes, Jacob Bethea (Front, L-R), John Rich, Edward Jacobs (Back, L-R)

Six Youths Arrested In Schoolyard Rape

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Six Negro youths, aged 14 to 17, have been arrested in the Corona (Queens) School yard where students at the Brooklyn Automotive School. The girl was attacked three times.

The victim, a pretty blond eighth-grader in the junior high school, was assaulted Thursday night after attending a recreation program at the school. Her name was withheld.

The girl identified as her assailants John Rich, 16; Edward Jacobs, 17; and Jacob Bethea and Henry Stokes, both 16. All four were charged with rape.

Police said Rich and Bethea admitted assaulting the girl, but that Jacobs denied it. They

Arraignment Set Today

All four will be arraigned today in Ridgewood Felony Court. Arraigned yesterday and charged with juvenile delinquency were a 14-year-old and 15-year-old boy. Their names were not made public. The 14-year-old, accused of being the lookout, was a student in a school for problem children. The 15-year-old was a student at Flushing (Queens) High School.

Police said Bethea was the youth who first grabbed the

girl, hit her with his fist, and raped her the first time.

The victim's girl companions, who fled when she was struck and dragged away, ran into the school and sought the aid of Mrs. Louis Clifford, director of the recreation program. She ran into the schoolyard and the youths fled.

The Corona section's population is about equally divided between whites and Negroes. An unidentified detective told newsmen:

"There was nothing racial about the attack. It was just a punk kid trying to prove himself in front of his friends."

Police were on the alert, however, since the brutality of the assault might lead to revenge action by whites against Negroes. The neighborhood remained quiet.

Rape is punishable by a prison sentence in New York State.

Two New York White Women Terrorized By Young Negro

NEW YORK (AP)—A young Negro terrorized a fashionable Bronx household for 40 minutes Monday. Police said he robbed the woman of the house, who is an expectant mother, and raped her maid twice.

The two white women were bound to posts in a basement, the maid naked. They finally worked loose from the ropes.

Victims of the force were Mrs. Roger Michaels, 37, wife of a Manhattan business executive, and her maid, Ruth Noack, 25, of Yonkers, N.Y. Mrs. Michaels is expecting a child in October.

The women were alone in the Michaels' 10-room, ranch-type home at 443 west 250th St. in the Riverdale section of the Bronx when the attacker strode in through an unlocked front door.

Police gave this account:

The intruder, about 25 years old, pointed a long-bladed knife at Mrs. Michaels, who was in the living room, and demanded money. She gave him \$20. He demanded more, and she gave him another \$10.

"Who else is in the house?" the man asked.

Before she could answer, he seized her wrist, and pulled her upstairs to the bedroom where the maid was working. Ordering Mrs. Michaels to keep quiet and remain in the room, he told the maid:

"Get your clothes off."

Miss Noack did so. The invader then raped her, while Mrs. Michaels stood by helplessly. Then he forced both women to the cellar, where he tied Mrs. Michaels to a post with a length of clothesline.

Afterward, the man pulled the maid back to a bedroom where she was again sexually assaulted. He brought her back to the cellar and tied her, still unclothed, to another post.

"I'll kill you both if you yell," he said and fled.

After freeing themselves, the women summoned neighbors, who remained with them until police arrived.

Police described the assailant as about five foot three, wearing sunglasses, a dark grey fedora, a brown tweed jacket and black slacks.

Mrs. Michaels' husband is vice president of the John Widdicombs

Company, furniture dealers, of 1 Park Ave. Her father is head of the company.

Police said a dorberman pinscher, owned by the Michaels, was in the house throughout the episode, but the dog failed to attack the robber or raise an alarm.

It was at least the fifth time this year that Negroes in New York have been involved in rape charges concerning white women. Arrests have been made in two of the cases.

FOUR CAPTURED

Negroes Assault Pretty Teen-Ager

NEW YORK (AP)—A pretty, 17-year-old white girl returning from a Halloween dance was dragged screaming from her Harlem doorway early Sunday and carried to a nearby building where she was raped, beaten and robbed by four Negro teen-agers.

The four boys were arrested as they ran out of the building minutes after the attack.

The victim, Sandra Burrell, told police she and a girl friend encountered the boys while leaving a subway station after attending a Halloween dance in midtown.

She said one of the boys admonished the others to leave Sandra alone, and offered to walk her home. When they got to her home, she said, he walked away and she rang her doorbell.

"While I was waiting for my mother to answer, I saw the four boys walk toward me. They told me to be quiet or they'd kill me. One in a gray sweater put his arm around my neck and started dragging me across the street."

An unidentified witness saw the boys drag the girl into a nearby building, and called police. By the time police arrived, one boy had raped her in a hallway and the others on the rooftop, choking her and beating her head against a wall when she screamed.

They took her pocketbook and ran down a stairway—into the arms of two patrolmen.

Police found the girl semiconscious on the roof. She was taken

to Knickerbocker Hospital. Those arrested were James Super, 19, a clerk; James Harris, 16, a high school student; Harold Butler, 16, a student and Harold Ford, 18, a messenger. Super and Harris were held in \$10,000 bail each. Butler and Ford were held in \$5,000 bail each. All were charged with rape.

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NEW YORK

Rapist Kills Woman Resisting Attack

A black Negro crashed into a Brooklyn apartment last night and killed a woman to death when she resisted his rape attempt. He also stabbed the woman's common-law husband.

The victims were Daisy Brown Reilly, 42, and Arthur Stevenson, 55, Negroes, of 583 Halsey St. Police said Addison Smith, 25, an ex-convict who served prison terms for rape and burglary, charged inside the Halsey St. apartment, waving a switchblade knife.

Smith tried to rape the woman and she was stabbed in the chest and back. Mr. Stevenson was stabbed twice in the chest. Smith finally fled after treatment at Kings County Hospital. Mr. Stevenson identified Smith's picture at the Ralph Ave. station.

When four detectives went to Smith's home, 263A Bainbridge St., the 6 foot 3, 225-pound killer ran down a fire escape. The officers fired four shots and he surrendered.

Cops Hunt Negro In Rape-Slaying

The identity of James R. Smith, 25, convicted murderer sought today in the rape-slaying of a Bronx grandmother, was withheld for nearly 24 hours by police while they combed the city's subways in search of the suspect.

Only after the intensive underground search proved fruitless did police issue a 15-state alarm for the Negro once adjudged insane.

The alarm disclosed that Smith, who is 6 feet 5 and weighs 250 pounds, is wanted in Mount Vernon on a felonious assault charge dating from 1954 and by the Virginia board of parole "for the crime of murder in the second degree."

Police said he was convicted of murder in Virginia in 1944 and was committed to a state hospital there as insane in 1945.

Police here want to question him in connection with the brutal killing last Friday of Mrs. Pearl Ryan, 65, mother of six and grandmother of six.

Maryland-Virginia Briefs

Parolee Sought As Rape Killer

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—New York police have put out an alarm for a 250-pound Virginia ex-convict in connection with the rape-slaying of a Bronx grandmother.

The man was identified as James R. Smith, 35, who stands 6-5. He is wanted in Virginia for parole violation in a second-degree murder case, and in Mount Vernon, N. Y., for felonious assault, police said. He has a scar on one side of his forehead.

Pearl Ryan, 65, was found beaten, raped and strangled in a vacant lot early Saturday. Officials at the Virginia penitentiary in Richmond said today Smith was committed there Jan. 31, 1945, from Lunenburg County, Va., on a 20-year term for second degree murder in connection with the death of his wife, Rebecca.

He was paroled Sept. 21, 1949, and returned to prison as a parole violator Oct. 23, 1952. He was paroled a second time March 8, 1954.

White Girl, 14, Tells Ordeal At Negroes' Rape Hearing

NEW YORK (AP)—A 14-year-old white girl testified Wednesday she promised intimacies to one of six teen-aged Negro boys accused of raping her last Thursday.

She said she had no intention of allowing him to be intimate but had made the promise several days earlier to stall him off after they had engaged in kissing and hugging in the junior high school she attended.

The girl, whose name has not been made public by authorities, testified in Queens Adolescent Court that the boy, Jacob Bethea, 16, grabbed her as he came out of the school after an evening recreation program, and dragged her up a flight of stone steps and raped her on a landing.

She said five other Negro boys, shouting and hooting, charged up the steps and assisted Bethea. She claimed one of them, John Rich, also 16, raped her after Bethea was through and that two others fondled her. She identified these two by pointing at them in the courtroom. They are Edward Jacobs, 17, and Henry Stokes, 16.

The girl said she first met Bethea the Monday preceding her attack. She testified they met at Junior High School 16 in the Corona section of Queens. She described Bethea as a former student at the school and that she showed him around during that evening's recreation program, pointing out the changes since he had been a student there.

They began hugging and kissing, she continued. Magistrate Milton Solomon

asked, "Did you kiss him back?" "I must have," answered the girl, a round-faced, heavy youngster with short-cropped brown hair. She had a bruise under the left eye, where she claimed Bethea slugged her.

Under cross-examination, she was asked, "Was there something you were going to do for him?"

"No," she replied. "What was your conversation about?" persisted Bernard Fitntz, one of the defense attorneys.

She hesitated, half-smiled and fingered a necklace. At last, she answered: "He wanted to take down my pants. I said no."

PROMISED LATER

Fitntz continued: "You said you let him do it later?"

Again the girl hesitated and then said suddenly, "Oh, yes."

"When did you say he could do it?"

"Tuesday, or Wednesday," she answered.

Under further cross-examination, the witness explained: "I just said that—I wasn't going to do nothing (sic)."

The girl said that after that Monday's experience, "I was scared to see him again."

Nevertheless, as she left a back door of the school Thursday night, she said, she saw Bethea with two other Negro boys. One called to her, she continued, and she went over. There she noted Bethea as telling her: "I want to talk to you."

GUN THREAT

With that, she said, he took a bag out of his pocket, removed

a gun from it and put it against her jaw.

"If you don't listen to me, I'm going to hit you with this," she said he declared.

Then he grabbed her by the arm and dragged her up the stairs her testimony continued.

She said she slapped him and yelled, "Leave me alone, you stupid jerk. I didn't do nothing to you."

Bethea slapped her back in the face, she continued, and suddenly a whole bunch of boys "came charging up the steps." Some of them held her arms and feet, she claimed, while Bethea raped her.

OTHER INDIGNITIES

Bethea subjected her to further indignities after the others were through with her, she testified.

"Somebody said, 'a teacher's coming,' and they all ran," she added.

She related that a man came across the school yard to help her and called a teacher.

"I told him a lot of kids jumped me and raped me," the girl went on. "I kept falling, I couldn't stand up."

She testified the boys beat her on the arms and legs and that she still had large bruises.

The case was adjourned until Friday by Magistrate Solomon.

The hearing for the four boys began after Magistrate Solomon refused a defense request to exclude the press. Defense lawyers cited what they described as "inflammatory stories."

PROMISES FAIRNESS

Solomon replied that he had never closed his courtroom to the press. He assured the defense, who had referred to a reverse case in Tallahassee, Fla., where four white men were sent to prison for life for raping a Negro coed: "Each defendant will receive a fair hearing from a judge with an open mind."

There is no death penalty for rape in New York, but conviction can carry a long prison term.

The two youngest boys involved in the case were not defendants in proceedings before Solomon. They are 14 and 15 years old, and because of their age can be charged only with juvenile delinquency. They appeared Tuesday in Children's Court where psychiatric examinations were ordered for them. Their names were not made public because of their age.

TWO FADE TEST IN ATTACK CASE

Boys, 14 and 15, to Get

Psychiatric Exam

NEW YORK (AP)—Two Negro boys who admitted taking part in the schoolyard rape of a 14-year-old white girl last Thursday were ordered to Youth House today for a complete psychiatric examination.

Children's Court Judge George Postel set July 14 for sentencing of the boys, age 14 and 15. Because of their youth they are charged only with juvenile delinquency and their names have been withheld. Their punishment could range from a scolding to a reformatory sentence until they are 21.

Four older boys involved in the crime are charged with rape, conviction of which can result in a lengthy prison sentence. They are John Rich, 16-year-old messenger; Jacob Bethes, 16; Henry Stokes, 16 and Edward Jacobs, 17. The latter three are students at the Brooklyn Automobile School.

The four are scheduled for a hearing Wednesday in Queens Adolescent Court.

The father of the 14-year-old boy and the mother and father of the 15-year-old boy appeared with them at the closed door hearing before Judge Postel in Queens Children's Court.

The younger boy stood beside his father without speaking in the corridor outside the courtroom before the hearing began. Police quoted him as saying he acted as a lookout but did not touch the girl, a one-time classmate of his in the junior high school in the Corona section of Queens.

The 15-year-old boy had a sort of stunned look on his face. He talked occasionally in whispers to his mother. Police said he has admitted holding the girl's hands while other boys raped her in the darkened schoolyard after a dance.

IN NEW YORK

SIX Negroes Arrested In Rape Of Schoolgirl

NEW YORK (AP) — Six Negro youths, from 14 to 17 years old, were arrested Friday in the mass schoolyard rape of a 14-year-old white girl. She was attacked three times.

Special police details were alerted in the Corona section of Queens for possible reprisals against Negroes as a result of the attack there Thursday night. The area is a highly integrated one.

Police said the rape itself was not racial in nature.

Police feared, however, that the brutality of the assault might lead to revenge efforts by whites against Negroes.

The rape victim was a pretty blonde eighth-grader in a Corona junior high school. Police withheld her name.

With three other girls, she left the school shortly after 9 p.m. Thursday after attending a recreation program.

The youths, lounging in the schoolyard, were said to have made obscene remarks to the white girls. Then one of them grabbed the victim, blacked her eye with a punch and dragged her into an alley off the schoolyard.

Despite her hysterical screams for help, the girl was raped in succession by three of the youths while the others held her down and kept a lookout for passersby or school officials.

Meanwhile, the victim's girl companions ran into the school and enlisted the aid of Mrs. Louis Clifford, director of the recreation program. She rushed into the schoolyard and the youths fled.

The girl told police she recognized two of her assailants. With this lead, officers picked up a 14-year-old boy, whom they said played a lookout role. His name was not made public. He was taken to Children's Court in Jamaica and there paroled in the custody of his parents.

With information supplied by the younger boy, police seized a 15-year-old who was charged with juvenile delinquency, and two 16-year-olds and a 17-year-old who were charged with rape. All

admitted their part in the crime, police said.

The older boys are Jacob Bethea and Henry Stokes, both 16, and Edward Jacobs, 17, all students at Brooklyn Automotive School.

Bethea and Jacobs were accused of actual rape of the girl. Stokes was charged with the crime because of his alleged participation in it, although he was not accused of having intercourse with the victim.

Later, the sixth youth, John Rich, 16, a messenger for a Brooklyn photographic service, was arrested as he returned from work. Police said he was among those who actually raped the girl.

Gotham Papers Bury New York Rape Story

NEW YORK (AP)—New York newspapers handled the story of a white teen-ager raped by six Negro youths Friday with restraint.

The story made no front pages. Last week's Tallahassee trial of four white youths who raped a Negro coed drew considerable Page One attention.

The New York Post played Friday's story on Page Four to the length of one column. In an adjoining column on the same page it ran a two column lengthy story on the rape of a Negro girl by two white men in Little Rock, Ark. A two-deck, five column headline linked the two stories.

The Journal-American played the local rape on Page 10 under a two column headline. It ran nine paragraphs.

The World-Telegram and Sun ran eight paragraphs on Page 21, which is the first page of its second section and devoted almost entirely to local news. The story was under a one column headline.

The Morning Daily News used five paragraphs under a four-column head on Page Five.

The Morning Herald Tribune ran six paragraphs on Page Three under a one-column head.

The Times gave the story three paragraphs at the bottom of Page 11.

Psychiatric Exams Ordered For 2 Negro Rape Suspects

NEW YORK (AP)—Psychiatric examinations were ordered Tuesday for two Negro boys, one 14 and one 15, who admitted taking part in the schoolyard rape of a 14-year-old white girl last Thursday night. They will be sentenced July 14.

By that time, presumably, the trial will be over for four older boys, three of them 16 and one 17, charged with rape in the same case. They are held in \$25,000 bail each. Their case starts through the courts Wednesday with a hearing scheduled in Queens Adolescent Court.

The younger pair, because they are under 16, can be charged with nothing more serious than juvenile delinquency. Their names were withheld by authorities and they testified Tuesday behind closed doors at the Queens Children's Court.

Children's Court Judge George Postel commented, "A vicious crime," after hearing their private testimony and that of the round-faced five-foot-eight victim.

The maximum sentence he can impose, however, is to commit them to reform school until they are 21.

The girl gave this account to police:

She had left the Queens school about 9 p.m. with some friends after a social evening. A Negro classmate called her over to a group of Negro boys. They seized her, stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth and dragged her around the corner behind the school.

On the landing of an outside flight of concrete steps leading to the second floor, some of the boys held her while others raped her and molested her. The boys fled when they heard a teacher coming.

The 14-year-old boy tried Tuesday has admitted acting as lookout, police said but maintains he did not touch her himself. He was recently transferred from the victim's school, which has a neighborhood reputation for toughness, to one of the city's schools for problem children.

The 15-year-old boy has admitted holding her hands while the other boys attacked her, police said.

Police said John Rich, and Jacob Bethea, both 16, had ad-

mitted raping the girl. Police added that Edward Jacobs, 17, said he was there but didn't rape her and that Henry Stokes, 16, said he helped hold her down. All four are charged with rape, however.

Rape Cases Compared By Journal American

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Journal American said Tuesday that if four Negro boys are convicted in the rape of a 14-year-old white school girl here they "should be punished as rigorously as the four white boys down South."

The newspaper, in an editorial, said "the North seems to have a parallel case, in reverse, to the rape case in Tallahassee, Fla. There, four white youths convicted of raping a Negro college girl seven times, have been sentenced to life imprisonment."

"The two crimes," the editorial said, "were of the same odious nature. The punishments should be equal. Otherwise, the South may taunt the North with the charge that justice is better administered below the Mason-Dixon line than it is above the line."

The Journal American said the penalty meted out in Florida was not extreme, "considering the enormity of their crime."

The editorial concluded: "All races are equal in the eyes of the law. There is no color line in law enforcement."

Rape Victim Tells Of Station Threat

NEW YORK (AP) — One of six teen-age Negro boys charged with raping a 14-year-old white girl in a schoolyard Thursday night was accused Saturday of threatening her in a police station after his arrest.

"I'll get you," the boy was quoted as saying to the girl as she was planning the group to officers. The six had been taken into custody and were in a Queens Stationhouse Friday night.

An account given in Ridgewood police station after his arrest. "I'll get you," the boy was quoted as saying to the girl as she was identifying the group to officers. The six had been taken into custody and were in a Queens stationhouse last night.

An attorney for one of the four asked Solomon to set reasonable Felony Court today by bail, saying the charges were mere accusations. But Solomon exploded the wrath of Magistrate Milton Solomon as the four older boys were brought before him for arraignment on first-degree rape charges.

"If this complaint is true they should be held without bail. I thought the days of barbarism were over. This is an outrageous, unconscionable, dastardly crime."

THE MAGISTRATE then fixed the bail figure at \$25,000 for each of the four youths, 16 and 17 years old. They will receive a further hearing Wednesday.

Solomon made no other comment on the unusually high bail amount. Ordinarily, bond in rape cases is around \$2,500.

The four defendants are John Rich, Jacob Bethea and Henry Stokes, all 16, and Edward Jacobs, 17. The two others arrested, 14 and 15, were charged earlier with juvenile delinquency because of their ages.

Also, because of the age factor, names of the latter two boys and the girl were not made public Saturday's court session was brief—and strained.

The girl and the four boys were only a few feet distant from each other, but not once did they exchange the merest glance.

Four times the court clerk read complaints, charging each of the boys individually with assaulting the girl. And four times, asked to swear that the complaint was true, she raised her right hand and answered: "do."

New Threat To Victim of Rape Noted

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP). — One of six teen-age Negro boys charged with raping a 14-year-old white girl in a schoolyard Thursday night was accused today of threatening her in a police station after his arrest.

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An attorney for one of the four asked Magistrate Solomon to set reasonable bail, saying the charges were mere accusations. But the magistrate exploded:

"If this complaint is true they should be held without bail. I thought the days of barbarism were over. This is an outrageous, unconscionable, dastardly crime."

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NEW YORK

9697

Four N.Y. Negroes Arrested In Rape Of Beauty Operator

NEW YORK (AP) — Three youths were arrested Friday in the kidnaping and rape of a 44-year-old married beautician, set upon in a Brooklyn subway station. A fourth youth was sought. The victim was white. Her assailants were Negroes.

The woman was on her way to her job in an all-night beauty parlor in the Times Square area. She entered the subway station shortly before midnight.

"A car stopped and these two boys got out," she told police. "One hit me in the eye without saying a word. The other put his hand over my mouth so I couldn't scream but I kicked and tried to get away. Then two more jumped out of the car and helped drag me in." The woman said she was driven to a converted storefront apartment in the heavily Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, and all four youths raped her.

Later, after the youths released her, the woman was able to direct police to the apartment. Arrested were James R. Lunceford, 17, Alexander Williams, 18, and James Bellamy, 20.

The fourth assailant was known to police and being sought.

During the day, Transit Authority police offered volunteer off-duty time to help the city's regular force patrol neighborhoods against juvenile criminals. About 600 patrolmen are in the transit force.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner said he would talk over the suggestion next week.

In another juvenile flareup Thursday night, a youth took refuge in a Brooklyn fire house when pursued by seven members of a Puerto Rican gang, the Mau Maus.

The gang members rushed the fire house, seeking their quarry. When fireman Douglas MacMillan ordered them out, one threatened him with a 2x4 board. As other firemen came to MacMillan's aid, one of the gang members shouted: "I'll go get a shotgun and kill all of you."

Police were called and six of the seven gang members were ar-

rested. All were 16 or 17 years of age. They were held in \$1,000 bail each on disorderly conduct charges.

2 Negro Teens Beat Man, Try To Rape Sister

NEW YORK (UPI) — Police said two teen-agers forced their way Thursday into a man's home, beat him with a dog chain and then attempted to rape his sister.

Authorities said Herbert Lee Williams, 18, and James Leroy May, 16, Negroes, followed Andrew Krause, 47, from a subway station to his home and forced their way in as Krause opened the door.

Krause's sister, Adele, 50, discovered the commotion and telephoned police from an upstairs room. The youths found her later, threw her on a bed and cut telephone wires. They fled to an attic when they heard police arriving and were captured there.

9398

Negro man sought in New York rape

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Police today were looking for a

Negro who was seen near the body of a 14-year-old Bronx girl returning from a dance.

Frances Porco was discovered four hours after the attack Sunday. She was lying in a driveway about 300 feet from her home at 373 Cranford av.

She was taken to Mitericordia Hospital, suffering from a fractured skull and bruises and cuts on her arms and legs.

Police put out a description of a Negro weighing about 150 pounds, wearing khaki trousers and a short jacket, about 20 years old. Miss Porco, a secretarial student, was returning from a Catholic youth group's dance given at a Manhattan hotel. She was attacked as she made her way home from the subway alone about 2 a.m.

Suspects Freed In Rape-Slaying

Police today released six suspects in the rape-killing of a 65-year-old Bronx grandmother after questioning them throughout the night.

Meanwhile, detectives continued the search for a 6-foot 3-inch Negro weighing about 240 pounds who was seen Friday loitering near the scene of the murder. Six witnesses were questioned Saturday night and their descriptions triggered the search.

A Requiem Mass will be held tomorrow at 10 a.m. at St. Frances of Rome Church, 4307 Barnes Ave., Bx. 10, for Mrs. Pearl Ryan. The mother of five children and the grandmother of six, she was walking to her home at 141 St. Ouen St. in the Wakefield section when she was attacked.

Deputy Chief Inspector James J. Walsh, in charge of women to the cellar, and tied Bronx detectives, said police artist Richard Linehan was working with information supplied by the six persons questioned Saturday night. They all reported seeing a man in

the vicinity of the murder.

Inspector Walsh said two men reported seeing a man "walking slowly and stopping" near the vacant lot where Mrs. Ryan's body was later found Friday night. Two young boys also reported seeing a man in the area. There were "certain similarities" in their description, he said.

Hundreds of persons living in the northeast Bronx and Mount Vernon areas were being questioned over the weekend. An 18-year-old Bronx girl was raped Feb. 28 three blocks from the scene of the latest crime.

Executive's wife forced to watch attack—

Negro robs N. Y. matron, rapes her maid twice

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—A Negro man walked into the home of a Bronx matron yesterday, robbed her of \$30 at knifepoint, raped her maid twice and escaped.

Mrs. Barbara Michaels, 37, who is expecting a child in October, told police that she and her maid were alone in the bedroom ranch-type home at the time. Her husband is a Manhattan executive.

POLICE GAVE THIS ACCOUNT: The intruder, about 25, walked in through the unlocked front door and found Mrs. Michaels in the living room. He pointed a long-bladed knife at her and demanded money. She gave him \$30.

"Who else is in the house?" he demanded. When she told him the maid was upstairs, he seized Mrs. Michaels by the wrist and forced her upstairs, where the maid was working in a bedroom.

ORDERING MRS. MICHAELS to stay in the room and keep quiet, he told the maid, blonde Mrs. Ruth Noack, 25, of Yonkers N. Y., "get your clothes off."

When she had done so, he raped her while Mrs. Michaels stood by helplessly. Then he forced both women to the cellar, and tied Mrs. Michaels to a post with a length of clothline.

He forced the maid back to the bedroom and raped her again, then brought her back to the cellar, still naked, and tied

her to a post also. "I'll kill you both if you yell," he said, and fled. After freeing themselves, the women notified neighbors and called police.

N. Y. Press Constitution Plays Rape Atlanta, Ga. In Restraint

NEW YORK (AP)—New York newspapers Friday handled the story of a white teen-ager raped by six Negro youths with restraint.

The story made no front pages. Last week's Tallahassee trial of four white youths who raped a Negro coed drew considerable page one attention.

The New York Post played the story one column long on page four. In an adjoining column it ran a two column length story on the rape of a Negro girl by two white men in Little Rock, Ark. A five column headline linked the two stories.

The Journal-American played the local rape on page 10 under a two column headline. It ran nine paragraphs.

The World-Telegram and Sun ran eight paragraphs on page 21 under a one-column headline.

The Morning Daily News used five paragraphs under a four-column head on page 5.

The Morning Mirror used a two-column head atop 11 paragraphs on page 3.

The Morning Herald Tribune ran six paragraphs on page three under a one-column head.

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6 Negroes Seized In Rape of Pupil

NEW YORK (AP)—Six Negro youths, from 14 to 17 years old, were arrested Friday in the mass schoolyard rape of a 14-year-old white girl. She was attacked three times.

Special police details were alerted in the Corona section of Queens for possible reprisals against Negroes as a result of the attack there Thursday night. The area is a highly integrated one.

Police said the rape itself was not racial in nature. They passed

How New York papers played rape story. Page 2.

it off as the efforts of "punk kids" to show off in front of one another. But they feared the brutality of the assault might lead to revenge efforts by whites against Negroes.

One newspaper, the New York Mirror, quoted housewives in the vicinity of the crime as saying they were terrified at night by gangs that hang out in the neighborhood. "It just had to happen," the women were quoted as saying.

"You can't walk on these sidewalks at night," said one. "Those gangs of kids—they just stand on the corner in bunches. They just stand and look at you in a defiant manner."

The racial composition of the gangs was not identified.

The rape victim was a pretty blonde eighth-grader in a Corona junior high school. Police withheld her name.

With three other girls, she left the school shortly after 9 p.m. Thursday after attending a recreation program.

The youths, lounging in the schoolyard, were said to have made obscene remarks to the white girls. Then one of them grabbed the victim, blackened her eye with a punch and dragged her into an alley off the schoolyard.

Despite her hysterical screams for help, the girl was raped in succession by three of the youths while the others held her down and kept a lookout for passersby or school officials.

Meanwhile, the victim's girl companions ran into the school and enlisted the aid of Mrs. Louis Clifford, director of the recreation program. She hurried into the schoolyard and the youths fled.

The girl told police she recognized two of her assailants. With this lead, officers picked up a 14-year-old boy, whom they said played a lookout role. His name was not made public. He was taken to Children's Court in Jamaica and there paroled in the custody of his parents.

With information supplied by the younger boy, police seized a 15-year-old who was charged with juvenile delinquency, and two 16-year-olds and 17-year-old who were charged with rape. All admitted their part in the crime, police said.

The older boys are Jacob Be-thea and Henry Stokes, both 16, and Edward Jacobs, 17, all students at Brooklyn Automotive School.

9398

DURING IDENTIFICATION

Alleged Rapist Accused Of Threatening Victim

NEW YORK (AP)—One of six teen-aged Negro boys charged with raping a 14-year-old white girl in a schoolyard Thursday night was accused Saturday of threatening her in a police station after his arrest.

"I'll get you," the boy was quoted as saying to the girl as she was identifying the group to officers. The six had been taken into custody and were in a Queens stationhouse Friday night.

An account given in Ridgewood Felony Court Saturday by Detective Lt. Matthew Birmingham apparently stirred the wrath of Magistrate Milton Solomon as the four older boys were brought before him for arraignment on first degree rape charges.

An attorney for one of the four asked Solomon to set reasonable bail, saying the charges were mere accusations. But Solomon exploded: "If this complaint is true they should be held without bail. I thought the days of barbarism were over. This is an outrageous, unconscionable, dastardly crime."

The magistrate then fixed the bail at \$25,000 for each of the four youths, 16 and 17 years old. They will receive a further hearing Wednesday.

Solomon made no other comment on the unusually high amount. Ordinarily, bond in rape cases is around \$2,500.

The four defendants are John Rich, Jacob Bethea and Henry Stokes, all 16, and Edward Jacobs, 17. The two others arrested, 14 and 15, were charged earlier with juvenile delinquency because of their ages.

Also because of the age factor, names of the latter two boys and the girl were not made public.

Saturday's court session was brief—and strained.

The girl and the four boys were only a few feet distant from each other, but not once did they exchange the merest glance.

Four times the court clerk read complaints, charging each of the boys individually with assaulting the girl. And four times, asked to swear that the complaint was true, she raised her right hand

and answered: "I do."

She was dressed in a white blouse, black skirt, stockings and flat black shoes. She wore dark glasses which somewhat obscured a dark bruise around her left eye.

The bruise was said to have been received when Bethea punched her with a fist as the schoolyard attack began. Bethea also is alleged to have been the ringleader of the group, the first to grab her and the first to rape her.

The boys were accompanying to court by parents and other relatives. Aside from court attaches and newsmen, the case attracted little attention from others.

It was Bethea who was named by Detective Birmingham as uttering the threat against the girl as she confronted them in the 110th Precinct Stationhouse of Queens Friday night. Birmingham did not relate the words used.

After the court session, lasting only a few minutes, a reporter asked the girl about it and she said Bethea told her: "I'll get you."

Six New York Negroes Held In Rape Of Girl

NEW YORK (AP)—Six Negro youths, aged 14 to 17, have been arrested in the Corona, Queens, school yard rape of a 14-year-old white girl. She was attacked three times.

The victim, a pretty, blonde eighth grader in the junior high school, was assaulted Thursday night after attending a recreation program at the school. Her name was withheld by police.

The victim's girl companions fled in panic. Police said the girl who was assaulted had been gagged, but that she managed to work the gag free and screamed.

Her screams were heard by Mrs. Louis Clifford, director of the recreation program, who rushed into the school yard. The youths fled.

FOUR IDENTIFIED
The girl identified as her assailants John Rich, 16, Edward Jacobs, 17, and Jacob Bethea and Henry Stokes, both 16. All four were charged with rape.

Police said Rich and Bethea admitted assaulting the girl, but that Jacobs denied it. They said Stokes admitted holding the girl down while the others attacked her. Rich is employed as a messenger boy. The others were students at the Brooklyn Automotive School.

All four will be arraigned today in Ridgewood Felony Court.

Arraigned Friday and charged with juvenile delinquency were a 14-year-old and 15-year-old boy. Their names were not made public. The 14-year-old, accused of being the lookout, was a student in a school for problem children. The 15-year-old was a student at Flushing, Queens, High School.

Police said Bethea was the youth who first grabbed the girl, hit her with his fist, and raped her the first time.

The Corona section's population is about equally divided between white and Negroes. An unidentified detective told newsmen:

"There was nothing racial about the attack. It was just a punk kid trying to prove himself in front of his friends."

Rape is punishable by a prison sentence in New York State.

FIFTH KNOWN CASE
It was at least the fifth time this year that Negroes in New

York have been involved in rape charges concerning white women. Arrests have been made in two of the cases.

Of 1,115 cases of rape reported last year, 872 were solved. Police records do not list the racial background either of the rapists or their victims.

Gave Promise to Negro N.Y. Rape Victim Says

NEW YORK (AP)—A 14-year-old white girl testified Wednesday she promised intimacies to one of four teen-aged Negro boys accused of raping her last Thursday.

She said she had no intention of allowing him to be intimate, but had made the promise several days earlier to stall him off after they had engaged in kissing and hugging in the junior high school she attended.

The girl, whose name has not been made public by authorities, testified in Queens Adolescent Court that the boy, Jacob Bethea, 16, grabbed her as she came out of the school after an evening recreation program, and dragged her up a flight of stone steps and raped her on a landing.

She said five other Negro boys, shouting and hooting, charged up the steps and assisted Bethea. She said one of them, John Rich, also 16, raped her after Bethea and that two others fondled her. She identified these two by pointing at them in the courtroom. They were Edward Jacobs, 17, and Henry Stokes, 16.

The girl said she first met Bethea the Monday preceding her attack. She testified they met at to show off in front of one another. Junior High School 16 in the Corona section of Queens. She described Bethea as a former student at the school and that she showed him around during that evening's recreation program, pointing out the changes since he had been a student there.

They began hugging and kissing, she continued.

Magistrate Milton Solomon asked, "Did you kiss him back?"

"I must have," answered the girl, a round-faced, heavy youngster with short-cropped brown

hair. She had a bruise under the left eye, where she said Bethea slugged her.

After the girl's testimony, the case was adjourned until Friday.

GIRL, 14, RAPED IN SCHOOLYARD Slugged, Attacked While Others Run for Help

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Police said the rape itself was not racial in nature. They passed her off as the efforts of "punk kids" to show off in front of one another. But they feared the brutality of the assault might lead to revenge efforts by whites against Negroes.

VICTIM EIGHTH GRADER
The rape victim was a pretty, blonde eighth grader in a Corona junior high school. Police withheld her name.

With three other girls, she left the school shortly after 9 p.m. Thursday after attending a recreation program.

The youths, lounging in the schoolyard, were said to have made obscene remarks to the girl, a round-faced, heavy youngster with short-cropped brown

eye with a punch and dragged her into an alley off the schoolyard.

Despite her hysterical screams for help, the girl was raped in succession by three of the youths while the others held her down and kept a lookout for passersby or school officials.

GIRLS RUN FOR HELP

Meanwhile, the victim's girl companions ran into the school and enlisted the aid of Mrs. Louis Clifford, director of the recreation program. She rushed into the schoolyard and the youths fled.

The girl told police she recognized two of her assailants. With this lead, officers picked up a 14-year-old boy, whom they said played a lookout role. His name was not made public. He was taken to Children's Court in Jamaica and there paroled in the custody of his parents.

With information supplied by the younger boy, police seized a 15-year-old who was charged with juvenile delinquency, and two 16-year-olds and a 17-year-old who were charged with rape. All admitted their part in the crime, police said.

BOYS ARRESTED

The older boys are Jacob Bethea and Henry Stokes, both 16, and Edward Jacobs, 17, all students at Brooklyn Automotive School.

Bethea and Jacobs were accused of actual rape of the girl. Stokes was charged with the crime because of his alleged participation in it, although he was not accused of having intercourse with the victim.

27h(1) 1959

NORTH CAROLINA

9399

9399

Quick Action By Officers Is Credited

By HOWARD WHITE.

GRAHAM—Possible mob action in the case of a Negro charged with assault on a white woman was averted here Monday afternoon by quick action by law enforcement officers. Jesse Graves of Burlington, a prison escapee, was run to earth by bloodhounds, arrested and charged with the assault on Mrs. E. N. Starnes of Route 2, Burlington.

Bullets Fired.

During the chase a number of bullets were fired at the fleeing man by residents of the area who had joined the chase despite attempts of deputies to keep them out of it.

Feeling was running high when deputies put Graves into a police car. Mrs. Starnes' husband attempted to get to the Negro, but was restrained by officers.

Some 100 residents of the area had joined in the search for the wanted man, and deputies had some difficulty in getting Graves out of the area once he was captured.

"Let us have him and we will save the taxpayers some money," and "you will never get him to jail," were two phrases that were common at the arrest scene.

Held Crowd Back.

Law enforcement officers in the area held the crowd back while Deputies R. L. Newton and Wade Montgomery rushed the alleged attacker to county jail in Graham.

On the way, the deputies notified Burlington police of what was going on. When they arrived at the jail, Burlington had 18 officers, some with riot guns, standing by.

The area was completely blocked off by the officers and a badly frightened Graves was hustled into the jail where he was guarded by other officers.

100 Gather.

A crowd of more than 100 quickly gathered in front of the jail, but officers said most of

the crowd was made up of curiosity seekers who didn't know what the fuss was all about.

Sheriff Joe W. Cole, who had stayed at the arrest site to quiet the crowd there, arrived a half hour later and almost immediately decided to transfer the Negro to another jail.

Some of the crowd had already gone when Graves was brought out in handcuffs and hustled into a waiting Highway Patrol car. He was taken to Central Prison in Raleigh.

Mrs. Starnes will probably be asked to go to Raleigh to identify the man. She was not seriously injured in the attack. Graves will be held without bond. He was serving an 18-month sentence for larceny when he escaped from a Siler City prison camp last Thursday.

The awful attack occurred at 8 a.m. Mrs. Starnes said she was in her yard when a Negro approached, grabbed her and dragged her into the house. She said he beat her about the head and cut her throat slightly with a knife.

Mrs. Starnes, who kept her head, apparently frightened the Negro off when she told him her brother would be coming to the house shortly.

Negro Seized In Rape in South

GRAHAM, N. C., May 19 (AP).—A Negro captured by a posse near here and taken to Central Prison in Raleigh will be charged with raping a forty-year-old grandmother, officials said today. Sheriff Joe W. Cole said examination indicated Mrs. E. N. Starnes, of near-by Burlington, had been raped.

The prisoner, Jesse Graves, thirty-six, was tracked down yesterday by bloodhounds in a wooded area, several hours after the alleged assault. About 100 residents pointed in the search, and despite efforts by officers to restrain them, volunteers fired several shots at the fugitive.

Graves escaped Thursday from Siler City prison camp, where he was serving a sentence for larceny.

'Equal' Justice Under Law?

White N. C. Jurors Giggle at Story Of Rape Victim

MONROE, S. C.—The strange "separate but equal" justice at this site of the infamous "kissing case" saw two white men need in rape cases and a Negro epileptic convicted and jailed on a similar charge.

In one case before Union County Superior Court, white jurors giggled and nudged each other as a Negro woman, Mrs. Mary Ruth Reed, related how Lewis Medlin, a white factory worker, beat and attempted to rape her during her last pregnancy.

She has six children, the last being born since the incident last Oct. 18.

Mrs. Reed testified that Medlin stopped at the small share-cropper's cabin while her husband was at work and tried to rape her in the presence of her children.

When she threatened to call police after he had knocked her down, she quoted him as saying:

"I don't give a damn about the police. They wouldn't bother me anyway."

Mrs. Reed said she broke away from Medlin and ran across a field with her youngest child in her arms. But she said Medlin caught her and knocked her down, beating her until her screams attracted a white woman neighbor.

MRS. JOE GRIFFIN, the white woman, corroborated Mrs. Reed's story.

The all-male jury deliberated only 45 minutes before acquitting Medlin.

The white jurors, several of whom laughed openly as Mrs. Reed testified, sat with blank expressions as Medlin denied the charges.

In the other case B. F. Shaw, a white engineer for the Sea-

board Airlines Railroad, was freed of charges of beating and kicking Mrs. Georgia Davis White, down the steps of the Monroe Hotel where she was employed as a maid.

CHAW WAS CLEARED of all charges when a Union County Grand Jury refused to return a true bill against him.

In the third case, James Charles Mobley, 25, a Negro epileptic was sent to prison, although the prosecution failed to prove the charge of "assault with attempt to commit rape."

Superior Court Judge Johnston upheld a defense contention that the prosecution failed to prove Mobley was guilty of the charge in an incident involving Mrs. Margaret Green, a white farm wife, a charge that could have brought him a 15-year prison sentence.

Mobley, who is retarded, due to head injuries, was given a two-year sentence for assault when he entered a guilty plea to the lesser charge.

ANGERED AT the decisions in the three cases, Robert E. Williams, president of the NAACP, publicly to "meet violence with violence if that is the only way we can obtain justice."

Williams said Negroes must be willing to kill if "necessary" to protect themselves.

"If it is necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method," Williams said.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the national NAACP, admonished Williams for advocat-

ing violence and told him to "suspend activities as a local officer pending consideration of your status by the board of directors."

Monroe was the scene of the "Kissing Case," in which Hanover Thompson, 10, and David Simpson, 8, were sentenced to a reformatory after a little white girl kissed Hanover at play.

4 Youths charged With The "Verbal" Assault Of Girl

FOUR Negro youths charged with verbally assaulting a 15-year-old white girl will be given a hearing next Tuesday in Records Court.

They were accused of assault after the girl ran to police headquarters and told officers she heard one of the men yell: "There's a white girl, let's get her."

If convicted of assault they could be punished by fines of \$50 each or imprisonment up to 30 days.

Assault charges fall under the common law and the bounds drawn by the North Carolina Supreme Court.

These guide lines were set up mainly when the Supreme Court threw out a conviction in a highly-publicized "leering" case from Caswell County, N. C. In that case, a Negro was charged with assault by leering. The object of his attention was a white woman whom he did not touch. Officers here

said the four Negroes also did not touch the white girl.

The Supreme Court held that a "mere look from a distance without an overt act or threat of violence" was not assault. Citing a Minnesota precedent the court said "the display of force of menace of violence must be such as to cause the reasonable apprehension of immediate bodily harm." The fact that the girl in the case was frightened was not enough, by itself, to constitute assault, the high court ruled.

The four Negroes, all in their early 20s, pleaded innocent in Justice of the Peace Court and were bound over to Winton Records Court.

Negro Convicted Of White Rape

The Spartenburg Herald Judge Decrees *Spartenburg, S. C.* Death Penalty

Jan. 10-30-59.

GRAHAM, N. C. (AP)—A Negro laborer was convicted here Thursday night of raping a white housewife. He was handed the mandatory death sentence by Judge Leo Carr.

The all-white male jury deliberated from 5:27 to 7:15 p.m., before returning the verdict against Jesse Graves, 36-year-old laborer who was charged with raping a rural Alamance County woman. Graves listened to the jury's verdict without emotion.

The jury received the case in Superior Court here shortly before dusk. It had heard less than a day of evidence presented by the prosecution. The defense rested without calling a witness.

Judge Leo Carr told the jury it could return one of five verdicts against Jesse Graves, a laborer. These were guilty as charged without a recommendation of mercy, making the death penalty mandatory; guilty with recommendation of mercy, with an automatic life sentence; assault with intent to commit rape; assault on a female; or not guilty.

Solicitor W. H. Murdock had urged the jury to return the death penalty, saying Graves' crime was "the most dastardly in my experience in Alamance County."

M. Hugh Thompson, a Negro lawyer from Durham, one of two attorneys appointed to defend Graves, also described the crime as "dastardly," but urged the jury to set the penalty at life imprisonment. He said Graves "is one of those men who never had a chance in life."

He added that Graves had a fair trial, "as fair as any I've ever

had anything to do with."

Earlier, Mrs. E. N. Starnes, 43, calmly pointed to Graves from the witness chair and identified him as the man who entered her home and raped her last May 18.

She testified Graves came to her front door asking for a cigarette. She refused, but the man came back later and asked for a match. She related that when she opened the screen door to give him the match he bolted in, seized her and raped her on a chair in the living room. She said he threatened to cut her throat "from ear to ear" if she screamed.

A neighbor, Mrs. P. D. Cobb, said Graves came to her home earlier but she wouldn't let him in.

Deputy Sheriff Wade Montgomery said Graves admitted being at the Starnes home and "having improper relations with her."

27h(1) 1959

OKLAHOMA

9400

Former Juvenile Delinquent Confesses After Denying Guilt

By HANK MOORE and CHARLES ROFER

After telling two Black Dispatch reporters in an interview Friday in the county jail that he was "going with" a 55-year-old white woman he was accused of robbing and raping, a former juvenile delinquent stood before Judge Fred Daugherty, Tuesday, and pleaded guilty to the two charges.

Earl Fish, alias Daniels, 20, of 214 N. E. 5th, admitted before the judge that he robbed a woman attendant at the

Peerless Cleaners, 111 S. Broadway, the morning of February 20. He also admitted he raped the woman attendant at knife point before police broke in the place and arrested him.

Judge Daugherty sentenced him to two 99-year terms in the state prison.

Friday afternoon, however, the young convict had a different story. He painted a picture of an illicit love affair between him and his victim dating back three months.

He told these reporters that on the morning of the incident he went down to the cleaners to tell his "girl friend" that he was leaving town and needed some money. He added that he had frequently borrowed money from her.

Fish also said the woman did not want him to leave and that there was a discussion about it.

He told them he raped the woman and said their relation was a mutual affair. As for the money in the robbery, Fish said he took \$47 from a cash register at the woman's suggestion.

The above assertions proved to be a pack of lies as the defendant stood before a judge and admitted the offenses.

"You know that both of these are capital offenses and you may be sentenced to the electric chair," Judge Daugherty advised Fish.

The defendant looked at his attorney, Amos Hall of Tulsa.

Hall said, "We understand that and we wish to state that we believe the officers who arrested this young man and the county attorney's office have been fair in the matter. There has been no prejudice as to the defendant's race."

Bob Reynolds, assistant county attorney, told the judge that County Attorney James W. Bill Barry had indicated he would ask the death penalty in both cases. He said Fish was scheduled to go on trial April 13.

"Because of the guilty pleas the county attorney has agreed to recommend two 99-year sentences," Reynolds told the judge.

Judge Daugherty said he would permit the sentences to run concurrently, so the defendant may serve both at the same time. Under the statute he can serve 99 years in 46 years and would be eligible for parole in 33 years.

Fish was arrested as he left the cleaning shop by policeman L. R. Edwards, W. A. Miller and Don Linn, deputy sheriff.

Incident Described

A customer had gone to the shop and found the front door locked. He looked through a side window and saw the young man with the woman attendant. The customer called police and the sheriff's office received the call when scoutcar officers were dispatched to the place.

The woman told officers Fish entered on the pretext of picking up some clothes. She said he pulled a knife, tilted the cash register and forced her behind the counter after locking the doors.

The youth tied the woman's hands behind her with a shirt taken from a rack and raped her after threatening her with the knife if she resisted.



PLEADS GUILTY—Pleading guilty to robbery and rape Tuesday, Earl Fish (left) 20, was sentenced to two 99-year terms in the Oklahoma penitentiary. With Fish are (left to right) his attorney, Amos Hall, Tulsa, and Robert Reynolds, assistant county attorney, who recommended the sentence to district Judge Fred Daugherty.—Photo, courtesy Daily Oklahoman.

Two Negroes held in rape of white girl

CINCINNATI, July 3 (AP)—Two juvenile Negroes are being held. The girl was struck about the face to and the alleged rape of face and robbed of \$31, she told police officers. Her companion said he was robbed of \$5.

The girl, 22, and her companion told police four young men jumped out of the bushes as they were walking along the street, beat and robbed them, then pulled the girl into the bushes.

After her companion was knocked unconscious, two of the Negroes raped her, the girl was quoted by Col. Henry Sandman, chief of detectives, as saying.

THE GIRL'S COMPANION said he managed to kick one of the assailants in the mouth, and believes he may have knocked out some teeth.

Col. Sandman said repeated questioning of the two Negroes has failed to shake their assertions of innocence.

"We are looking further for suspects," he said, "and questioning will be continued."

9401

Seven Negroes Cleared In Rape

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The district attorney's office announced Friday it has dropped the charges against seven Negroes accused of raping a white girl and beating her escort in Fairmount Park last Labor Day.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Paul M. Chalfin said that the alibies of all "checked out" and none had been identified by the 18-year-old girl or her soldier escort.

"There has been absolutely no case made out against any of the defendants," Chalfin added.

Cleared were Spencer Millner, 19; David Mobley, 18; Thomas Stevenson, 18; Russell Ambrose, 19, his brother, Donald, 21; Carlton Ayers, 18, and Herbert Gregg, 21.

Negroes cleared of rape charges

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP) — Seven Negro youths are free Saturday after being cleared of charges of raping a white girl and beating her escort last Labor Day.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Paul M. Chalfin said Friday none of the seven have been identified by the 18-year-old girl or by her companion, a soldier. The alleged attack took place in Fairmount Park.

Chalfin declared, "There has been absolutely no case made out against any of the defendants." Charges were dropped against Spencer Millner, 19; David Mobley, 18; Thomas Stevenson, 18; Russell Ambrose, 19 and his brother Donald, 21; Carlton Ayers, 18, and Herbert Gregg, 21.

9402

Negro gang rapes white girl repeatedly

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8—(AP)—

A gang of Negro youths snatched a screaming 18-year-old white girl from her soldier companion and raped her in a wooded area about 100 yards off heavily traveled East River drive.

Police said the attack took place late yesterday afternoon in the city's Fairmount Park area. The victim, Mary Anne Carr, told them she was grabbed by a gang of 10 or 15 teen-age boys.

Miss Carr said she and her companion, Arthur Ivers, also 18, were walking through the park when approached by the band of Negroes, all about 17 to 19 years old. She told Park Guard Frank Stewart that seven of the youths grabbed Ivers, while the others pulled her behind some bushes, ripped off her blouse and shorts and assaulted her repeatedly.

Miss Carr 9-8-59
IZERS, an Army private stationed at Ft. Dix, N. J., finally broke loose and dashed for the river drive. He hailed four motorists who followed him back into the woods. When they reached the scene, the youths fled into the woods.

Birmingham
Police and park guards arrested 25 suspects but all were released for lack of identification.

Ivers and Miss Carr were treated at Philadelphia General Hospital.

Hounds called off; 'the case is closed'

SPARTANBURG, S.C. — "The alleged attack on a Spartanburg woman by a colored man is unfounded... the case is closed... investigation is complete."

With this terse, light-tipped statement, County Police Capt. Jack Fowler put an end to the one-day wonder that had this peaceful, South Carolina town up in arms.

The excitement started when a 26-year-old blonde mother of two reported that a colored man had entered her home and attacked her late Friday night.

SHE CALLED police and told them that she was alone with her 15-month-old daughter with her back to an unlocked front door. She said a man pushed open the door and placed his hands around her throat before she could turn around.

She thought it was her younger brother playing a trick on her, she said, she noticed the color of the hands. (She did not explain how she could see the hands while being choked from behind.)

"If you scream, I'll kill you and the baby," she quoted the man as telling her. She described him as being about six feet tall and very dark.

"I have just called the county police (on another matter). They will be here in a few minutes," she said she told the man.

She refused to answer reporters when asked if there had been a man in the house with her before she called in the attack report.

Capt. Fowler denied that he had made the "between you and me" statement. He said, however, that he advised her that she did not have to give information to the paper if she did not want to.

Another missing piece of information was: Just who was it that the bloodhounds trailed that night?

OPENS LAW OFFICE
LOS ANGELES — Louis Berry, a native of Alexandria, La., has opened a law office here. He formerly taught in the law schools of both Howard and Southern Universities.

there were someone there with her.

AROUSÉ BY her report of a dark, six-foot tall colored man, county police immediately called Columbia for a pack of bloodhounds. According to a local paper:

"The hounds arrived around midnight and picked up the trail. They lost it near the drive-in theater about a half-mile away."

All that night officers investigated the case, searching for the 'terrorist.' As the story spread through the town, white citizens joined the hunt.

Then, late Saturday night, the county police issued the statement saying the case was closed — they refused to expand on the statement.

IT WAS learned, however, that Capt. Fowler and Sheriff B. B. Brockman had had another conversation with the woman following which the "case closed" statement was made.

Local reporters contacted the woman and asked if she had changed her story and why. She replied:

"I guess I've sorta changed my story but I'm not going to say anything because Capt. Jack Fowler told me that this was just between me and him and there wasn't any use in putting anything else in the paper about it."

When she was seized, the woman screamed and fought her assailant, the sheriff continued, attracting city police to the scene. When the officer arrived within moments of arrest,

the first screams, Sharpe ran out of the house and was picked up two hours later as he lay in bed at his residence several blocks away.

City police, sheriff's officers and Marine military police threw up the white woman heard her screams and caused the assault effort to prevent an escape. The man bore the marks of a recent struggle McTeer said.

McTeer said Sharpe freely admitted the assault under questioning and charges of assault with intent to ravish were placed against him. The crime carries a maximum penalty of death.

McTeer said Sharpe freely admitted the assault under questioning and charges of assault with intent to ravish were placed against him. The crime carries a maximum penalty of death.

Beaufort Negro Held In Attack On White Woman

By NORMAN SPELL
News & Courier Roving Reporter

BEAUFORT — A Negro part-time laborer with a record of petty crime and a prison term on a peeping tom charge was hustled to the state penitentiary for safekeeping early Wednesday after his arrest here for the attempted rape of a young white woman.

The sheriff said that he has moved suspects, in all such crimes, to the penitentiary for safekeeping, a practice that has been adhered to for 33 years.

The Negro, identified by Beaufort County Sheriff J. E. McTeer as Israel Sharpe, grabbed the young mother of three about midnight Tuesday as she opened the back door of her home to sweep some trash into the yard, McTeer said.

The woman was identified only as the wife of a Marine and the mother of three small children, who were all asleep in the house when the incident occurred.

McTeer said the attempted rape occurred at a house located in the Point, one of Beaufort's more prominent residential areas. The Point overlooks the Beaufort River, just east of the downtown area.

The sheriff said further that the house was the same place where Sharpe had been arrested last year for peeping in windows. The Negro got eight months in the penitentiary for the offense, McTeer recalled.

When she was seized, the woman screamed and fought her assailant, the sheriff continued, attracting city police to the scene. When the officer arrived within moments of arrest,

the first screams, Sharpe ran out of the house and was picked up two hours later as he lay in bed at his residence several blocks away.

City police, sheriff's officers and Marine military police threw up the white woman heard her screams and caused the assault effort to prevent an escape. The man bore the marks of a recent struggle McTeer said.

Woman Battles Negro

Wes. 7-8-59
Orangeburg Man
Attacks Woman
Near Holly Hill

COLUMBIA (AP)—An Orangeburg County Negro was charged with attempted rape here Tuesday after a 51-year-old white woman was badly beaten at her home in the Providence community near Holly Hill.

Robert Johnson, 28, also was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill and with housebreaking.

Officers said the Negro gave a statement here in which he admitted fighting with the woman about 10 p.m. Monday, but denied attempting to rape her.

SOCKS OVER HANDS

He was quoted as saying he went to the woman's house with socks over his hands and asked her for some eggs. He said the woman struck out at him first and he then hit her three or four times.

The officers said Johnson apparently put the socks on his hands to prevent fingerprints.

Johnson was questioned by Orangeburg County deputies and State Law Enforcement Division agents.

TAKEN TO PEN

The officers had taken him to the State Penitentiary here for questioning immediately after his arrest.

Orangeburg County Sheriff George L. Reed said the woman was "pretty badly beaten." She was taken to the Orangeburg Regional Hospital.

A Negro man who lived near the white woman heard her screams and caused the assault effort to prevent an escape. The man bore the marks of a recent struggle McTeer said.

Police said blood-stained clothing was found in Johnson's home.

White Women Beaten, Raped

Daily News p. 1
Jackson, Miss.
HOLLY HILL, S. C. (AP) — Police said a Negro man beat and raped a 51-year-old white woman after dragging her from her home in the Providence community near here last night.

Orangeburg County Sheriff George L. Reed said the woman was "pretty badly beaten." She was taken to a hospital at Orangeburg for treatment.

Reed said the woman was alone in her home. A man dragged her into the front yard and assaulted her, Reed said.

An hour and a half later, a 28-year-old man was arrested and was taken by state law enforcement division agents to the state penitentiary at Columbia for questioning.

The woman's screams were heard by a Negro who lives near the victim's home. He helped the woman into her house and called police.

27h(1) 1959

TENNESSEE

9404

Negro Rapist Sought After Sixth Attack

MEMPHIS (AP) — A Negro man has raped six women, two of them white, in an eight-block area here during the past four months, police said Monday.

It was the first public word on the attacks. Police Chief James C. MacDonald said the assaults had been kept undercover in hopes of trapping the man.

MacDonald said the latest victim was a 42-year-old white woman whose husband was out of town. She told officers the Negro wired her wrists with a coat hanger and held a knife at her throat after breaking into her bedroom.

The police chief said each case followed an identical pattern, with the rapist striking in the middle of the night while the victim's husband was away.

The area has been under sharp police watch for weeks, with both white and Negro officers operating in plain clothes.

MacDonald said there were no clues.

Indict Boy, 12, in Rape Count

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — The Davidson County grand jury Tuesday indicted James T. Westmoreland, 12-year-old boy, on charges of raping a 7-year-old girl.

He is accused of raping the girl last Sunday after threatening her with a knife. Maximum penalty upon conviction in Tennessee is electrocution.

12-Year-Old Boy Held on Charge of Rape

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The Davidson County grand jury returned an indictment Tuesday charging a 12-year-old Negro boy with raping a seven-year-old white girl.

The boy, listed as James T. Westmoreland, was held in jail for trial as an adult in Criminal Court. The girl's name was withheld. The

alleged offense occurred last Sunday in a lot near the girl's home. Maximum penalty for rape in Tennessee is death in the electric chair. Officials have declined to say whether they would seek the maximum penalty. The trial date will be set later.

Negro Rapist Assaults Six At Memphis

Jackson, Miss. June 6-23-59

MEMPHIS (AP) — A Negro man has raped six women, two of them white, in an eight-block area here during the past four months, police said today.

It was the first public word on the attacks. Police Chief James C. MacDonald said the assaults had been kept undercover in hopes of trapping the man.

MacDonald said the latest victim was a 42-year-old white woman whose husband was out of town. She told officers the Negro wired her wrists with a coat hanger and held a knife at her throat after breaking into her bedroom.

The police chief said each case followed an identical pattern, with the rapist striking in the middle of the night while the victim's husband was away.

Negro is hunted in rapes of six; two victims white

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 23 (UPI) — A Negro man has raped six women, two of them white, in an eight-block area here during the past four months, police reported last night.

It was the first public word on the attacks. Police Chief James C. MacDonald said the assaults had been kept undercover in hopes of trapping the man.

MacDonald said the latest victim was a 42-year-old white woman whose husband was out of town.

The police chief said that in each case the rapist attacked in the middle of the night while the victim's husband was away.

The area has been under sharp police watch for weeks.

Negro, 31, Held In Assault Try On Woman, 81

NASHVILLE (UPI) — Police Saturday held H. D. Wright, 31, Negro, in connection with the alleged attempted rape of an 81-year-old white woman.

The woman said she fought the man off for almost an hour before fleeing the house and going to police to report the alleged attack.

Wright was found asleep on a bed in the woman's home.

Police said the Negro told them he didn't remember trying to assault the woman.

The authorities said the woman's nightclothes were "torn to shreds."

Lt. Fran Denney said, "He was just drunk enough that she could fight him off."

He said the woman told him she was awakened early Saturday morning when the man tried to climb in bed with her.

NEGRO YOUTH RAPES WHITE NASHVILLE GIRL

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — A 12-year-old Negro boy was jailed here Sunday night and charged with raping a 7-year-old white girl.

John W. Cole, investigator for the district attorney's office, identified the Negro as Joseph Westmoreland. Cole said the boy admitted the attack.

Police said the girl reported the boy came to her yard and asked to play with her, then asked her to a vacant lot where she said the attack occurred at knife point.

Police said the girl complained to her parents after the boy fled.

27h(1) 1959

TEXAS

9405

Negro Rapist Sought After Double Assault

TYLER, Tex. (UPI) — Sitter housewives stayed indoors today while police scoured the countryside for a Negro who raped one white woman and tried to rape another in front of her three children.

Both incidents occurred Thursday, but police did not disclose the attacks until late Friday.

The man was identified by both women from a police department picture as a suspect under indictment here for burglary.

Police said the Negro approached a 28-year-old housewife working in a cornfield at the nearby Redland community and forced her into a growth of woods at gunpoint. She said he threatened to kill her if she didn't submit.

Sheriff's deputies said the same man tried to rape a Tyler woman in front of her three children about an hour and a half earlier, but she bluffed him and escaped.

The woman told authorities he flagged her car down on a rural road, then climbed in and pulled a gun.

She said she looked him in the eye and said, "I don't think you have the guts to use that gun."

She turned the car around and headed in the opposite direction, then stopped as another car approached. The Negro fled on foot.

Negro Rapist Eludes Dogs

TYLER, Tex. (UPI) — An elusive Negro wanted for raping a white woman and trying to rape another in front of her three children outfoxed a pack of bloodhounds in open country today.

Only a few of the nearly 100 law enforcement officers and volunteers who engaged in the manhunt kept up the search after losing track of the man.

The fugitive led bloodhounds and the heavily armed posse on a criss-cross trail through a mile-square area of woods and open fields before the dogs lost his scent.

Suspect Outfoxes Pack Of Bloodhounds In Texas

TYLER, Tex. — (UPI) — An elusive Negro wanted for raping a white woman and trying to rape another in front of her three children outfoxed a pack of bloodhounds in open country early Wednesday.

Only a few of the nearly 100 law enforcement officers and volunteers who engaged in the manhunt kept up the search after losing track of the man.

The fugitive led bloodhounds and the heavily armed posse on a criss-cross trail through a mile-square area of woods and open fields before the dogs lost scent.

Police declined to reveal the man's name. They said he is in his early 30's, and that both of his victims have positively identified him from a picture. He is also wanted on burglary charges in Tyler.

HALTED CAR

Last week, he reportedly stopped a woman's car and forced the woman into a wooded area at gunpoint. She told police he threatened to kill her if she did not submit.

About an hour and a half earlier, the same man flagged down a car driven by a Tyler woman. Her three children were with her.

She told police he drew a gun and ordered her to drive to an isolated spot. She said she refused, looked him in the eye and said "I don't think you have the guts to use that gun."

She said he fled on foot when

another car approached.

The manhunt was touched off Monday afternoon when a high-advertising agency of agencies whose work or reputation you most admire, other than those you now employ." A point system was used in the tabulation 1-5 for first place, 3 for second, 2 for third.

Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn's point score was 96. Young & Rubicam was second on the list of 79 most-mentioned agencies; with 78 J. Walter Thompson ranked third with 51, and McCann-Erickson Fourth, with 48.

Fifth to ninth in order of popularity were the Leo Burnett Co., N. W. Ayer & Son, Campbell-Ewald Co., Fuller & Smith & Ross, and Grey Advertising Agency.

Negro gang rapes girl 16, at Fort Worth

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 15 — A band of Negroes dragged a sobbing, scared teen-age girl from her escort's car shortly before last midnight and raped her repeatedly, police here said today.

The white girl, screaming and hysterical, ran from a wooded area about a mile west of downtown Fort Worth into the arms of police whom her escort had notified. She was almost nude.

She was rushed to John Peter Smith Hospital where attendants

at 2 a.m. said she was still under examination. They said she "very definitely has been raped." Several suspects were arrested.

Police said the 16-year-old girl and her escort, 21, were sitting in a car parked in Trinity Park, near a small pond, when the Negroes appeared on each side of the automobile.

OFFICERS QUOTED the escort as saying that the couple was pulled from the car. He said one of the Negroes struck him over the head with a pipe as he pleaded with them not to harm the girl.

The girl broke away from a Negro holding her and ran but she was chased down and dragged into a wooded area along the Trinity River levee. The man, who feigned unconsciousness after he was struck with the pipe, ran to a filling station nearby to call police.

Hysterically fighting, the girl said she was thrown to the ground and raped repeatedly. Neither she nor her escort knew how many attackers were involved. They said there were from three to five of them.

POLICE QUICKLY scoured the area and said they had "several promising suspects." Motorcycle Officer H. D. Harston said he shot at one of the attackers whom he had found hiding in the brush, a white shirt under him.

He said the Negro fell after his first shot, but got up and ran away amid two or three other shots. He was not believed among the suspects jailed. The shirt was recovered.

The escort of the girl was not

believed seriously injured.

Hospital attendants said the girl, although there was no doubt of her having been raped, was not in serious physical condition. They said she had not been beaten.

Names of rape victims are not privileged for publication under Texas law.

Negro Admits Part In Rape Of White Girl

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP) — A 16-year-old Negro boy with a broken ankle admitted Tuesday he and two companions pulled a teen-age white girl from her escort's car here Monday night and tried to rape her.

The girl tore away and ran screaming from a wooded section of Trinity Park. She was picked up by a police car, nearly nude.

Percy Mosley, in admitting the attack to police and newsmen, said he broke his right ankle when he slipped and fell from a railroad trestle as a policeman fired at him.

Police arrested two other Negroes, 16 and 17, who admitted being with Mosley. A fourth Negro, 17, also was sought.

A physician said an examination showed the girl was not raped.

The victim, who came to Fort Worth seven months ago from Arkansas, said she was on her second date with her escort and they had parked near a duck pond in the park.

She said a Negro wearing a handkerchief on his face approached the car and said, "all right, get out." She said he carried what looked like a rifle.

She said she started running when she saw the lights of an approaching car but another Negro grabbed her and tried to attack her. She broke loose again and was picked up by the police car.

Meanwhile, her escort had run to a service station to summon police.

27h(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

9406

Woman Is Raped

RICHMOND, Oct. 21 (AP) — A 35-year-old woman reported to police she was forced into an alley and raped by a Negro youth last night.

The woman said she was walking home from a restaurant when she was bothered by a group of Negro youth. One youth followed her, took her into an alley about a block from her home, and raped her, she said.

27h(1) 1959

VIRGINIA

9407

White Woman, 57, Raped in Home, Husband Beaten

27h(1)
RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — A white woman told police she was choked and raped in her home today by a Negro who beat her invalid husband when he responded to her cries for help.

Police identified the couple as Mr. and Mrs. Louis Deitchman.

They said the intruder entered through a window at about 2:40 a.m. and made his way to the 57-year-old woman's bedroom. She awakened with his hands about her face.

Her screams awakened her husband in another bedroom.

Police said they understood this is what happened:

The intruder told the woman he would kill her 62-year-old husband and then dragged her into the kitchen where he assaulted her.

The husband made his way to the kitchen and the intruder struck him with his fist, returned him to his room. Then continued his assault.

He then fled.

The woman called police.

Officers said the husband was treated at a hospital for a lip cut.

The wife was treated for shock and released after an examination.

9488

Negroes Admit Daily News Leading Wave Jackson, Miss. Of Sex Attacks

Wed. 9-2-59

MILWAUKEE (UPI) — Police said today two Negro fathers have admitted taking part in a wave of rapes, beatings and robberies of white women two years ago.

Officers said Herman C. Virgil, 28, a father of five and a city forester, admitted attacks on 13 women and Ronald C. Baldwin, 27, father of three and a factory worker, confessed raping one woman.

Statements signed by the men, police said, implicated two convict brothers, aged 27 and 28. Milwaukee police planned to question them later this week.

Victims of the attacks, which terrorized Milwaukee's North Side between April 1956 and January 1957, were beaten, raped and robbed. The women, mostly waitresses, ranged in age from 21 to 50.

They were accosted as they walked home late at night or early in the mornnig. They were dragged into cars and assaulted by as many as four men.

More than 140 Negroes were arrested in police reprisals which drew protests from the Negro community and a shakeup of the police department.

Milwaukee nabs Negro in rape of white woman

MILWAUKEE Dec. 12—(AP)—A Negro filling station attendant with a record of 53 arrests in nine years has been charged with the rape of a young married woman who had a child with her when she was attacked.

O. C. Tucker, 28, was charged Saturday with two counts of rape, sex perversion and theft. He was held under bond of \$20,000.

The rape victim, a 24-year-old

white woman, identified Tucker as her attacker three times. She told police that she had a neighbor's 9-month-old child with her when she left her apartment to go to work Nov. 30. She said she had just placed the baby on the front seat of her car when she was forced into the back seat.

She was found by police in the car, stunned and partly disrobed.

Tucker, failed a lie detector test. His record includes arrests for traffic offenses, burglary, theft and battery.

9409

'Negro' Baby May Link Convict To '58 Slaying

WAUKESHA, Wis. (UPI) — A 'possibly Negro' baby born here March 19 may provide the link between John J. Watson, a Negro construction worker serving a 35-year term for rape, and the Aug. 9, 1958 slaying of Mrs. Edna Mauch, 57, Wauwatosa, Wis.

The baby, now in a state-operated children's home, was born to a 27-year-old New Berlin, Wis. housewife, reportedly raped by an unidentified attacker June 23, 1958.

The New Berlin rape victim, mother of three other children, never saw her attacker but she told authorities the man "might be a Negro" because of his voice.

The baby born as a result of the attack has rare type B blood, the same as that of Watson and the same as that found in the Wauwatosa bedroom where Mrs. Mauch was raped and beaten to death with a paving brick wrapped inside a man's argyle sock.

Negro Held In Rape-Slaying Charges Court Conspiracy

MILWAUKEE (AP) — A Negro convict charged with first-degree murder in the brutal rape-slaying of a white woman was back in prison Saturday following a court appearance in which he said he was the victim of a conspiracy. The convict, John J. Watson, 37, is serving a state prison term of one to 35 years for raping a 16-year-old white girl. He will have a preliminary hearing June 29 in connection with the bludgeoning of a 51-year-old suburban Wauwatosa housewife, last Aug. 9.

On a writ of habeas corpus, Watson was brought into the District Court Friday for a reading of the complaint. He told Judge Thaddeus Pruss: "Your honor, a conspiracy has been used against me to bring me from Waupun Prison against my will. I was in the process of obtaining counsel when they brought me here by conspiracy."

"Will you let me get in a word?" Judge Pruss interrupted. "There was no conspiracy, it was all done legally."

Asked whether he wanted to get his own attorney or have the court appoint one, Watson replied: "I am incapable of understanding any legal process. I am not an attorney or a judge."

This was not the first outburst by Watson in connection with the new case. After Watson refused to answer questions by officers who visited him at the prison, authorities obtained a writ of habeas corpus commanding his presence at an inquest.

He took the Fifth Amendment 40 times and then, on his way out of the room, pointed his finger at Dist. Atty. William J. McCauley and other officials and shouted:

"You may hold me in contempt, but McCauley and all his police department and the lies you are telling about me will be exposed."

The body of the woman was

found in the bedroom of her home. Authorities said she had been strangled with a brick wrapped in a man's sock. She had been raped. Her purse was missing. Detective Inspector Rudolph Glaser said Watson was under suspicion almost from the beginning. Watson originally had been sentenced on the rape charge in 1954, but was paroled in April, 1958. He was arrested two days after the woman's slaying and charged with an attack on a young West Allis woman earlier the same night the woman was killed.

9410

Men Charged With Assault

MOBILE (AP) — Two Missis-

sippi men have been charged

with assaulting a pregnant Citronelle

Ala. woman Sunday night.

Carroll Hueltt, 40, and Edward

Priddy, 25, both of near Luce

Miss., were arrested by Greene

County Mississippian deputies Mon-

day. They waived extradition

and were jailed here without

bond. *5-28-59*

Officers said both men admit-

ted having intimate relations with

the woman but denied any force

was used. *P. O. D.*

The woman told deputies she

submitted to them for fear her

unborn child would be injured in

a struggle.

Deputy Herman Blake said the

two men gave this account:

They went to visit a friend at

Citronelle Sunday but the friend

was not at home. They were un-

able to restart Priddy's car.

They asked the woman, who

was sitting on a porch next door,

if they could use her car to push

theirs off. She told them to ask

her husband. The husband agreed

and she rode in her car, with

Hueltt driving.

She told officers that after get-

ting the other car started, the

two men drove her to a wooded

area and raped her in her car.

White Man, 33, Convicted Of Intimacy With Negro Girl

TUSCALOOSA (AP) — A circuit

court jury has sentenced a white

man to 60 years in prison on

conviction of a charge of carnal

knowledge of a Negro girl under

15 years old.

William Richard Mills, 33, of

Holt, Ala., received the sentence

Wednesday night and then told

Judge W. C. Warren he wanted

to appeal. No formal appeal ac-

tion was taken Thursday.

Circuit Solicitor Fred Nicol of-

fered as evidence a statement in

which Mills admitted being inti-

mate with the child but said she

consented and wanted money.

Mills did not testify.

The victim testified that Mills

forced her into his car April 22,

1958, and forced her to submit to

him. She said Mills kept her in

the car all night and put her out

in a rural area the next day.

9411

Jury Indicts Ball Players In Rape Case

WETUMPKA — The Elmore County Grand Jury returned an indictment Thursday against two Eclectic High School football players in the rape of a Wetumpka housewife.

The boys, Richard Eller and John Morgan, were arrested last Aug. 24, according to Elmore County Circuit Clerk A. J. Moody.

Both have been released on \$2,000 bonds. Trial will be held during the week of Feb. 23.

Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee said the boys are accused of raping the young woman after they picked her up in Montgomery to give her a ride home. He said they allegedly stopped on the way to Wetumpka and drank some beer and then drove to a secluded spot where one of the boys held the woman while the other raped her.

Airman Guilty Of Rape Attempt

MONTGOMERY, March 24 (UPI) — Circuit Judge Eugene Carter today sentenced a French-born Air Force enlisted man to two years imprisonment for trying to rape a young mother as she walked along a city street with her two small sons.

AFC Andre J. Normand, 18, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault with intent to ravish.

Solicitor William F. Thetford, who prosecuted the case said Normand is not an American citizen. "It is my understanding," Thetford said, "after he completes his sentence he will be deported to France."

The woman testified Normand followed her for several blocks before he grabbed her and threw her to the ground. Her screams attracted a minister living nearby and he chased the attacker away.

Normand testified he had been drinking and did not remember the incident.

Jury Finds Eller Innocent In Elmore Assault Case

WETUMPKA — An Elmore County jury found Richard Eller, 18, of Eclectic, was not guilty of rape charges filed against him by an 18-year-old mother.

The jury deliberated for 15 minutes Friday before reaching the verdict that the youth was innocent of the charges.

Key testimony was given Friday by Dr. Joe Benson of Wetumpka, who examined the young woman shortly after the alleged crime.

Dr. Benson testified there were no bruises or marks on her body.

The young mother told the jury Thursday that Eller and his companion John W. Morgan, 19, had taken her to a lonely road last August and that Eller had sexually assaulted her.

Morgan was also charged in the case but it was requested that the cases be tried separately.

Morgan's case is still pending. Court was adjourned Friday until the next session in October.

Airman Pleads Guilty Here To Attempted Rape Charge

A young Frenchman who said he once received psychiatric treatment in Chicago pleaded guilty Wednesday to charges he seized a Montgomery woman as she walked along a street Monday night and attempted to rape her.

Andre J. Normand, 18, an airman at Maxwell AFB, entered the plea as he was arraigned before Judge D. Eugene Loe in Recorder's Court. He was bound over to the Circuit Court grand jury under \$10,000 bond.

Dressed in black trousers and a sports shirt, Normand rested one arm on the courtroom rail in front of the judge's bench and gazed downward as state witnesses, including the attractive young victim of the attack, testified.

"I WAS DRUNK"

As the hearing drew near an end, Norman spoke out: "At the time I did this I was drunk, I believe. I had been drinking since nine o'clock in the morning."

"That excuse is not good enough in this case," Judge Loe replied.

The woman said she believed Normand had been following her for about two blocks as she walked along Clayton street with her two small children, ages 3 and 2.

The attacker came up behind her and shoved her down, she said.

Still shaken from her experience, she wept and was unable to give further details of the attempted rape.

The attack occurred across the street from Frazier Memorial Church, 610 Clayton St.

The Rev. Sam Shirah, pastor, heard her screams and rushed to the scene. The attacker fled and Shirah chased him down the

street but was unable to catch him.

But during the chase, the attacker dropped a jacket which later led to Normand's arrest. The jacket was traced to the airman through papers in the pocket.

SEXUAL OFFENSES

Officers said Normand, who claims to be a French national who came to the United States in 1953, confessed to other attempted rapes and sexual offenses in the Montgomery area.

They quoted him as saying he once broke into an apartment in Chicago, where he was staying with relatives, and attempted to attack a woman. He later received psychiatric treatment, they said.

Normand was identified as member of the 3804th Maintenance Sq. at Maxwell.

Raped woman for revenge, student says

BY JIM SHAW
Birmingham staff writer
JASPER, Ala., March 26 — "I'm sorry now I hurt her, but I still don't care if it made her husband mad."

"But I guess maybe I shoulda just poked him in the mouth and not bothered her."

"He was always picking on me in class."

JAMES HERRON, 17, is still being held without bond in the Walker County Jail on charge of raping and robbing the wife of a Parrish High School teacher who Herron said "poked on me."

"All I ever used to do was talk a little in class and he'd



JAMES HERRON
... Held at Jasper

make me leave the room and give me a zero for the day."

Then, Monday, the teacher sent Herron from the class and told him "not to come back."

SO TUESDAY, young Herron told officers he decided to "get revenge" on the teacher. Here is the account he gave a News reporter in the presence of Sheriff Brunner Nix:

He left for school at the normal time, but instead of going to classes he went to the home of the teacher.

Before going to the back door, he donned a mask he'd made from an old pair of pants when his parents were away from home.

He carried a knife which would come open as he pulled it from his shirt pocket.

"I KNOCKED on the door and she opened it. She screamed and ran back. She ran and got two dollars from her purse and a silver dollar from a little box."

Then, Herron told officers, he attacked the young woman, tore off her clothing and raped her.

In the struggle he said, his knife fell from his pocket and the woman grabbed it. Herron choked her.

JASPER POLICE, with a de-

scription furnished by the woman, began a search for her attacker. He was arrested a few hours later in a downtown drugstore.

Nix said Herron calmly admitted the assault.

"It seems like a horrible idea now," Herron said yesterday. "I don't know where I got the idea. I never read about it. I just thought it up."

"I wanted to get even with him. I knew it'd make him mad."

White man being sought in rape case

BESSEMER, Ala., April 23

Sheriff's deputies today are searching for a white man who is reported to have raped a 20-year-old woman here last night.

The victim told Police Officers D. Leach and Ivy Ayne that she was walking down 18th St. when she saw a late model car on Fifth-av.

The car circled the block and pulled up beside her, she said. Thinking she knew the driver, she told police, she accepted the ride he offered her.

THE VICTIM said he then drove out Highway 150 to the Shade Mountain area, where he raped her and then brought her back to Bessemer.

Officers said the name the man gave the young woman apparently was a fictitious one. She described the assailant as between 25 and 30 years of age, about five feet, nine inches tall, weighing about 180 pounds. She said he had brown hair, was of medium build, and wore a short-sleeved beige shirt and brown trousers.

Sheriff's deputies said a full-scale search was under way.

Parrish Ninth Grader Admits Assault On Teacher's Wife

Sullivan
JASPER, Ala. (AP) "I guess I just should have taken it out on him," Sheriff Brunner Nix quoted a ninth-grader student as saying when asked why he raped his teacher's wife.

Sullivan
James Herron, 17, is accused of raping his high school teacher's wife because of the way the teacher treated him in class.

Sullivan
"He was always picking on me," the youth told Nix. "He always blamed me for everything that went wrong."

Sullivan
The Sheriff said he asked the youth if he realized what he had done, and was told: "Yes, I guess I just should have taken it out on him."

Sullivan
Nix said the victim, 26-year-old Mrs. Erston Bonna, identified the youth by his skinned nose. He had a mask that covered most of his face.

Sullivan
"But the boy had already confessed to me before Mrs. Bonna identified him," said Nix.

Sullivan
Nix said young Herron, a student at nearby Parrish High School, related that he had planned the incident earlier this week and Tuesday had been spent in making a mask that covered most of his face.

Sullivan
"It looked like it had been made from an old pair of trousers. Only his eyes showed, and his skinned nose," said the sheriff.

Sullivan
Nix said the youth went to Mrs. Bonna's house Wednesday morning, instead of going to school. The officer said he told of threatening her with a knife, assaulting her twice, and of taking \$3 from her purse when he left.

Sullivan
Herron is also being charged with robbery. He is being held without bond in Walker County jail.

Sullivan
Mrs. Bonna telephoned police after he left, and gave them his description. The boy was taken in to custody in a drug store a short time later.

Sullivan
Nix said he knows nothing of

the boy's family, except that they live behind the school at Parrish.

"I sent them word not to come up to the jail now, because I think it is best that way," Nix said.

Huntsville man held in rape

Sullivan
GUNTERVILLE, Ala., May 15 —A 37-year-old Huntsville man is being held without bond in Marshall County jail charged with raping a 40-year-old woman Saturday night.

Sullivan
Circuit Clerk Hobart Gilley said charges were brought against Oscar George by the woman's daughter. The daughter said she and her son returned home and caught him in the act of raping her invalid mother, according to police.

Sullivan
Victim of the alleged attack is in Huntsville Hospital where she was treated for the attack and for severe bruises on her head and hands. Authorities said her condition is satisfactory.

Sullivan
The alleged attack occurred at the victim's home on the Lacey Springs Star Route, about 15 miles south of Huntsville.

Sullivan
The victim's daughter said the man fled when she arrived. He was arrested about 2 a.m. Sunday by Huntsville police.

Sullivan
George, who was unemployed, has a record of frequent arrests on drunk charges.

Sullivan
Police said he was intoxicated when arrested.

Student Admits Raping, Robbing Teacher's Wife

Parrish Youth Says Attack Was Revenge For Ill Treatment

Sullivan
Special to The Post-Herald
JASPER, March 25 —A 17-year-old Parrish High School student has admitted raping and robbing the wife of one of his teachers to get revenge, he said, for the way he was treated in class.

Sullivan
The sheriff's office identified the youth as James H. Herron, who lives back of the school at Parrish.

Sullivan
Charges of rape and robbery have been placed against him, and he is being held without bond in the Walker County Jail.

Sullivan
The youth admitted, Sheriff Brunner Nix said, he entered the woman's home not far from the school yesterday, threatened her with a knife, assaulted her twice and stole \$3.

Sullivan
He was a student in a class taught by the 26-year-old woman's husband, and said the "teacher always blamed me for everything that went wrong at the school."

Sullivan
The sheriff said the boy went to the woman's house yesterday instead of going to school, put on a mask and knocked on the back door. When the woman opened the door, he forced his way in and attacked her. He said the boy pulled off her clothing and choked her. She fought and he drew a knife.

Sullivan
After raping the woman, the youth told investigators, he took the money from her purse and fled.

Sullivan
The woman called police and gave a description of her attacker. Herron was picked up at a drug store a short time later.

Sullivan
Investigating officers were Chief Deputy R. C. Reid, Deputy J. T. Sherwood and Parrish Police Officer Claude Currington.

2 Mississippians Face Rape Charge

Sullivan
MOBILE, May 26 (AP) —A preliminary hearing will be held tomorrow for two Mississippi men charged with raping a pregnant

Jasper 9th Grader Charged In Rape Of Teacher's Wife

Sullivan
JASPER (AP) —A ninth-grade student was held by police Wednesday for the rape of his teacher's wife. Sheriff Brunner Nix said the after the attack.

Sullivan
The boy, James Herron, 17, attacked the woman to get revenge against his teacher whose wife had been picking on him. On cross examination, the woman said the two gave her \$5.56 for the use of her husband's car. She said the payment was made after the attack.

Sullivan
The boy, 17, was charged with rape and robbery. Sheriff Nix said the Herron youth told him he went to the teacher's house instead of school Tuesday morning, donned a mask and knocked on the back door.

Sullivan
When the teacher's wife opened the door, Herron forced his way inside, pulled off the woman's clothing choked her and raped her, the sheriff quoted the boy as saying.

Sullivan
Then he grabbed about \$3 from her purse and fled the house, the sheriff said.

Sullivan
The teacher's wife telephoned police with a description of her assailant.

Sullivan
Herron was picked up at a downtown drug store a short time later.

2 Mississippians Cleared Of Rape

Sullivan
MOBILE, May 27 (AP) —Two Mississippi men were cleared today of charges of raping a pregnant Citronelle, Ala., woman Sunday.

Sullivan
County Judge William M. Perkins dismissed the charges against Carvel Dueitt, 35, and Edward Pridgen, 25, both of near Lucedale, at a preliminary hearing.

Sullivan
The woman testified she was three months pregnant and did not resist for fear of injury to her unborn child.

Sullivan
She said Pridgen's car stalled near her home and that her husband permitted Dueitt to use their car to push the other automobile off. She said she rode along in the car. After starting the other car, both men drove to woods about five miles from Citronelle. She said she pleaded with Dueitt to return her to her home, but that he refused and both men raped

Fine Metered Journal Negro Here For Escape

A Negro who escaped from the custody of officers but turned up with a bondsman at the city jail a short time later was fined a total of \$200 today in Recorder's court. A police officer testified that Marvin Ross, 244 Clearview Ave., was arrested for disorderly conduct Monday night and handcuffs were placed on his wrists. However, the defendant jumped out of the patrol car and made his escape while the officers were questioning two other people, officer I. B. Moore told Judge Eugene Loe.

RETURNED TO JAIL

About three hours later Ross showed up at the jail, still handcuffed—with a bondsman.

A Negro woman told the court the defendant picked her up in a car near Washington Park and drove her to a secluded spot on Washington Ferry road.

At this place, she testified, Ross forced her to have relations with him. But she said she was able to jump out of the car and run for help to a nearby Maxwell Air Force radar station on the Birmingham Highway.

ESCAPES

Ross was arrested and taken to the radar station where he escaped while the officers were talking to an airman and the Negro woman.

Ross was fined \$100 and costs for escaping and \$100 and costs for disorderly conduct.

In another case today, a man was fined \$50 and costs on charges of attempting to steal a Journal Advertiser news rack early Sunday morning.

Charles Davis, 1637 West 5th St., told Judge Loe that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing.

The defendant was also fined \$10 and costs after a police officer testified he had to hit Davis after the defendant drew back his fist.

DWI CASE

Judge Loe fined Lawrence G.

Richardson, 2466 Lower Wetumpka Rd., \$100 and costs for driving while intoxicated; Jacob H. Dean, \$25 and costs for disorderly conduct; and D. J. Minor, 1321 Herron St., \$25 and costs for assault and battery.

Fined \$50 and costs each for possession of untaxed whisky were Mary Russell, 345 Calhoun St., and Samuel Williams, 2258 Traction Ave.

David Jones, Gravel Pit Lane, was fined \$25 and costs for disorderly conduct, and Jack Linzey, 317 Columbus St., was given a 10-day jail term on the same charge.

Bandit here robs jeweler, attempts rape

By DON BROWN
News Staff Writer

A masked white man robbed a jewelry salesman of several hundred dollars in merchandise and cash and tried unsuccessfully to rape a young married woman at Birmingham Southern College Saturday afternoon. The bandit escaped in the salesman's 1954 Ford Thunderbird. He was still being sought Saturday night.

The salesman, S. C. Houser, of Birmingham, told police he was contacted Thursday and again Friday by a man who gave the name of "Bill Porter" and said he had a ring for Southern President Dr. Henry K. Stanford.

Makes appointment

THE MAN, Houser said, told him he could not come in to the store. An appointment was made between Houser and the man for 2:30 p.m. Saturday at Stockham Women's Building on the college campus.

Houser went to the third floor of the building and through the open door of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority Room, he told police. Seeing no one, he turned around

to leave when the man approached him from behind. "If you don't think I'll shoot you're crazy," Houser quoted the bandit as saying.

The salesman said adhesive tape was then put over his mouth and eyes and his hands and ankles were taped together.

Carries to closet

THE BANDIT then picked him up and carried him across the hall and into a closet in the Alpha Omicron Phi room.

Houser said the bandit told him if he made any noise "I'll shoot through the door."

Houser was robbed of a one half carat diamond valued at \$400, two yellow gold ring mountings worth \$99, his wallet, containing \$16 and his cigarette lighter.

About 3:30 p.m., Mrs. Joyce May of Birmingham came to Stockham after apparently making an appointment with the same man yesterday.

SHE SAID the phone caller told her he wanted to discuss an interior decoration job. She was to meet him in the dean of women's office which he said was on the third floor of Stockham "at the end of the hall."

The office actually is on the first floor of the building.

Mrs. May said she went to the third floor and into the sorority room the bandit described to her. She told police she did not see anyone and had walked back down the stairs to the main lobby when she heard someone call her.

"Mrs. May," he said, "I think you've found the right place."

When she walked back up to the room, she said, "He jumped out at me—I just fell to the floor."

Orders to undress

SHE QUOTED HIS as saying, "I'll give you two minutes to get undressed."

Mrs. May said she grabbed for the gun and she and the bandit fought to the floor in the middle of the room.

"He pushed me away," she said, "and he still had the gun." She said he then picked up a brown paper sack and walked out the door.

Mrs. May even though the bandit was masked, she thought she would recognize him if she heard his voice or saw a picture of him.

Describes bandit

THE BANDIT, she said, wore a loose-fitting silk stocking over his face. Through it, she said, she could see his features.

The bandit was described as being about five feet 11 inches tall with blue eyes and a crew-cut. Mrs. May said he was under 25. She said he weighed about 175 pounds, wore a blue shirt, and gray slacks and black leather gloves.

Both Mrs. May and Houser said the bandit "used very good English."

Second Rape Trial Is Set For Tuesday

MOBILE, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The second of two Negroes charged with raping a young Chickasaw white woman is to go on trial for the second time Tuesday in Mobile Circuit Court.

The first trial of Arthur Lott, 21, on the rape count was declared a mistrial last December when one of the jurymen mistakenly separated from the other jurors during a recess. Lott and Willie Seals, 24, were charged in the rape case.

A jury convicted Seals last December and fixed his penalty at death in the electric chair. His case is under automatic appeal to the State Supreme Court.

The 24-year-old victim said the two Negroes attacked her and pulled her from a telephone booth last June 15.

9413

BENTON. Ark. (UI) - Two

Ben Sanders, 26, and Bobby Burnett, 21, admitted the rape, Prosecutor Lawson E. Glover said.

Glover said he would attempt to keep both men in jail until their trials come up. He did not say when he thought that might be.

Conviction of rape in Arkansas carries a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair.

According to Glover, the men offered the woman a ride in their

automobile Sunday on a highway near Benton. He said the pair told her they would take her to Burnett's home to baby-sit, but drove

to a wooded section instead and parked the car. Glover said they then forced the young woman to submit to them.

After the alleged attack, the men let her out of the car, Glover said. She walked to a highway and caught a ride to Little Rock.

The alleged attack followed by

only one day the Florida trial and conviction of four Tallahassee youths for raping a Negro college student.

Rapists Face

Mental
Stantonville, N.C.

Examinations

BENTON, Ark. (AP) — Two white men charged with rape of a 21-year-old Negro girl faced

Saline County prosecutor Law-
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Judge Henry Means of Moberly

to order the tests for Ben Sanders, 26, of Ferndale, and Bobby Burnett, 21, of Little Rock. They are in jail here.

Glover quoted the girl as say-

ing the men picked her up Saturday afternoon on the pretense that she would baby-sit for Burnett's children.

They drove her to a rural area near here where the assault occurred, she told Glover.

Burnett is married but has no children.

Sanders was described by Glover as a former mental patient.

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Rapists Face Mental Examination

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ARKANSAS

9414

Arkansans Held Pair Held for Mental Tests In Assault Of Negro

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Two white men charged with raping a 21-year-old Negro girl began a 30-day series of mental tests at the Arkansas state hospital Saturday.

Prosecuting Attorney Lawson E. Glover asked Sallie Circuit Court Judge Henry Means to order the tests for Ben Sanders, 26, of Fern Hill and Bobby Burnett, 21, of Little Rock.

Means ordered the men committed yesterday. They were moved immediately from the Saline County Jail at Benton to the state hospital at Little Rock.

Whites Admit Rape Of Negro

BENTON, Ark. (UPI) — Two young white men, charged with the rape of a 21-year-old Negro woman in a secluded wooded section Sunday, were held in jail and denied bond here today.

Ben Sanders, 26, and Bobby Burnett, 21, admitted the rape, Prosecutor Lawson E. Glover said.

TRY TO KEEP JAILED

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LET OUT OF CAR

After the alleged attack, the men let her out of the car, Glover said. She walked to a highway and caught a ride to Little Rock where she reported the attack to police.

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CALIFORNIA

9415

Girl, 11, Raped, Badly Beaten

STOCKTON, Calif. (AP) — An 11-year-old girl was raped and girls' purse and then forced her horribly beaten in her bed early Thursday. She was recovering in a hospital today.

Joyce Kim, daughter of Mrs. Grace Kim, was attacked by an intruder who broke into the house after Mrs. Kim, departed in the predawn hours Thursday to open a cafe she owns.

Detective James MacDonald said the child apparently fought fiercely. He expressed belief a transient might have been the

attacker as the Kim home is near a hobo jungle. The girl was asleep alone in the house when Mrs. Kim and an employe, Robert Peterson, who had spent the night with them, left for the cafe.

The mother became worried when she failed to receive her daughter's usual phone call later in the morning. She sent Peterson to check up and he found the child unconscious in the bed.

took the dollar in Ulrich's wallet, three or four dollars from the girls' purse and then forced her to get in his car.

Inspector Kenneth Irving identified the suspect as Robert Smith, 33, of Alhambra, who has been convicted of rape.

Twice-Attacked Woman Is Dead

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Twice in seven years Ruth Gwinn was attacked on darkened streets. She died Friday from injuries suffered in the last assault.

Police said the 57-year-old secretary was leaving home early Thursday when a man sprang from behind a tree, hit her with a plank, dragged her into a parking lot and raped her. He fled when her screams aroused the neighborhood.

In the same neighborhood in 1952 she was shot in the back by a man who tried to force her into his car. He was never caught.

Kidnaped Girl Is Rape Victim

TEMPLE CITY, Cal., May 31 (UPI) — A pretty 18-year-old blonde was kidnaped at gunpoint from her date's parked car early today and raped by her abductor, sheriff's deputies reported.

The petite victim was found about eight hours later by two off-duty police officers in nearby Alhambra. The girl gave them the license number she took down when she was let out of her abductor's car and the suspect was arrested a short time later.

She was kidnaped as she sat in a parked car with her date in a lonely Southern California mountain lover's lane.

Sheriff's detectives of the Temple City substation in suburban Los Angeles said the girl, an office worker, was in a parked car with Marine John C. Ulrich, 30, of Twenty-nine Palms, Cal., in the lonely Chantry Flats area above Arcadia. The couple was confronted by the kidnaper who

9415

9416

2d Attack in 7 Years Kills Secretary, 57

LOS ANGELES, May 29 (AP)—A 57-year-old secretary,

the victim of two attacks by sidewalk prowlers in seven years, died today of injuries received in the latest one.

Ruth Gwinn was raped and bludgeoned by a man who dragged her into a parking lot yesterday. She died of internal injuries and multiple skull fractures.

Police said her attacker beat Mrs. Gwinn with a length of oak flooring, raped her and abused her with a broken wine bottle.

Seven years ago Mrs. Gwinn was shot in the back by a strange man who accosted her on a dark street. She later wrote of this experience:

"I knew I was finished with this life . . . but I could only tell someone what happened, maybe that devil of a man could be found before he could kill some other woman.

He said, 'See here, this is a gun.' Looking at that long black gun . . . pointed at me . . . I was really frightened speechless.

"I must at that minute have started to run, and as I did he shot me in the back . . . a deafening bang and a sickening pain all the way through.

"I ran out into the street waving both arms frantically in front of a bus."

Mrs. Gwinn recovered from the bullet wound. The gunman was never caught.

Ex-con held in kidnapping, rape

TEMPLE, Calif., June 1 (AP)—An ex-convict was held today on suspicion of kidnapping an 18-year-old girl from a lovers' lane and raping her.

He is Robert A. Smith, 32, who police said is on parole from a prison sentence for raping a 15-year-old girl.

Police said Nancy Gottfredson told them Smith came up to a car in which she was sitting

with Pfc. John Ulrich, 20, a marine, Saturday night. She said he pointed a rifle at them, forced her to tape Ulrich's hands and legs and took her away in his car.

The girl said he drove to an apartment and threatened her with a knife and attacked her several times.

She said he freed her after nine hours and drove off in his car.

Two off-duty police saw the girl staggering down a street in near-by Arcadia. She gave them a description of Smith's car and they arrested him a short time later in a service station.

Woman Dies After Attack By Prowler

LOS ANGELES, May 29 (AP)—A 57-year-old secretary, the victim of two attacks by sidewalk prowlers in seven years, died today of injuries received in the latest one.

Mrs. Ruth Gwinn was raped and bludgeoned by a man who dragged her into a parking lot early yesterday. She died of internal injuries and multiple skull fractures.

Police said her attacker beat Mrs. Gwinn with a length of oak flooring, raped her and abused her with a broken wine bottle.

Police issued a statewide broadcast for the suspect, described as about 30, 130 pounds, and 5 feet 6.

Seven years ago Mrs. Gwinn was shot in the back by a strange man who accosted her on a dark street. She later wrote of this experience:

"I knew I was finished with this life . . . but if I could only tell someone what happened, maybe that devil of a man could be found before he could kill some other woman . . .

"He said, 'See here, this is a gun.' Looking at that long black gun . . . pointed at me . . . I was really frightened speechless.

"I must at that minute have started to run, and as I did he grabbed my purse. Then he shot me in the back . . . a deafening

bang and a sickening pain all the way through. I ran out into the street waving both arms frantically in front of a bus."

Mrs. Gwinn recovered from the bullet wound. The gunman was never caught.

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CANADA

9417

**BOY, 14, ACCUSED
IN RAPE, SLAYING
OF CANADIAN GIRL**

GODERICH, Ontario, June 13 (UPI) — Provincial police have charged a 14 year old boy with the rape-slaying of a 12 year old girl, whose body was found in a heavily wooded area near the Clinton, Ont., air force base. The boy was arrested by police at his home Saturday after another suspect, arrested near Capac, Mich., by St. Clair county sheriff's officers, was cleared of any connection with the case.

The suspect arrested in Michigan was picked up from a description of a car the 14 year old boy told police he had seen young Lynne Harper enter last Tuesday. However, the suspect was freed when police determined that he entered Ontario from New York after the crime was committed.

Police then returned to questioning of the boy and finally arrested him on charges of committing the crime.

Lynne's body was found Thursday near the air force base where her father and the boy's father were employed. A coroner reported she had been raped and strangled with her own blouse.

9418

Father of 2 Seized In Rape of Girl, 10

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 14. — A 27-year-old truck driver is being held on charges of abducting, raping and beating a 10-year-old girl.

Police said John McNamee, who is estranged from his wife and two children, took the girl from her home in the Southfield Village housing project yesterday and drove her to Long Ridge Rd., where he raped her. After the attack, police added, McNamee warned the girl not to tell anyone what had happened and hit her in the mouth, knocking a tooth out.

McNamee is an acquaintance of the girl's mother, who is separated from her husband. The mother was out, police said, when McNamee went to her home at 3 a.m. A baby sitted was asleep on the couch. The 10-year-old girl was asleep upstairs with four younger brothers and sisters. Waking the girl, McNamee put a hand over her mouth and carried her out to his car, police reported. He was arrested at his home, 250 Greenwich Ave., and held in \$10,000 bail.

Rape Attempt Charged To Magazine Salesman

A member of a magazine sales team was accused by Prince Georges County police yesterday of attacking a housewife in her Hillcrest Heights home.

Police charged Timothy O'Connor, 22, of Chicago, with assault with intent to rape the 43-year-old victim. She was severely beaten about the face during the attack.

Police said O'Connor was a member of an itinerant door-to-door magazine sales team of five men and two women who, working out of a station wagon, solicit a neighborhood together and then move to another area.

County solicitors' licenses held by the team members were confiscated by police yesterday after the group was rounded up for questioning in connection with the attack.

The victim told police Pvt. Gilbert D. Sellner that O'Connor knocked on her door and when she answered said he needed papers for a university scholarship.

Allowed to Enter

She said she told him she did not want any magazines but let him into her home in the 2000 block of Jameson street after he asked for a drink of water.

As he was about to leave, she said, he turned quickly, struck her in the face and threatened to kill her 2-year-old son if she resisted.

The housewife told police O'Connor ripped off her clothes before running from the house. She called her husband, who notified police.

The woman was treated for black eyes and face cuts at Andrews Air Force Base Hospital.

10 Police in Search

Deputy Sheriff Lee Parr arrested O'Connor on identification provided by the victim as he walked toward a cab from a drug store in the Hillcrest Heights Shopping Center. Ten policemen were dispatched to the area in a search for the assailant.

Police said they received complaints yesterday about an 18-year-old member of the sales team from two housewives in the 5800 block of twenty-third parkway, Hillcrest Heights.

Police said a man walked into one home after the door was opened by the housewife's 4-year-old daughter. Another complainant said he pushed his way into her home after she told him she was not interested in magazines.

O'Connor was held without bond pending a hearing to-morrow in Upper Marlboro Police Court.

Man Accused Of Aiding in Rape of Wife

A 24-year-old Alexandria man was charged by police yesterday with helping three friends to rape his wife.

The charge was filed on complaint of the 18-year-old woman who is the mother of two children. Detectives said the assault occurred in the bedroom of their apartment on E. Walnut st. between 2 and 6 a. m. They said the defendant said he did not remember the incident when he was arrested.

The defendant, charged with aiding and abetting rape, is in jail under \$10,000 bond for a preliminary hearing June 12 in Alexandria Municipal Court.

Warrants charging rape were issued against the three other men.

Northeast Man Charged With Assaulting Girl, 8

Sex Squad detectives yesterday charged a 20-year-old Northeast Washington man with carnal knowledge of an eight-year-old neighborhood girl last month.

Arraigned on the single count before United States Commissioner James F. Splain, Milton Hatch, of 1004 9th st. ne., waived a preliminary hearing and was ordered held without bond for grand jury action.

Sex Squad Capt. John L. Sullivan said the incident occurred Jan. 27 at a vacant house in the 800 block of 12th st. ne.

Sullivan said the suspect gave his victim's two older brothers 25 cents to go to a nearby grocery store for some cardboard packing boxes, leaving their sister in his custody. When the boys left, their sister was lured into the vacant house, assaulted and threatened with strangulation if she didn't stop crying.

Police are investigating two other cases in the same neighborhood involving two young girls which followed a similar pattern, Sullivan said.

Sergeant Named In Rape Warrant

Two Washington Sex Squad detectives flew to Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday with a warrant for a 22-year-old Air Force master sergeant, being held there in connection with the rape of the 19-year-old daughter of a Bolling Air Force Base noncommissioned officer.

Detective Sgts. Angelo Bonaccorsy and Gordon B. Colbert are carrying a Municipal Court warrant for M/Sgt. Harold J. Roach, who has been on furlough from Ft. Lee, Va., since June 1. Sex Squad Capt. John L. Sullivan said the Bolling Field youngster was raped June 7 by a man who pretend-

ed friendship with her father and drove her to a wooded area near the base.

Grand Rapids police said Roach was arrested there as he was about to keep a "date" with two little girls to whom he had given candy and bubble gum and a promise to return.

Man, 30, Guilty Of Raping Widow

Thomas J. David, a 30-year-old truck driver, was convicted by a District Court jury yesterday of raping a 56-year-old widow.

Testimony showed David was traced through a driver's license that slipped from his pocket during the attack in the woman's car. The victim said she turned it over to police. According to testimony, David, listed at 3705 22d st. ne., forced his way into the driver's seat as the victim was parking the car near her home in Mount Rainier. He then drove to the District and attacked her.

The jury rejected David's plea of not guilty by reason of insanity. Judge Edward M. Curran postponed sentencing.

2 Accused Of Raping FBI Girls

Washington Men Held Without Bail In Kidnaping Case

By John P. MacKenzie and Jerry Landauer
Staff Reporters
Two Washington men were accused yesterday of

abducting two young women FBI clerks from a Washington street and raping them on a lonely road in Montgomery County early Sunday.

The men were identified as Ronald E. Garrison, 27, of 6424 Blair rd. n.w., an auto mechanic, and Joseph L. Price, 30, of the same address, a checker in an ice cream plant. They were charged by the FBI in Baltimore with violating the Federal kidnaping

statute—the Lindbergh law. Conviction could carry the death penalty if the jury recommends it. Price and Garrison "unlawfully seized, kidnaped, abducted, carried away and held (the women) by force for the purpose of raping," the charge states.

Held Without Bond

The two men were held without bond by U. S. Commissioner James F. Splain who continued removal proceedings to Baltimore until Sept. 24 to allow defense attorney Cyril S. Lawrence time to prepare for the hearing. Montgomery County warrants charging rape were filed as Deviners against the accused.

An FBI spokesman said the young women were seized at knifepoint when driving home together from a dance at the Branchville firehouse in Prince Georges County. The women had sensed they were being followed, he said.

One assailant reportedly forced his way into their car at a traffic signal at Kansas ave.

FBI girl clerk describes rape at trial of pair

The Baltimore News describes rape at trial of pair. BALTIMORE, Nov. 19—A 24-year-old Washington woman testified in U. S. District Court yesterday that one of the two defendants slashed and tore off her clothing with a switchblade knife and then raped her.

The witness, a red haired FBI clerk, was the second government girl to testify in the trial of Ronald E. Garrison, 28, and Joseph Lee Price, 30, both of Washington. Garrison and Price are charged with kidnaping the young women last Aug. 30 with intent to rape.

The second witness corroborated her 23-year-old co-worker's testimony that the two men forced themselves into the girls' car in Washington and drove them to a lonely spot near Norbeck, Md., where they were attacked.

Relating her version of the incidents which occurred after a Saturday night dance, the older girl said both men had knives.

SHE TESTIFIED she freed herself from her attacker and walked up the country road to where the other man had taken her companion.

She said she found her friend struggling and recalled her crying. "She told me to go back because she was afraid he would cut her," the witness said.

Later, she testified, the two defendants drove them back to Washington and left \$3 in the car with the suggestion the girls use the money to buy gasoline.

The trial has been marked by vigorous cross-examination of the two government girls by defense counsel. It continues today before an all-male jury.

9419

2 F. B. I. Girls Raped, Agents Seize Suspects Victims Kidnaped at Knife Point In Washington; Hoover Aroused

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Two Washington men, arrested by the F. B. I. after an intensive search, were charged today with kidnaping on a Capital street and raping at knife point two attractive young women—both F. B. I. employees.

The men were charged with kidnaping under the Lindbergh law, an offense punishable by death if the jury so recommends. United States Commissioner James F. Spain ordered them held without bond for a hearing on Sept. 24.

The suspects are Joseph Lee Price, thirty, a bachelor and plant checker for an ice cream firm, and Ronald Edward Garrison, twenty-seven, an auto mechanic, married and the father of two. Both denied the charges.

Hoover Appeals to Public

The alleged kidnaping and rape which occurred early Sunday were disclosed as F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover appealed to the public to help law officers cope with an army of "depraved murderers, robbers, sex offenders and kidnapers" who now "prowl the streets."

In an angry article in the F. B. I.'s "Law Enforcement Bulletin," Mr. Hoover said the "small patrol" of legal authorities trying to check such crimes must have more help from a public that is too often "apathetic."

The F. B. I. said the rape victims, both twenty-three, were driving home from a fire hall dance in nearby Maryland when the two men, who had followed in another car, forced their way into the women's auto at a stop light.

At knife point, the men forced the young women to drive to a rural area north of Wheaton, Md., where they as-

saulted them repeatedly. The F. B. I. said the men then drove back to their own car and freed their victims.

Women Taken to Hospital

The women, both F. B. I. clerical employees, notified the F. B. I. before being taken to a hospital for treatment.

After questioning scores of people at the dance, F. B. I. agents arrested the men last night. They were identified in a line-up by both victims, the F. B. I. said.

According to the F. B. I., neither of the young women noticed the men at the dance. Each of the victims lives with her parents. They were near their homes in the northeast section of Washington when the men entered their car.

Kidnap-Rape of FBI Girls Laid to 2 as Trial Opens

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16 (Special)—A slight, blond FBI employe told a Federal Court here today that she and her girl friend were kidnaped and raped at knifepoint by two Washington men in August.

The girl identified Joseph L. Price, 30, of 6424 Blair rd. nw., as the man who threatened to cut off her head if the girls did not go along with him and Ronald E. Garrison, 27, of the same address.

Price and Garrison face the death penalty if convicted under terms of the Federal Lindbergh kidnaping statute. They are alleged to have taken the girls across the District line into Montgomery County for the purpose of raping them.

Their case opened today with the selection of an all-male jury and the calling of 75 witnesses to be on hand to

Rape Defendant Denies He Attacked FBI Girls

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special)—The final day of testimony in the kidnap-rape trial of Joseph L. Price and Ronald E. Garrison included statements today by Price that the girls had submitted willingly and had not been attacked.

Price repeated earlier assertions by his friend that they had picked up the two FBI employes after a dance in Branchville, Md., when the girls accepted an invitation for coffee.

The two men, who both live at 6424 Blair rd. nw., are accused of forcing the girls at knifepoint to accompany them across the state line into Montgomery County for the purpose of raping them.

Arguments will be presented by the opposing attor-

neys on Wednesday and the case will go to the jury on Friday.

testify if necessary. The trial is expected to last about two weeks.

In his opening statement, United States Attorney Leon H. A. Pierson said the defendants followed the girls from a fire house dance in Branchville, Md. When the girls stopped for a District traffic light at Kansas ave., the prosecutor said, the men pulled up behind them and forced their way into the car.

The rape was alleged to have taken place on a country road in the Norbeck area of Wheaton.

Garrison, a father of two, is an auto mechanic. Price is a checker in an ice cream plant.

9420



RAPE SUSPECTS—Lt. Johnny Coggins leads two rape suspects off to jail Sunday night after their arrest. The man in center is Robert Wesley Davis, 26, of Miami. The other man is John Michael Holihan, 17, of New York. Police Chief Frank Stoutamire and a reporter are in the background. (Democrat Photo by Ellis Finch.)

Terrorized By Ice Pick Girl, 10, Raped, 2 Men Are Held

Tallahassee Democrat
Tallahassee, Florida
Mon. 10-26-59
Terrorized by an ice pick, a 10-year-old white girl was raped yesterday about 1 p.m. in the presence of her eight-year-old brother and an 11-year-old boy in a field west of the Florida State University campus inside the city.

In custody are Robert Wesley Davis, 26, of Miami, and John Michael Holihan, 17, of Syracuse, N. Y., both white, who police

Memorial Hospital disclosed. She was not hospitalized. The other two children were not harmed.

Her father, who arrived at the scene as two men were driving away, furnished a description of the car and the color of the license plate, which led to their arrest less than two hours later.

OTHER WITNESSES

Description of the car and of the men was also provided by two 12-year-old girls who happened upon the scene about the same time as the father.

The victim told police the older man raped her and that his companion stood some distance away.

She said she and the two boys were playing when the car drove up and the men offered to give

them 50 cents each. When the older boy refused to take the money, the children related, one of the men brandished the ice pick and ordered the girl to remove her clothing.

FATHER SOUNDS ALARM

It was the father who sounded the alarm that started an all out search by city police, State Highway Patrol and the sheriff's office.

At 3:02 p.m., highway patrolmen spotted the car parked by the side of US 27 a few miles east of Tallahassee.

The two men were eating bread and canned goods they had purchased at a store at the edge of the city. They told officers they slept the night before in the car in DeFuniak Springs and were heading for Ocala to find work.

They had stopped at the Fairgrounds on their way out of town in an unsuccessful attempt to find jobs.

Police Chief Frank Stoutamire who was in charge of the investigation Sunday, said the pair had sold some tools at a service station to get money for food.

An ice pick was found in the car. They told police they had been traveling together and had picked up odd jobs in Virginia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The younger man's father is a Syracuse, N. Y. police captain.

Officers were checking out a report that Davis has served time on a moral charge and a sentence in an Illinois prison for breaking and entering and grand larceny.

Sheriff Bill Joyce said he expected city police to turn the prisoners over to him this afternoon and that a rape charge would be filed against Davis. He said the nature of the charge to be lodged against Holihan has not been determined. Holihan claimed he was "fixing the car" at the time the assault took place.

STATEMENTS MADE

Statements were made yesterday afternoon in the presence of a dozen officers but contents were not disclosed.

After the arrests by Patrol Lt. K. D. Sconiers and Lt. Tony Masada, the two men were placed in lineup with two other men of similar appearance.

Chief Stoutamire said the rape victim and the other children at the scene picked out Davis and Holihan without hesitation.

Identification was made separately by the witnesses who were taken before the lineup one at a time.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

Photographs were taken this morning of the scene, just inside the city limits.

Before being locked up last night, Davis asked that he be permitted to keep a card on which he said was written the name of his lawyer. Holihan wanted to keep a picture "of my girl" and also wanted to take to jail with him the food that was left over from their snack, interrupted when they were arrested.

CHATS CHEERFULLY

"They'll charge us for what they feed us in jail, won't they?" he asked. Police said he chatted cheerfully while being booked but that Davis remained quiet and sullen.

Quincy police stopped the two men about 11 a.m. Sunday for questioning but didn't hold them. In fact, they gave the pair food after they pleaded they had not eaten in two days.

In addition to Chief Stoutamire and the arresting highway patrolmen, officers participating in the investigation were Capt. Wayne Todd, Lt. Harry Smith, Lt. Johnny Coggins and Deputy Sheriff Jack Dawkins. State Attorney Hopkins handled the interrogation.

Sheriff Joyce said the first call to his office was to request bloodhounds and that the nature of the complaint was not learned until a deputy went to the scene.

Capt. Todd and Deputy Dawkins worked together today continuing the investigation and were to take the accused men to the scene separately and check out each of their statements.

The first alarm was sounded just before the city police shift changed at 2 p.m.

The outgoing shift was kept on duty and a total force of about 30 officers were sent on the hunt.

With highway patrolmen and sheriff's deputies the entire area was involved in the search within minutes. Dozens of men were rounded up and brought in for questioning.

One pair was brought in from as far away as Wakulla county.

Carnival Pair Held In Rape

Montgomery Advertiser
TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) —

A 10-year-old white girl was raped Sunday and state highway patrolmen arrested two white carnival workers in investigation.

Police Chief Frank Stoutamire said the men gave their names as Robert Wesley Davis, 26, of Miami, and John Michael Hollahan, 17, of Syracuse, N.Y.

They were held in jail without charge pending an investigation by state atty. W. D. Hopkins. Stoutamire said the girl unquestionably had been raped.

The Highway Patrolmen Lt. Kenneth Sconiers and Tony Maseda, made the arrests on descriptions furnished by playmates who saw the men drive off.

Stoutamire said the little girl told this story of the attack:

She was playing with her 8-year-old brother and an 11-year-old neighbor boy in a wooded area in the western part of the city when two men drove up.

One of the men asked if they wanted to make 50 cents. When they replied no, the older man drew out an icepick and forced the younger girl to have relations with him while the younger man stood on a nearby hill as a lookout.

Florida law prohibits identification of rape victims.

White Florida Salesman Held In Kidnapping, Attempted Assault On 21 Year Old Expectant Mother

Suspect Charged With Abducting With Pistol

BARTOW, Fla. — (UPI) — A white salesman was arrested Wednesday and charged with kidnapping and attempting to rape a pregnant 21-year-old Negro woman.

The suspect was identified as Robert Lee Matthews, 31, a furniture salesman from nearby Fort Meade who travels in the Lakeland area. He is married and the father of an 8-month girl. Authorities withheld the name of the victim, who they said was eight months pregnant.

POLK COUNTY Sheriff Hagan Parrish said Matthews also was charged with aggravated assault with a deadly weapon and with impersonating an officer by displaying a small fireman's badge and claiming he was a deputy sheriff. Bond was set at \$10,000.

The sheriff said the suspect refused to discuss the case. Just this week four young white men were sentenced to life in prison at Tallahassee for the rape of a Negro college coed.

POLICE SGT. Bernard Bailey of Bartow, in central Florida, and Patrolman William Barnes arrested Matthews about 2 a. m. The suspect was questioned and turned over to the Polk County sheriff's office.

Parrish gave an account of circumstances which led to the charges filed against Matthews, who also was charged with breaking and entering.

The sheriff said Matthews drove his automobile up to the Fort

Meade home of Clarence Grant, a Negro, about midnight and pounded on the door. When Grant refused to let the white man in, Matthews used the butt of a .22 caliber pistol to break in.

HEARING THE noise, a neighboring Negro couple, Edwin Winters and his wife, Delores, came to investigate.

Parrish said Matthews forced all three Negroes into his car at gunpoint and ordered Mrs. Winters to drive to Bartow.

They stopped at a house in the Negro section and Matthews went inside. A few moments later he came out, accompanied by the pregnant woman.

The expectant mother told officers Matthews drove to a secluded spot near a drive-in movie at Bartow and forced her to strip to the waist. She said the white man removed all his own clothes and started to rape her.

The victim girl said she finally talked Matthews out of assaulting her on the promise she would get him another girl.

The sheriff said the girl and Matthews put their clothes back on and drove to the home of the girl's cousin.

The expectant mother went inside and there she and her cousin telephoned police. Officers Bailey and Barnes arrested Matthews sitting in his car outside the house.

Assault Suspect Cleared

Herald p. 9A
Metro police Tuesday cleared

Rate Dempsey Jones, the one-time "Spanish Bandit" of Miami, of any connection in three recent rapes of housewives in northwest Dade.

Public Safety Director Thomas Kelly said "no physical evidence" was found to link Jones with the rapes.

Jones, meanwhile, remained in County jail while Miami Shores police prepared to file trespassing charges against him with the State Attorney's office.

Police flushed him from under a resident's tool house July 1 after chasing him around Miami Shores golf course.

Jones, 38, was paroled in April after serving 11 years of a 25-year sentence for armed robbery.

Kelly said police were still receiving reports of suspected prowlers in the same northwest section where the rapes occurred, but no further complaints of breaking and entering.

White Man Accused By Negro Girl

MADISON, Fla., Aug. 18 (AP) — Royce H. Hendry Jr., 22, a white man, was jailed today on charges of criminal assault with intent to rape an 18-year-old Negro girl.

He was arrested at his home in Perry 30 miles south of here and held in \$1000 bond after Sheriff S. H. Moore of Madison County filed the charges.

Highway patrolmen and sheriff's deputies from Jefferson, Madison and Taylor Counties had searched for him for four hours after the girl said he threatened her at gunpoint.

Sheriff J. B. Thomas of Jefferson County said the man persuaded her to get into his car by telling her he was hiring her to wash dishes at a restaurant.

The girl reported that her attacker parked his car in the vicinity of a Negro church at Lamont in Jefferson County, pulled a pistol and ordered her to take off her clothes.

She said she did as he told her and when he placed the gun on her clothing she fled to the home of a Negro minister who called police.

State Atty. William Randall Slaughter said he would turn over to the October Grand Jury any evidence he uncovered in the case.

27h(2) 1959

FLORIDA

9422

Negro coed raped by four white men

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 24

(AP)—A Negro coed from Florida A&M University was kidnapped and raped at gunpoint by four white men here early Saturday after a college dance.

Deputy Sheriff W. V. Slappey reported the four men involved were arrested a short time later with the gagged and hysterical girl still in their car.

State Atty. William Hopkins was questioning the four in Leon County jail and announced rape charges would be filed against all four.

THREE OF THE MEN were listed as Patrick G. Scarborough, 20, a Tallahassee man reported AWOL from Ft. Fisher, N. C. Air Base; William Collinsworth, 24, a telephone company lineman from Tallahassee, and David Ervin Bagles, 18, a Tallahassee high school student.

The fourth was a 16-year-old former high school student whose name was withheld.

TWO NEGRO COUPLES from Florida A&M were parked in an automobile near the campus when an automobile containing the four white men pulled up alongside.

At shotgun point the white men demanded that the two Negro girls get into their car. One of the Negro girls broke and ran and succeeded in getting away.

The four drove off with the other girl into a wooded area several miles west of the campus. All four raped her, one twice.

The two Negro men, Thomas Butterfield and Richard Brown, both of Miami, called the sheriff's office and Slappey and a part-time deputy, Joe Cook, started out in different cars. Cook came upon the car with the four men and the Negro girl in it.

The Negro girl was taken to Florida A&M Hospital, where examination showed she had been raped. She was reported suffering from shock.

Hooded Rapist Being Sought In Miami Area

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A hooded

rapist who thanked his victims after attacking them in the presence of their husbands is the

subject of an intensive police search. Thomas J. Kelly, Metro safety

director, said Tuesday night that the man, believed to be white,

attacked three white women in seven weeks. Kelly called the case

fantastic. In one case, the man held up a husband outside his home, ordered him back into the house and raped the 55-year-old wife.

In another, the hooded man stuck his head through a living room window while the family was watching television, ordered

a 10-year-old girl to tie up her father with a fan cord, then raped the mother.

Kelly said that on each occasion the rapist blindfolded the victims with a towel and robbed the husband before assaulting the wife.

"The victims all say he was polite," Kelly added. "He even asked them if their blindfolds were on too tight."

None of the victims got a good description of their assailant, Kelly said, because of the darkness.

"From every indication we have," said a detective, "the man was white."

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Police undercover agents ried a section of southwest Miami Tuesday

night in a search for a hooded rapist who thanked his victims after raping them in the presence of their husbands.

Metro safety director Thomas J. Kelly said the man is believed to have raped three white women in their homes in seven weeks.

Kelly called the chain of events "fantastic...almost a little too difficult to believe."

In one instance, detectives said, the hooded man stuck his head through a living room window, ordered a 10-year-old girl to tie up her father with a fan cord,

then raped her mother. On each occasion, the suspected rapist blindfolded his victims with a towel, robbed the husband of whatever money he had, then

attacked three white women in seven weeks. Kelly called the case

fantastic. In one case, the man held up a husband outside his home, ordered him back into the house and raped the 55-year-old wife.

In another, the hooded man stuck his head through a living room window while the family was watching television, ordered

a 10-year-old girl to tie up her father with a fan cord, then raped the mother.

Kelly said that on each occasion the rapist blindfolded the victims with a towel and robbed the husband before assaulting the wife.

"The victims all say he was polite," Kelly added. "He even asked them if their blindfolds were on too tight."

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night in a search for a hooded rapist who thanked his victims after raping them in the presence of their husbands.

White Man Faces Charges

BARTOW, Fla. (AP)—A white

man charged with attempted rape of a pregnant Negro and 11 other crimes remained in jail today after circuit court judge refused

to reduce his \$10,000 bond. In addition to the attempted rape charge, Robert Lee Matthews, 31, of Fort Meade faces trial

on multiple counts of kidnapping, assault with a deadly weapon, breaking and entering, petty larceny and impersonating an of-

ficer. The sheriff said the case seemed "fantastic—almost a little too difficult to believe."

He asked residents to report any suspicious early morning activities in their neighborhood.

Sheriff Tom Kelly said there was no cause for general alarm, but advised that at least "ordinary precaution" should be taken when strangers are seen.

Authorities confirmed reports of the three rapes. They had been keeping the case secret in an effort to trap the rapist.

The first attack occurred about seven weeks ago; the latest was charged today with kidnapping and attempted rape of a pregnant Negro woman.

Polk County Sheriff Hagan Parrish said Robert Lee Matthews, 31, married and the father of an 8-month-old girl, refused to discuss the case on the advice of his attorney.

The sheriff said Matthews was charged with trying to rape the 21-year-old Negro woman after he had forced her, a Negro man and

three Negroes were released and Matthews attempted to rape the woman, who talked him out of assaulting her with the promise she would get him another girl.

In addition Matthews was charged with aggravated assault with a deadly weapon, imper-

sonating an officer and breaking and entering.

He was jailed and held under \$10,000 bond. Bartow police arrested Matthews at 2 a.m. He was questioned and turned over to sheriff's officers.

Parrish said Matthews had been drinking. He said the salesman moved to nearby Fort Meade from Pensacola last fall.

Matthews later broke into the home of Clarence Grant, a Negro at Fort Meade, and told him he was a sheriff's officer, sheriff's deputies said.

Matthews held two Negro men and a woman at gunpoint and forced them to drive to Bartow. He pretended to arrest the pregnant woman, officers said.

Lt. Hal Higginbotham of the sheriff's office said Matthews returned to Fort Meade and put everyone out except the woman. She told officers Matthews threatened to kill her if she didn't submit. She said she was not raped

sonating an officer and breaking and entering. He was jailed and held under \$10,000 bond.

Bartow police arrested Matthews at 2 a.m. He was questioned and turned over to sheriff's officers.

Parrish said Matthews had been drinking. He said the salesman moved to nearby Fort Meade from Pensacola last fall.

Hooded rapist Sought after three attacks

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A

hooded rapist who thanked his victims after attacking them in the presence of their husbands is the object of an intensive police search.

Thomas J. Kelly, Metro safety director, said last night that the man, believed to be white, attacked three white women in the past seven weeks.

Kelly called the case fantastic and "almost a little too difficult to believe."

IN ONE CASE, the man held up a husband outside his home, ordered him back into the house and raped the 55-year-old wife.

In another, the hooded man stuck his head through a living room window while the family was watching television, ordered

a 10-year-old girl to tie up her father with a fan cord, then raped the mother.

Kelly said that on each occasion the rapist blindfolded the victims with a towel and robbed the husband before assaulting the wife.

Victims saw no gun, Kelly said, but they believed the man carried a gun and a knife.

"The victims all say he was polite," Kelly added. "He even asked them if their blindfolds were on too tight."

NONE OF THE VISTIMS got a good description of their assailant, Kelly said, because of the darkness. In each instance the attack occurred between midnight and 5 a.m. in Miami's northwest section.

"From every indication we have," said a detective, "the man was white. One victim touched his hair."

9422

Salesman Held On Rape Try On Expectant Girl

Defender Sat. 7-4-59
Chicago Ill.
BARTOW, Fla. (UPI) — A white salesman was arrested Wednesday and charged with kidnaping and attempting to rape a pregnant 21-year-old Negro. The suspect was identified as Robert Lee Matthews, 31, a furniture salesman from nearby Fort Meade who travels in the Linkland area. He is married and the father of an 8-month-old girl.

Authorities withheld the name of the Negro girl, who they said was eight months pregnant. Polk County Sheriff Hagan Parrish said Matthews also was charged with aggravated assault with a deadly weapon and with impersonating an officer by displaying a small fireman's badge and claiming he was a deputy sheriff. Bond was set at \$10,000. **REFUSED TO TALK**

The sheriff said the suspect refused to discuss the case. Just this week, four young white men were sentenced to life in prison at Tallahassee for the rape of a Negro college coed.

Police Sgt. Bernard Bailey of Bartow, in central Florida, and Patrolman William Barnes arrested Matthews about 2 a. m. The suspect was questioned and turned over to the Polk County sheriff's office.

Parrish gave an account of circumstances which led to the charges filed against Matthews. He also was charged with breaking and entering.

The sheriff said Matthews drove his automobile up to the Fort Meade home of Clarence Grant, a Negro, about midnight and pounded on the door. When Grant refused to let the white man in, Matthews used the butt of a .22 caliber pistol to break in.

COUPLE INVESTIGATES

Hearing the noise, a neighboring couple, Edwin Winters and his wife, Dolores, came to investigate.

Parrish said Matthews forced all three Negroes into his car at gunpoint and ordered Winters to drive to Bartow.

They stopped at a house in the Negro section and Matthews went inside. A few moments later he came out, accompanied by the pregnant Negro girl.

The four drove back to Fort

Meade where Matthews ordered Grant and Winters out of the car. **FORCED TO STRIPE**

The expectant mother told officers Matthews drove to a secluded spot near a drive-in movie at Bartow and forced her to strip



ROBERT LEE MATTHEWS

to the waist. She said the white man removed all his clothes and started to rape her.

The Negro girl said she finally talked Matthews out of assaulting her on the promise she would get him another girl.

The sheriff said the girl and Matthews put their clothes back on and drove to the home of the girl's cousin.

The expectant mother went inside and there she and her cousin telephoned police. Officers Bailey and Barnes arrested Matthews sitting in his car outside the house.

Young Airman Charged With Rape Of Girl

Defender Sat. 7-4-59
CRESTVIEW, Fla. — A young married airman from Eglin AFB was charged Wednesday evening with raping a 17-year-old girl

Walton Beach, Fla., early Monday morning after an evening of with her on a double date.

Okaloosa County Sheriff Ray Wilson said William Earl Miller Jr., 20, signed a statement admitting the attack. He had been held on an open court since Monday.

Miller's wife and one child were apparently away from home on a visit at the time of the incident.

According to the victim, he and another girl went out on a date with Miller and another man Sunday night.

When it was time to go home, Miller dropped off the other couple first, then attacked her in a remote area off the race track road near Fort Walton Beach, the girl said.

He then let her out of the car a short distance from her home, she said. Although she didn't know his name, she said she used an eyebrow pencil to jot down his license number in the palm of her hand.

Sheriff's deputies, tracing the number, apprehended Miller Monday afternoon at a drive-in theater in nearby Wright.

Sheriff Wilson said the girl was given a lie-detector test prior to his making the charge against Miller.

Alleged Rape Attempt Poses Real Puzzler

Defender Sat. 7-4-59
BARTOW, Fla. (UPI) — Authorities sought to piece together more details today in the case of a white furniture salesman charged with kidnaping and trying to rape a pregnant Negro woman.

Polk County Sheriff Hagan Parrish said officers were puzzled why a man like Robert Lee Matthews, 31, "would do such a thing."

Parrish said Matthews refused to discuss the case on the advice of his attorney. Parrish said he had seen Matthews, his wife and infant daughter and said "they looked like nice, decent folks."

Matthews was arrested early Wednesday morning while sitting in his car outside a home of a Negro family. Officers had been summoned by the 21-year-old woman who said she persuaded

Matthews not to rape her on the condition that she would get him another girl.

It was then that he took her to the home of her cousin, from which she summoned police, Parrish said.

The sheriff said Matthews, who moved to Fort Meade about eight months ago from Pensacola, had been drinking Wednesday night. But the sheriff said "he knew what he was doing...he knew right from wrong."

The incident occurred just two days after four white youths were sentenced to life in prison for raping a Negro coed at Tallahassee.

Onslow Woman Assault Victim

Defender Sat. 7-3-59
JACKSONVILLE (UPI) — A 42-year-old widow, covered with mud from a cornfield where she had been hiding, staggered into a home near here Thursday and said she had been raped by four men. She escaped, she said, by hiding among the rows of corn in the field where she said the attack occurred.

Onslow County Sheriff Tom Marshall identified the woman as Mrs. Frances Turner who lives on U. S. 17 south of here and near the entrance to the Camp Geiger Marine Base.

Marshall spent most of Thursday at the Marine Base, where authorities had rounded up men who attended the Wednesday dance where Mrs. Turner said she met the four men.

Physicians treating Mrs. Turner at Onslow County Memorial Hospital verified she had had intercourse.

She reached the home of Carrie Lou Walker, near the Kellum Community southwest of here, about 4 a. m. after escaping from the men.

Mrs. Turner told Marshall she had been at a Veterans of Foreign Wars dance here and was offered a ride home about 2 a. m. by the men. She said they turned off U. S. 17 as the car neared Kellum and the driver pulled onto a dirt road that led to the cornfield.

When they reached the cornfield, she said, one of the men grabbed her, put his hand over her mouth and "Told me to shut up or he would kill me."

She said the men beat her on the head while they took turns raping her. Then, they told her they would kill "me if I caused

any trouble," Mrs. Turner said. After the four men attacked her, she said, she escaped through a ruse and went into the cornfield. They followed her, but she managed to hide and they gave up the search. When they left, she walked to the Waters' house, she said.

WHITE MAN IS ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPT ON NEGRO WOMAN

Atlanta, Ga.—A white man, who reportedly admitted calling a colored woman employee Sunday morning suggesting that they "get together," was arrested that morning by police at the woman's house and charged with suspicion of assault and battery, police said Monday.

Police said a man they identified as Bruce Eller, 72, of Hapeville, was arrested after he was pointed out by the colored woman as the man who allegedly came to her home and attempted to have illicit relations with her while her husband was in an upstairs room.

Mrs. Mary Billings, 27, was quoted by police as saying Eller telephoned her early in the morning saying he was "coming over to her house to be with her," and then allegedly asked if her husband was home and some one would say something slanderous about "that nigger husband of yours" and hang up. Eller tried but couldn't trace the calls.

Two weeks ago last Saturday, Brown's wife disappeared with their children, James, 14, Louise, 10, and Stella, 3. She went in the Brown's small car, leaving their new sedan behind.

Also gone was \$4,800 from the family savings account. "We were saving the money to buy an inn in Mexico City."

Macon Man Held In Negro Rape

MACON (P)—Macon detectives have arrested a 26-year-old white man whom a 15-year-old Negro girl accused of raping her.

Authorities declined to reveal the name of the man until formal charges are filed, probably Monday. The girl's name was withheld in accordance with Georgia law.

Detectives C. E. Robinson and M. J. Huguley gave these details Sunday:

The man went to the home of his girl friend, a waitress, Wednesday night. She was not at home but the Negro girl, employed to sleep in the house with the waitress' children while the waitress was at work, was there.

The girl told detectives the man entered the house, threatened to kill her if she cried out, then raped her. Officers said the man used no weapon, just threats.

The man then went to a cafe where his girl friend worked and told someone there what he had done. He then left the cafe and the person he had talked with telephoned police. The man was arrested when he returned to the cafe about 2 a.m. Thursday.

Officers said the man admitted being at the house but denied raping the girl. They said the girl identified the man as her attacker and that doctors who examined the girl said she had been raped.

6 Youths Arrested in Rape

CONYERS—Six local white boys were arrested Wednesday and charged with the rape of a 16-year-old white girl, according to Sheriff W. L. McCart.

Warrants were sworn out, charging them with rape, the sheriff said.

The girl was found near Millstead, lying near the side of a road, the sheriff said. She was unconscious until about noon Wednesday and has been in a state of shock and hysteria, Sheriff McCart said.

A local physician reported that she received an injury on the head and was probably thrown from a car.

The girl's parents told the sheriff that a youth picked the girl up to go swimming and that was the last they heard from her until she was found on the road at 1:30 a.m. Wednesday.

Bremen Man Indicted in Rape of Girl

MACON (P)—Tommy Paul Daniels, 26, of Bremen Monday was indicted by the Bibb County Grand Jury on a charge of rape of a 15-year-old Negro girl.

Daniels, who has been held in jail since the night of the attack, July 15, was charged by Macon detectives with attacking the young Negro girl at the residence of a white waitress where she was baby-sitting.

The girl as quoted by detectives as saying Daniels threatened to kill her unless she submitted to him. A doctor who examined the girl said she had been sexually molested.

GEORGIA NEWS ROUNDUP

Negro Girl's Complaint Jails Man in Macon

MACON detectives have arrested a 26-year-old white man whom a 15-year-old Negro girl accused of raping her.

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Officers said the man admitted being at the house but denied raping the girl. They said the girl identified the man as her attacker and that doctors who examined the girl said she had been raped.

2 Arrested In Rape of Negro Girl

SANDERSVILLE, Ga. (UPI)—Sheriff J. B. Garrett arrested two white men Thursday and held

them without bond on a charge of raping a 14-year-old Negro girl. The defendants, arrested at a packing plant where they worked, were accused of also trying to rape the girl's foster mother.

Garrett quoted the Negroes as saying the men lured them into their car Tuesday night under the pretext of driving them to a residence where domestic work would be available and drove to the woods instead.

When the elder woman realized they were not being taken to the correct destination she broke free and ran. Garrett said.

Man Indicted In Rape Of Macon Baby Sitter, 15

MACON, Ga. (SNS)—The Bibb County grand jury Monday indicted a 26-year-old Bremen white man for the rape of a 15-year-old Negro baby-sitter last July 15.

The indicted man, identified as Tommie Paul Daniels, has been held in the Bibb jail without bond since his arrest.

City detectives said the young Negro girl was baby-sitting at the home of a white waitress when Daniels, who was acquainted with the waitress, went to the house to visit her.

He found that the white woman was at work and that the Negro girl was alone in the house with the waitress' child, police said, and then allegedly threatened to kill the young baby-sitter if she refused his advances.

9423

Charges Of Rape Dropped

THOMASVILLE (P)—A 19-year-old youth accused of raping a Thomasville mother was freed Wednesday and charges dropped after a preliminary hearing.

Rape charges against Tommy Harold Holt of Dexter, N.M., were dismissed by Justice of the Peace O. L. Fleetwood, who ruled there was not sufficient evidence to turn the case over to the grand jury.

Sol. Gen. Bob Humphreys of the Southern Judicial Circuit attempted to prove Holt broke into a Thomasville residence on Aug. 12 and raped a 33-year-old woman as her 8-year-old daughter watched.

The woman testified the youth remained in her bedroom for about 20 minutes. She said she and her daughter were "too frightened to make an outcry or seek help from other occupants of the house."

Holt, who was arrested driving about Thomasville some 15 minutes after the alleged rape, admitted having intimate relations with the woman but denied any force was used, Thomas County Sheriff Dallice Law testified.

The woman also claimed at the hearing that her undergarments were torn during a struggle with the accused man.

But city police Lt. R. J. Ramsey related that he examined the clothing involved and "found them in perfect condition."

9423

Drifter, 19, Charged In Thomasville Rape

Constitution Atlanta Ga
Aug-15-59 P. 18
THOMASVILLE (AP)—A youthful drifter Friday was charged with raping a 32-year-old divorcee while her daughter watched helplessly.

Sheriff Dallas Law of Thomas County said Thomas Holt, 19, of Gallup, N.M., denied the charge.

The sheriff said the woman and her eight-year-old daughter were visiting friends in Thomasville when the alleged attack occurred.

27 h 12
The woman told Law that Holt removed a window screen in her bedroom and grabbed both her and her daughter. The sheriff quoted the woman as saying the 190-pound youth threw them both on the bed and assaulted her while holding the daughter.

Holt and a companion were apprehended by local police 15 minutes after the alleged attack. Law said the companion was released immediately. He said the companion told authorities he and Holt drove to the woman's house and after 20 minutes Holt returned to the car.

He said Holt made no comment upon returning to the auto.

Solicitor General Bob Humphries said a button resembling one ripped from Holt's shirt was found on the bed.

Law said Holt came to Thomasville several weeks ago from Quitman where he had worked as a handyman in a garage. Holt said he hitchhiked to Georgia from California and that he has been in nearly every state.

Holt was held in the Thomas County Jail without bond for trial in the October term of Superior Court.

Minus Four Months Per Year for 'Goodness'

Whites Get Two Years In Negro Woman's Rape

By FREDERICK W. ANDERSON

STATESBORO, Ga.—While the State of Georgia this week was preparing to try three Negro men for an inexcusable assault on two white women near LaGrange, Bulloch County Judge J. O. Renfro had just finished sentencing two white men to two years in prison each for criminally assaulting a local Negro woman.

The men, Lloyd Young and D. S. Saturday, were sentenced by Judge Renfro on Aug. 4, for the attack which took place in June.

Asked by The Courier if the attack was criminal assault, Bulloch County Sheriff Harold Howell replied: "I guess you could call it that, Buddy." Under Georgia law, the names of victims of such attacks are not allowed to be made public.

STATESBORO IS the home of John W. Lawton, vice president of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association. Efforts to reach Mr. Lawton for a comment proved fruitless.

The revelation of the unusually light sentence for the two white men came close upon the heels of last week's Courier article dealing with the gross inequality of justice between the races in Georgia.

Incidentally, this reporter covered the June rape trial of four white youths in Tallahassee, Fla., in which a young Florida A. and M. co-ed was raped. They were given life terms under recommendations of mercy from an all-white jury which consisted of seven men who had roots in Georgia.

IN AUGUSTA, GA., Negro war veteran Nathaniel Johnson, a 90 per cent disability veteran with 60 wounds on his body, is awaiting execution after his conviction without recommendation of

mercy—on a charge of criminally assaulting a white woman employed at the Talmadge Memorial Hospital there. His case has been appealed to the Georgia Supreme Court.

The two white men here may get four months off each year for good behavior, then be eligible for release.

White Faces Prosecution

Accuse Georgian In Rape of Girl

MACON, Ga.—White officials of this Georgia town have promised relentless prosecution of a 26-year-old white man who has been charged with brutally raping a 15-year-old Negro girl baby sitter.

Booked on a charge of rape, and held without bond for the grand jury was Tommy F. Daniels, Bremen, Ga. Daniels was turned in by his white girl friend, in whose home the young girl was baby sitting.

The case came to light after Daniels had bragged about his conquest.

THE WHITE woman, who worked as a waitress, then reported the incident to police. According to police, the Negro girl was too frightened to report the rape.

While white officials promised stern prosecution, Negro leaders here were indignant over the case. Frank J. Hutchings, prominent owner of a funeral home, was quoted as saying:

"I hope the courts will show equal justice in this case. The white Southerner flights and howls about separation, but this man wasn't doing much

for separation."

Continuing his statement, Mr. Hutchings said he knew "the better-thinking Negroes know that the better-thinking whites are ashamed and indignant as we are," but he added that he "can't say as much for the average white man, who places all Negroes in the same class."

In Georgia, rape is a capital offense. However, there is no record of any white man having paid with his life in this state for the rape of a Negro woman.

Since 1951, at least four Negroes have been executed for rape. In two of these cases the victims were white.

MAN BOUND OVER FOR RAPE OF WIFE'S MAID

A 30-year-old white Atlanta man, described by his own attorney as a "failure," was bound over to the DeKalb County Grand Jury Monday afternoon charged with the rape of his wife's maid Friday night.

With his youthful-looking wife standing at his side trembling, apparently from emotion, Jack Hoover Craig, 30, of 496 Pasley St., stood silently as his alleged victim told Municipal Court Judge James Webb, in unmistakable terms how Craig allegedly forced his way into a bathroom as she was changing to street clothes after a day's work and then raped her.

The rape incident allegedly occurred at Craig's home Friday night while the suspected man's wife was away at work. The victim had been employed as a maid by Mrs. Craig and had worked at the Craig household "on and on" for approximately three months.

The 20-year-old rape victim told the judge, Craig forced his way into the bathroom of the house, tore her clothes, choked her and then raped her.

HEARD GIRL'S SCREAMS

Police said neighbors in the area heard the girl scream and saw her run from the house screaming. The victim went to a neighbor's house, explained the incident and then police were called to the scene.

By that time Craig had left the house, but he was picked up shortly after the incident by police at Metropolitan Ave. and Flat Shoals.

The girl was taken to a local hospital for examination and doctors reported there were physical signs that an assault against the girl had recently occurred.

At the Municipal Court trial, Craig told the judge that he did enter the bathroom where the girl was dressing and that "she locked the door" behind him. He added that she fell into the bathtub accidentally.

He then shuffled his feet, looked at the judge and said, "and you know judge, your Honor, I accidentally fell into the tub too."

Craig admitted that he had asked the young maid for intimacies prior to the rape incident, and that she had refused.

Craig's lawyer apparently sought to base his defense on his allegation that Craig was "drunk" and did not know what he was doing.

according to his line of questioning.

SAW PINK ELEPHANTS

Craig's wife appeared as a witness and said, in a sworn statement, that her husband had been known to see "snakes on the wall and pink elephants" during his drinking periods.

But the victim swore that Craig was not "drunk" during the rape episode. She said he was sober enough to tell her that "if you don't agree, I'll force you."

A HABITUAL DRINKER

In his summation, Craig's lawyer referred to his client as a habitual drinker and a man who has been a "failure" throughout most of his life. And he pleaded for Craig's acquittal, saying, "Judge you know how it is when a girl and boy are close together and get to playing around."

But earlier in her testimony, the victim denied any type of "playing around" that the defense lawyer inferred in his questioning. She added that the defendant was a "flirt" and that she had frequently told him to "attend to his wife and leave me alone."

The investigating detectives in the case, W. K. Perry and C. J. Strickland, said following the trial that "this is a clear cut case of rape." "We even have evidence we didn't present in Municipal Court today that will make the case stronger, if need be."

Judge Webb refused bond to Craig pending the outcome of his case before the DeKalb County Grand Jury at a date not yet announced.

Girl-friend turns in rape suspect

His - American P. 1
Baltimore Md.
MACON, Ga. — Tommy P. Daniels, arrested here last week and charged with the rape of a 15-year-old baby sitter, has been locked up in Bibb County jail to await a grand jury hearing.

The 26-year-old white man, described as a "drifter," was turned-in by his girl friend after he reportedly bragged about raping the young colored girl.

DANIELS is accused of raping the child at his girl-friend's home where she was working as a baby sitter. He is said to have gone to his girl-friend's house, and on learning that she was not home, raped the girl.

The victim, who said that she was raped after Daniels threatened to kill her if she resisted, later identified the accused as the man who molested her.

Conviction of rape in the State of Georgia carries the death penalty. No white man has died for criminal attack on a colored woman in the Peach State, although a large number of colored men have paid the supreme penalty for rape of white women.

* * *
PRESENTLY four whites are serving life terms in Florida for the rape of a pretty Florida coed. A Georgia Marine recently was sentenced to die in South Carolina for raping a colored woman and a white ex-convict was given life for raping an 11-year-old colored girl in North Carolina two weeks ago.

The white Marine convicted in South Carolina, was scheduled to die in August. His sentence, however, has been set aside pending an appeal of the case.

CHICAGO, Ill. —

Charged with assisting the young mother is Oscar Serron, insurance salesman with the salesman answering, the the Commonwealth Life and phone, who incidentally was not Accident Insurance company, 2400 Serron but an older associate acting in the role of supervisor, that W. Madison.

IGNORED SIGN

"I was in the bedroom talking on the telephone and my little boy told me the men were in the living room. They had already taken seats," the woman said. When she completed her telephone conversation, the victim said she found the men seated in the front room.

After entering the living room, the woman said one of the salesmen remarked that it was hot in the room. She quoted him as saying, "Let's go into the kitchen." The young mother told him it was hot all over the house so they remained in the front.

HUSBAND CALLS

At this point the husband told

The husband told him that the sign on his front door should have been sufficient to let him know that salesmen and peddlers were not allowed admittance in his home. The husband said he did not need any insurance and that if he did, he would get it from a reliable company that did not send salesmen around from door-to-door.

This apparently aroused the wrath of the older salesman. The wife said he and the other man, Serron, left immediately. As they departed the other man was quoted as cursing and saying, "I did not want to sell that — any insurance anyway."

SALESMAN RETIRED

SALESMAN RETURNS

About 10 minutes later, according to the wife, Seamon came back alone. She said he knocked on the front door and identified himself as "the fire insurance salesman." Thinking the man had left something, the victim said she opened the door.

"Before I could hardly open the door, he pushed his way inside," she told the Defender. "He had this crazy look in his eyes and kept walking toward me. He did not say another word but grabbed me and pushed me down on the couch."

The woman said she tried to stop the man but was unable to subdue his advances. When she tried to force him away Serron only pushed harder. Forcing her

ACTED STRANGELY

"He acted like somebody half out of his mind," she declared. She said the man had no weapon as far as she could determine. He only used physical force in the attack. The victim is a small woman of slim build while the attacker is described as a large man. The victim was clad in peddle pushers and a blouse at the time of the attack.

When the two salesmen first came to the residence they left one of the company's cards. This enabled the victim and police to locate Serron who was arrested about 10:30 p. m. on the same day.

Deeply concerned about the incident, the husband told the Defender that he did not learn of the attack until about 2:30 or 3:00 p. m., as his wife could not reach him after he left the office of his attorney. He said his wife was crying when he came home.

WOMAN EXAMINED

The husband had his wife examined and treated at Mt. Sinai hospital where it was confirmed that she had been raped.

In addition to her 6-month old child, the victim has four school-age stepchildren who had returned to school when the attack took place.

RAPIST TRIBUNE
Daily Tribune
CAUGHT LEAVES
Chicago, Ill.
JAIL TUESDAY
Mon. 5-25-59
Tracked by Reporter
P. 4
For Six Months

Robert Malachi Crowe, a broken old man of 67, who has spent the last 31 years in Illinois State penitentiary because an indefatigable TRIBUNE reporter just wouldn't let him get away with a vicious rape, will walk out of the

Sententiary a free man Tues.
day. 27th 22
Crowe wins his freedom by
virtue of having served his



Mose Lamson

full sentence which was 60 years, less time off for good behavior. His repeated bids for parole were ignored. His crime in 1927, and conviction in 1928, were news sensations principally because the late Mose Lamson, one of the greatest of police reporters, tracked Crowe down where police and all other law enforcement officers had failed.

On Trial 6 Months

Lamson was to Crowe, the unrelenting, unforgiving, implacable instrument of justice, who never let go.

For more than six months, at a cost of more than \$6,000, wearing out two automobiles, and even traveling by dog sled, Lamson tracked Crowe. The trail ended at 5:30 a. m. Feb. 22, 1928, in a private home in Mission Hills, Kas., a suburb of Kansas City, Mo.

Crowe had taken a job there as a chauffeur, using the alias of Robert Brown. He was a chauffeur for a Winnetka family in August, 1927, when a young woman nurse inserted a want ad in THE TRIBUNE seeking work. The day the ad appeared, she received a telephone call telling her to report to the

Winnetka home. Crowe met him, and underwrote her at the door. He asked her sources, never forgetting to sign her name and ad-face. He never wrote a story dress. When she bent over but he was first with the news he struck her on the head, that even police could not get.

Tied Her to Bed

He tied her to a bed and raped her. When he went out of the room to answer a telephone, the nurse broke loose and jumped out a window. She suffered a skull fracture and spent several weeks in a hospital.

Crowe, an ex-convict, fled. He spent some time in Chicago's south side and once was nearly captured by police. Because the man had used a TRIBUNE want ad to snare his victim, THE TRIBUNE assigned Lamson to find him.

Lamson rented headquarters on the south side and set up one of the most elaborate espionage networks ever used to trap a criminal. He had underworld connections, and made full use of them for tips. He enlisted the waiters union and all of the reputable Negro doctors, lawyers, ministers, and other professional men in the community.

His dog sled trip took place in winter, after he received a tip that Crowe was working as a cook in a Canadian lumber camp. Lamson went to Cobalt, Ont., for two weeks, but the trip was fruitless.

Pullman Cook Gives Tip

At last, his espionage network provided the clew that led to Crowe's capture. A Pullman car cook, Ernest Brown, disclosed that he had secreted Crowe on the train, giving him a free ride to Kansas City, and that Crowe went to work in Mission Hills, where Lamson caught him. Lamson, who died in 1942, began as a newsboy and then became a TRIBUNE circulation driver and division manager. His work with reporters proved his worth as an investigator and a walking encyclopedia, who knew by the hundreds policemen, hood

The day the ad appeared, she received a telephone call telling her to report to the

Draws \$200 Fine For Molesting Mulatto 13

Defender Sat. 7-4-59 Chicago, Ill.
A \$200 fine and cost of court taken into custody by juvenile authorities on Tuesday was leveled against Walter Slagel, one of two men accused of the court. Their case was scheduled by the mother of 13-year-old to be heard Wednesday in Sherry Dalton of molesting Sherry juvenile court.

and members of her family in their home at 7331 S. Kedzie ave. Sherry is the fair-skinned child of a Negro father and caucasian mother whose story about the problem of looking like a white girl and being a Negro was featured in last weekend's Chicago Defender.

In addition to the problems enumerated by Sherry of being shunned at school by white children when she played with Negro children and wanting to see her father, Earl Dalton, her mother Mrs. Ruth Lopez, told Judge Joseph Buffer of Fillmore branch court, of conditions in the apartment above the Lopez' residence. She told of a white family where six children lived with their mother and three men.

WEIRD TALE p 8
One of these men, said Mrs. Lopez, was Slagel, 36, mostly unemployed, who taunted Sherry about her Negro background and at times attempted to molest her. Judge Buffer also listened to the following story:

That Thomas Johnson, husband of the woman who lives upstairs, had recently been released from prison, but was thrown out of the apartment by Slagel who lived in the three-room apartment with Mrs. Johnson, the six children and another man, Edward Jaros.

That while Johnson had been incarcerated, Mrs. Johnson had been living with Slagel and Jaros.

That the men and the mother drank heavily and generally caused trouble for Sherry and her family.

Judge Buffer refused a plea for mercy on the part of the prosecuting attorney and added that "I wish I could fine him \$500 instead of \$200."

Also held in custody on a charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor is Mrs. Johnson while police are still searching for Edward Jaros.

Slagel was arrested June 19 after Mrs. Lopez called police when Slagel caused a disturbance at the home.

The Johnson children have been head and forced her to walk up two flights of stairs.

PRESS SEARCH FOR RAPIST OF 10 YR. OLD GIRL

Police Sunday were pressing the search for the man who abducted and raped a 10 year old girl Saturday as she and a companion walked to confession at a nearby church. The girl was abducted at 53d street and Mason avenue.

Prime targets of the search along with the assailant are the building in which the attack took place and the yellow 1956 Mercury with a white top in which the girl was abducted.

Oil Cans Clew

Police believe the building may be one of the petroleum bulk plants or chemical manufacturing firms in the vicinity of her home. The girl told police Saturday that before she was blindfolded and led into the building, she noticed orange and black cans around the structure.

Police said the cans are 55 gallon drums of a type used to store petroleum or chemical products.

Sex bureau detectives Sunday were taking the victim on a tour of the Chicago Lawn area in the hope that she might recognize the building.

She told detectives that she was forced to lie on the floor of the assailant's car while he drove to what she called an industrial area. Once at the building, she said, he put a cloth over her

head and forced her to walk up two flights of stairs.

Tells of Shower Room

The blindfold was removed in a shower room with a tan floor, where she was raped, she said.

After the rape, the assailant again blindfolded her and drove her to 50th street and Lotus avenue, Stickney township, about six blocks from her home, and put her out of the car, she said.

She was found wandering two hours after the abduction about one block north of her home.

The assailant is described as about 25 years old, 5 feet 10½ inches tall, weighing about 145 pounds, with a pale complexion, dark brown hair, and yellowish teeth.

Work Thru Night

Capt. Joseph Hartnett of the Chicago Lawn district said the two detectives assigned to the case Saturday were continuing the investigation Sunday after working thru the night. He said his force is augmented by detectives from the sex bureau and the stolen auto detail.

Meanwhile, Woodlawn police are searching for a prowler who terrified two women Sunday morning in their apartment at 6239 Kenwood av. The man fled when the women screamed.

He is believed to be the same man who raped a 3 year old girl Thursday as she lay sleeping in her crib in another apartment in the building.

Georgian Admits Attacking 7 Women

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
CHICAGO (AP)—A Navy cook admitted, police said, spreading terror for more than a month among women motorists in Chicago's north suburbs, raping one and beating and robbing six others.

He is Raymond B. Cochran, 26, of Dalton, Ga., who police said posed as a deputy sheriff when he approached his victims.

Cochran is stationed at Great Lakes Naval Training Station about 30 miles north of Chicago.

Jack Hoogasian, Lake County assistant state's attorney, said Cochran admitted raping a 29-year-old Evanston woman Nov. 12 and also confessed the other crimes.

Cochran was arrested early Thursday in his car at one of the gates of the Naval Station. His capture came after a report to police by Mrs. Dorothy Herman, 47, of Waukegan, that a tall heavy-set man in an old sedan tried to force her car off the road near the training station by flashing a red light into her car. She also reported the car license number.

Novak said Cochran had been identified by a suburban Evanston woman as the man who posed as a deputy sheriff and ordered her out of her car on Nov. 12 and raped and robbed her.

Another woman, Mrs. Betty Bamey, reported to police about an hour before Cochran's capture that a car answering the description of the one he drove followed her from her job at a factory to her home in Waukegan. The man flashed a deputy's badge and pointed a flashlight in her face, she said, but she locked the doors of the car, blew the car horn and he fled.

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INDIANA

9426

Man Held For Attack On Woman And Fiance

Ala. Journal *Montgomery, Ala.*
Man 5-18-59
NOBLESVILLE, Ind. (AP) — A husky filling station attendant rendered meekly yesterday afternoon a young man and his fiance, slashing both with a knife and raping the woman.

Ray L. Misenheimer Jr., 22, was arrested on a lonely road at the northern edge of Marion County (Indianapolis) after the bloody and dazed boy friend called sheriff's deputies.

The hysterical 25-year-old Indianapolis woman needed four stitches to close a wound in her throat.

33 STITCHES FOR FIANCE
Earlier it took 33 stitches to close knife wounds in her fiance, Robert Goeke, 25, Indianapolis, who operates auto garages in Carmel and Noblesville.

Misenheimer, who told police he came to Indianapolis a couple of weeks ago from Shreveport, La., was held on preliminary charges of rape and assault and battery with intent to kill.

Marion County sheriff's investigators said Misenheimer was lodged in the Hamilton County jail here because the most serious charges were committed in Hamilton County. However, they indicated a detainer would be filed against the alleged attacker in Marion County.

TELLS OF ATTACK
The woman told officers the attacker raped her and forced her to "do things that were horrible." She was alone with him about 20 minutes.

Goeke told this story of the nightmarish abduction from in front of an Indianapolis night club early yesterday.

He said the attacker jumped into his station wagon and demanded:

"Drive or she's dead. Just get out of town."

Goeke said the rapist was armed with a switch-blade knife.

The young auto dealer said he later tried to overpower the muscular attacker, but was thwarted by a fury of slashing with the knife. Bleeding and dazed, Goeke was forced from the car and the rapist sped away with the terrified girl.

Goeke managed to walk to a nearby house, where he called the Marion County Sheriff's Department.

27h(2)

1959

JAPAN

9427

Alabama Airman Held In Assault

TOKYO, Japan (AP) — Japanese police have arrested an American airman on a charge of raping a 19-year-old Japanese woman. Authorities arrested Airman L. C. Wilfred N. Gray, 25, at Yokota Air Base near Tokyo, Wednesday and turned him over to civilian police.

Japanese officers quoted the victim as saying Gray called on her older sister and assaulted her when he found the younger woman reading in bed.

The Air Force said Gray's father, Lloyd Gray, lives in Birmingham, Ala., and his mother, Mrs. Effie Gray, lives in Rosemead, Calif.

Warren County Rape Suspect Held at Biloxi

Biloxi, Miss., Feb. 2 (AP)—The F.B.I. Monday disclosed the arrest of James Fred Gardner, 25, a truck driver wanted on a rape charge in Warren County, Kentucky.

Ralph Bachman, special agent in charge of the New Orleans F.B.I. office, said Gardner was arrested there Saturday. Bond was fixed at \$5,000.

Bachman said the alleged rape, involving a 12-year-old girl, took place more than a year ago. Gardner was indicted January 5 in Bowling Green and a warrant was issued January 29 charging unlawful flight.

Police said they began searching for Gardner after the victim spotted him driving a car and obtained the license number nearly 10 months after the attack.

Youth Held In Rape Case Denies Attack

Boys Jailed Following
Complaint by Girl, 18

An 18-year-old youth who said he had only recently been released from an Indiana penal farm was arrested yesterday on a rape charge on complaint of an 18-year-old girl, police said.

Capt. Edwin Taylor and Detectives Paul E. Frank and Charles Moore identified the youth as William Lee James, 18, who gave his address as the rear of 1469 S. Brook.

They said the girl told them she was riding in a car with another girl and two other boys in Shawnee Park about 12:15 a.m. yesterday. The others got out of the car, and James attacked her, tearing her clothing, police said the girl told them.

Admits Being With Girl

James admitted being with the girl, but denied raping her, according to police.

James received a sentence at Corydon, Ind., last August on a conversion charge. He was arrested after he and two companions drove to Corydon to "help" five friends being held in jail there as the aftermath of a fight and cutting at nearby Lanesville. He was accused of taking the car from a Louisville used-car lot for a "test" drive and failing to return it.

Rape Cases

Of 3 Youths

Stated Aug. 24

Cases of three youths indicted for the rape of two 16-year-old girls were continued until August 24 in Criminal Court yesterday. They were released under \$2,000 bond each pending the hearing.

They are Kenneth L. Woodring, 17, of 1512 Turquoise Drive; Robert M. Thomas, 17, of 2706 Parkwood Road, and Jerome L. Ward, 18, of 8614 Manslick Road.

Police reported the youths forced the girls into their automobile on May 15 in the area of Taylorsville and Bardstown roads. They drove the girls into the country, where they raped them, police said.

The youths were picked up after a motorist gave police the license number of the automobile they were driving.

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KENTUCKY

9429

Man Denying Rape Charge Is Held To The Grand Jury

Louisville, Ky.
James Wiggington, 36, of 888
W. Jefferson, was held to the
grand jury in Domestic Rela-
tions Court yesterday on a rape
charge. A hearing was set for
Wednesday. *Ju. 10-23-59.*

Wiggington was arrested on
a warrant sworn to by the
mother of an 11-year-old girl.
The girl testified yesterday that
Wiggington had improper rela-
tions with her at her home Oc-
tober 6. Wiggington has de-
nied the charge. *P. 19.*

In the same court, a hearing
November 16 was set for Earl
Tungett, 18, of 2213 S. Floyd,
charged with detaining a fe-
male against her will.

A warrant sworn to by the
mother of a 16-year-old girl
charged that Tungett struck
the girl and attempted to at-
tack her in a South End alley
October 15. Tungett, at liberty
under \$1,500 bond, denied the
charge.

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LOUISIANA

9430

Police Reports
TWO ARE SOUGHT
IN ALLEGED RAPE

Sa. p. 3
Woman Avers She Was

Attacked in Woods

Mon. 6-22-59
Police Sunday sought a pink-

facd man with a crew haircut
and his black-haired companion
for the alleged rape of a 26-
year-old woman.

Third District police said the
woman reported she was crim-
inally assaulted about 3:30
a. m. in a wooded area off the
Chef Menteur hwy.

She said she met the men in
a Gallier st. bar and accepted
their offer to drive her home.
Instead, they took her to the
wooded section, ripped off her
clothes, and assaulted her.

The woman said she had
never seen the men before.

One was described as pink-
faced, with blue eyes and crew
haircut, wearing a white knit-
ted nylon sweater. He had
brown hair. He was about 35
years old.

The other man, about 42, had
straight black hair, a receding
hairline, and was dressed in a
white shirt and dark trousers.

The victim said both men
were about six feet, one inch
tall.

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MASSACHUSETTS

9431

People In The News—

Birmingham Post-Herald
Albany, Ala. June 30 - 27, 59
**Accused Kidnap-Rapist
Gives Up To Troopers**

FROM PRESS REPORTS

SHELBURNE FALLS, Mass., Oct. 26—Rodney Austin, 44, ex-convict accused of abducting and raping a 14-year old Maine baby sitter, surrendered to state troopers' guns today in the Berkshire Hills.

27h(2)
Maine authorities charge the one-time trapper from Newcastle, Me., with abducting Sharon Simmons, Oct. 17, from her baby sitting chore in Damariscotta. She told police she was raped repeatedly during six days of captive flight through Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Mass
The fugitive's capture in the nearby town of Florida came about through the alertness of two brother farmers—Alan and Milton Poirot of Florida.

Austin walked out of the woods and hailed them as they drove by in their pickup truck. They gave him a lift and later phoned police. Her column in the November issue of McCall's Magazine that "at the present time, the only person in the Democratic Party who might be appealed to if there were a real stalemate is Mr. Stevenson."

In the case of the Republicans, she said that since that "party has only two likely candidates, it has little chance of such a stalemate."

Friends Identify Assault Suspect

Four Say Negro Is Man Who
Attacked Housewife

Special to The Commercial Appeal
POPLARVILLE, Miss., March 4.—Sheriff Osborne Moody said Wednesday that four Negro friends of 23-year-old M. C. Parker have identified Parker as the man who assaulted a young Pearl Miss. housewife in the woods south of Lumberton.

Parker, Lumberton Negro, is charged with kidnap and rape.

He has denied steadily any knowledge of the incident. Recently he underwent lie-detector tests at Jackson and has remained there in Hinds County Jail, pending the April term of Circuit Court here in Pearl River County.

Sheriff Moody Wednesday gave the following account of developments in the investigation:

Four Negro men who were passengers in Parker's car the night of the assault said they traveled with him from Poplarville to Lumberton; that four or five miles south of Lumberton they saw a stalled car.

Parker's companions told the sheriff that when Parker saw the car he stopped and turned a flashlight on a white woman in the car. They drove on to Lumberton, telling his friends he planned to return.

The other Negroes tried to talk him out of it but Parker was adamant.

The woman told Sheriff Moody that she and her husband and 5-year-old daughter were headed home shortly before 1 a.m. when the car broke down. She said her husband hitched a ride to Lumberton for help and while he was gone a Negro man drove up in a car, dragged her and her daughter from their car, transferred them to his car and motored into the woods off Highway 11.

She said he assaulted her after threatening to shoot her and the little girl.

Girl Confesses She Willingly Entered Auto

A 16-year-old bride today confessed she willingly accompanied Salesman Paul H. Mitchke, 37, into his car, an hour before she claimed he raped her last Wednesday night.

Sources at the Hinds county courthouse said their rape charge against Mitchke had "fallen through."

He was to be released from jail today on \$1,000 bond to await action of a grand jury in July.

No preliminary hearing is scheduled.

The pretty West Jackson girl claimed last week a man dragged her into his car and raped her after knocking at her door and asking directions to the home of another woman.

She drew a picture of her attacker. It was published in Sunday's Jackson Daily News-Clarion Ledger and paved the way for Mitchke's surrender Monday.

He had admitted having relations with the girl, but claimed he did not rape her.

Sources did not say whether she still claims she was raped.

Assault of Mother, Daughter Charged To 2 Sebring Men

BARTOW, May 12.—Two Sebring men were held under \$500 bond today on charges of assault to commit rape of a mother and daughter from Avon Park.

Sheriff Hagan Parish said James D. Blackwelder, 27, and Oscar V. Tucker, 23, were charged with abducting the women at Avon Park, driving to an orange grove just across the line in Polk County and assaulting them. He said the incident occurred late Saturday night.

The women's ages were listed as 34 and 17. Parrish said officers from Avon Park and sheriff's deputies questioned the men most of the day yesterday and well into the night.

IN COLUMBUS

15-Year-Old Jackson Girl Committed In Attack

COLUMBUS.—A 15-year-old boy who attempted to rape a 14-year-old girl was committed to Mississippi State Hospital at Whitfield, Lowndes County, Saturday.

Jacob said the youth had been sent to Columbia Training School about a year ago for an attempted rape on a 15-year-old girl in the back yard of her home. The youth officer said a family member caught the boy attempting to rape his half sister on a couch of the family home. The youth admitted trying to assault the child, Jacob reported.

The youth was described as "very intelligent" and a fairly good student.

NEGRO FACES RETRIAL Convicted On Assault, Lang

Laurel For Hearing
LAUREL, Miss., Oct. 30.—

(AP)—Circuit Judge Lunsford Casey said Theodor Lang, 37-year-old Negro convicted of criminally assaulting a young white mother, has been returned to Laurel for a hearing on a motion for a new trial.

Judge Casey said Lang has been ruled insane by the doctors at the state mental hospital at Whitfield, but must be in court when the motion comes up.

The attack occurred in 1955 when a Negro man broke into a home and threatened a young mother with death to her and her baby if she did not submit.

Lang was arrested a year later and identified by the victim as her attacker. He was convicted in 1956.

The next year Leroy Moody, 26-year-old Laurel Negro, admitted another attack and officers found his fingerprints at the home of the 1955 rape victim. It was on these grounds that Lang won a chance at a new trial.

Mississippi Boy, 14, Charged With Rape

CARTHAGE, Miss. (AP)—

Leake County Sheriff P. Barnett said Monday a 14-year-old boy was charged with rape.

Barnett said the two were neighbors.

He declined to identify either party but said the teenager was taken to the county jail on \$500 bond to await action of the November grand jury.

The mandatory penalty for rape in Mississippi is life in prison or execution in the gas chamber.

Rape Suspect Is Held Here

A balding Jackson salesman confessed yesterday he had sexual relations with a curvaceous teenaged Jackson bride but denied her claim that he raped her Wednesday.

Hinds county officers said Paul H. Mitchke, 37, surrendered yesterday after publication in Sunday's Jackson Daily News-Clarion-Ledger of a drawing the victim had sketched of her attacker.

Officers charged him with forcible rape. They said the girl, a beautiful blonde, readily selected him from a lineup of six men shortly before noon.

Mitchke quickly confessed having relations with the girl, deputies insisted, but stuck to his claim that it was not "forcible".

The 16-year-old bride of three months told officers the man knocked at the door of her West Jackson home Wednesday night and asked directions to another woman's home. He begged a cigarette from her and left, she told officers, but grabbed her and threw her into his car when she started across the street to visit friends a few minutes later.

She claimed he drove her to a spot near Raymond where he raped her. She said she jumped from his moving auto in Jackson soon after the attack and ran screaming into a resident's home where she told of being attacked.

She said her husband was at work when the attack occurred and that she was clad in shorts. Mitchke, officers said, agreed with most of her claim, but denied that the relations were "forcible." He said she accompanied him from her home.

Mitchke, a former resident of Birmingham, had been in Jackson three weeks. He had been living at a local motel.

His employer said Mitchke had not reported for work since Wednesday but came in yesterday and confessed that he was the man Hinds officers were seeking.

The girl had sketched the man and his automobile for officers.

Both his employer and Hinds county deputies said the drawing published today was a nearly perfect likeness.

Investigating officers included Deputies Bill Shuttleworth, Raymond Bonner, Bill May and Lloyd Gatewood.



PAUL H. MITCHKE, 37
Tripped By Victim's Sketch

Search For Man In Assault Case

A large, white man was the subject of an intensifying search here today by Hinds County officers following the report of an old Jackson housewife that she had been kidnapped and raped by him Wednesday night.

Turning from her attacker's moving car on Main Street

and St. Charles Ave., the tiny, blond girl fled into a nearby resident's home sobbing that "He grabbed me..."

Earlier, she told officers, she had been dragged into the man's car, carried to a spot near Raymond, and had been beaten and raped by her assailant described as between 30 and 35 years old.

Prior to her abduction the man had knocked on her door and asked if she knew where another woman lived. The girl, a bride of three months, said she thought the man had left. She started across the street to see some friends when he dragged her into his car.

The woman, whose husband works nights at a Jackson industrial plant, was definitely a victim of a sexual molestation, a Jackson physician confirmed after an examination.

YOUTHS FACING RAPE CHARGES

OPELOUSAS, La. — Charges of aggravated rape were filed Wednesday morning against two 17-year-old Opelousas high school senior boys in connection with the alleged rape of one of their classmates, a 17-year-old OHS senior girl.

Robert Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Smith, and John F. Papa, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Papa, face charges filed by the father of the girl before city Judge Robert Dejean.

The pair is being held in the St. Landry parish jail here.

The alleged incident occurred early Tuesday morning. According to the girl, she left after the Opelousas High school senior play in her car Monday night. She discovered she had a flat tire and said she asked Smith to take her home. Smith allegedly picked up Papa; but instead of taking the girl home, they drove to a lane of the Lewisburg rd. where they raped her. They brought her home at 2:30 a. m. Tuesday, she said.

It was understood from the boys that they met at a local night spot after the play, and it was at the night club that the girl discovered the flat tire.

The girl's father said he took her to a local physician for an

examination, and he quoted the doctor as saying she had been raped.

Smith and Papa were arrested at their homes by city policemen Horace Bergeron and Austin Wvble.

9434

2 Negro Girls Charge Policemen With Rape

Courier Pittsburg, Kan. 8.2
Jan. 9-12-59
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—According to the testimony of two teen-age girls here, they have become the latest victims in the ever-increasing number of rapings that are sweeping the nation.

The girls, 15 and 18 years of age, charged that two white patrolmen had intimate relations with them after picking them up for drinking beer.

As a result of the charges, a grand jury and the police board of commissioners are conducting a full-scale investigation.

THE GRAND JURY, in fact, was scheduled to receive a warrant against Patrolman William C. Olsten, 24, charging statutory rape of a 15-year-old girl.

Subpoenaed as a witness was his partner, Patrolman Robert J. Wallace, 30.

According to the girls' testimony, they were with a 16-year-old boy when the police picked them up on the beer charge.

After releasing the boy, the girls said the patrolmen took them to the grounds of a nearby school.

According to their statements, Olsten had relations with the 15-year-old girl and Wallace with the 18-year-old.

Mobilian Is Held In Girl Attack

Alabama
Journal
TROY, Mo. (AP)—A car thief is scheduled to go on trial in Circuit Court Dec. 14 on a charge of raping an 8-year-old girl. He is accused of luring the girl from a church picnic Sunday with a promise of candy.

Ronald Lee Wolfe of Mobile, Ala., waived preliminary hearing in magistrate's court Monday and was ordered held without bond.

Lincoln County Sheriff Melvin Starkey said Wolfe signed a statement admitting the attack on the girl. Wolfe was released from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., last Thursday after serving 3½ years for car theft.

Rapist Escapes Missouri Jail; Hunt Launched

Montgomery
TROY, Mo. (AP)—Admitted rapist Ronald Lee Wolfe, 30, broke out of jail at Troy today and later stole two cars, one containing a shotgun and ammunition, the Missouri Highway Patrol reported.

Wolfe, released from the federal prison at Atlanta less than two weeks ago, and another prisoner punched a hole through the roof to make their break.

The escape was not discovered until about 8 a.m. several hours after the former convict and his companion gained their freedom.

SECOND CAR STOLEN

The patrol said the pair stole a car at Troy, later abandoned it at Warrenton and stole another there which contained the shotgun and ammunition.

The patrol assigned a number of officers to the search for Wolfe and the other prisoner, William Buffington, 19. County authorities throughout the area were alerted.

Wolfe was held on a charge of raping an 8-year-old Troy girl eight days ago after luring her away from a church picnic with an offer of candy. The hysterical child was released near Troy two hours later.

The slender Wolfe, of Mobile, Ala., was captured the next day at the end of a dead-end street in Hannibal after a wild chase through northeastern Missouri. Officers said he admitted raping the child. He waived preliminary hearing last week and was ordered held without bond for trial in Circuit Court Dec. 14.

A third prisoner, William John Cagle, 21, told authorities Buffington, who had been given the freedom of the jail, broke a lock in a

cell door, releasing Wolfe before the two men made their break. Troy is about 30 miles northwest of St. Louis.



Shameful Missouri Situation

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has grabbed cudgels with a proper will. Two St. Louis girls four months ago were found beaten, bruised, hysterical after having been seized by a mob of seven "sideburned rowdies" and raped.

As of the present, one of the accused has pleaded guilty. Three have been tried and found guilty. The rest are still to be tried.

What burns the paper up, rightly, is that the youths took advantage of Missouri law and demanded separate trials. "This means," argues The Globe-Democrat with point, "that the girls who were attacked are forced to get up on the witness stand and relate the same sordid story six different times."

"Defense attorneys have the chance to grill them six different times, to question them time after time in open court on every embarrassing and humiliating detail of the assault."

The paper states the obvious saying that in such crimes, often, the victims are so horrified at the thought of the ordeal of prosecution that "charges are all too often dropped—and some thugs beat the rap."

Involved here is the sound enough contention that every accused person is due his day in court and that he is entitled to a good defense attorney to present for him a defense. That is inherent in the American system.

But involved, too, is the right of the person victimized by such ruthless assaulters. What about that person? The

victim is horribly tortured in the original act of violation. She is additionally tortured, in Missouri and some other states, by having to undergo the reliving of the crime not only once but several times. The onus is all on the victim in our opinion. How to redress this wrong we are not sure, but certainly that kind of situation calls for action. The St. Louis newspaper has asked the state legislature to repeal a law making severance of such cases mandatory on request. It has a valid point in arguing that such severance should be left to the discretion of the judge. In a case such as this, where the evidence is obviously such as to connect all the accused in the crime sequence, a reasonable judge would very probably elect to bring all to trial together.

The St. Louis paper has another complaint also. The sentences in such crimes in Missouri are left to the juries. Two of the three convicted young men were given three-year sentences, the other four years. Says The Globe-Democrat: "All sentences . . . were ridiculously low for rape. . . ." Most persons will certainly agree.

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NEVADA

9435

GIRL, 5, FOUND Rape-Murder

RAPED, SLAIN; Suspect

HUNT NEIGHBOR Hunted

Las Vegas, Nev., July 7 (UPI) — The ravished body of a 5-year-old girl was found in the attic of a next door neighbor's home Tuesday and authorities launched a city-wide search for a casino worker for questioning in the case.

The child was Dolores Stafford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Toby Stafford, who came here six months ago from Fort Smith, Ark. Stafford, 44, is assistant circulation manager of the Las Vegas Review-Journal.

Roadblocks were set up thruout the city for Robert Kenneth Ervin, 21, neighbor of Stafford and his wife, Juanita. Ervin was reported by police as "armed and dangerous."

The Stafford child was reported missing at 3:30 p. m. Monday. Searchers found her body in Ervin's home. Police and sheriff's deputies said the child apparently was lured into the home, raped, and killed.

Ervin's automobile was found abandoned in the southwest residential area of the city. Neighbors told police the 5 foot 3 inch young man had been acting strangely recently and his wife left him two weeks ago.

Authorities said they believed Ervin was still in Las Vegas.

Montgomery, Ala. — A vast manhunt spread across two states today for a man whose bloody fingerprints were found beside the raped and knife-slashed body of 5-year-old Dolores Stafford.

Her nude body was found Tuesday in the attic of Robert K. Ervin's Las Vegas home. She had been stabbed in the stomach and her throat had been cut.

Ervin, 20, a fry cook, disappeared while police were searching for the girl. Investigators said she apparently died Monday night. Cause of death was listed as shock due to loss of blood.

An all-points bulletin for Ervin's arrest was issued after police found that bloody fingerprints found in the attic were his. Squads of police in plain clothes scoured the city. Sheriff's officers ranged over desert roads by air. In Kingman, Ariz., police and sheriff's officers guarded the home where Ervin's estranged wife was hiding, in fear for her life.

"Last Thursday he flew at me in a rage and tried to strangle me," said Kathy Ervin, 18.

MAN AND BOY ARRESTED

Two Girls, 11, Raped Repeatedly In Gotham

NEW YORK (UPI)—A convicted sex degenerate and a 19-year-old were arrested today on charges of luring two 11-year-old girls to a rooming house where they raped and threatened to kill them while holding them prisoners for nearly 24 hours.

Joseph Brafman, 38, who has a long record of arrests on morals charges, and John Reilly, 17, were seized early today after the two hysterical schoolgirls fled from the Bronx rooming house and called police. The girls were hospitalized for treatment and examination.

Police said the girls, from Brooklyn, had played hooky from school Monday and gone to a Times Square movie theater, where Reilly spotted them. Learning they had no money to pay their subway fare home, Reilly offered to take them to a friend, who would drive them home.

Once in the Bronx rooming house, the girls were raped repeatedly and threatened with death, police said.

Brafman and Reilly left the room, Tuesday warning the terrified girls to remain inside. About five hours later the girls went to the police.

Police seized Reilly when he returned to the house early today. Brafman later was picked up at a restaurant.

In nearby Laurel Hollow, N.Y., a 25-year-old public relations man was arrested Tuesday on charges of attempting to molest an 11-year-old girl and beating her mother when she interfered.

Police said Donald E. Bergen of New York City drove his car into the driveway of Mrs. Katherine Smoot in the fashionable Long Island community, got out and tried to molest her daughter.

Mrs. Smoot, hearing her daughter scream, ran to her aid, whereupon she was struck repeatedly by Bergen, police said. The girl called police, who seized Bergen before he could flee.

In another case, police said today that a 34-year-old father of four has admitted raping and robbing 16 Manhattan housewives during the last six months. James German, a Negro, was seized after he pawned a sewing machine stolen from one of the victims.

Kidnap-Rapist Closely Pursued

ALBANY, N. Y. (UPI)—The manhunt for a desperate ex-convict accused in the kidnap-rape of a teen-aged Maine baby sitter, shifted today to this area where he was reported seen aboard a bus.

A huge force of police and FBI agents combed the tri-city area of Albany, Schenectady and Troy for Rodney Austin, 44, who has vowed not to be taken alive. He is wanted on Maine warrants charging rape and abduction and a federal warrant charging unlawful flight to avoid prosecution.

9-Year-Old Girl Assaulted During Trick-Treat Round

HOOSICK FALLS, N.Y., Oct. 31 (UPI)—A 9-year-old girl wearing a clown costume was sexually assaulted by a 16-foot 10-pound parolee while on a pre-Halloween round of trick-or-treat, police said today.

They said a villager, investigating the persistent barking of a dog last night, found the girl and Charles M. J. Lancour Jr., of North Bennington, Vt., behind a clubhouse building. Lancour, who state troopers said admitted being on parole from Windsor, Vt., prison, was arraigned on a first degree rape charge and taken to Rensselaer County jail at Troy to await grand jury action.

Police said William Benkowski, the villager who found Lancour with the girl, slugged Lancour on the head with a flashlight. Ben-

kowski then went to his home, called police, located Lancour in a nearby restaurant and held him until officers arrived.

Queens Wife Stabbed 8 Times, Foils Rapist

The twenty-three-year-old wife of a Navy officer was attacked yesterday morning in the basement of her Kew Gardens, Queens, apartment building by a young man who, frustrated in an attempt to rape her, stabbed her eight times in the chest and stomach, police reported.

Mrs. Sandra Noble, of 82-05 134th St., a secretary for the Planters Peanut Co. in Long Island City, was taken to Queens General Hospital where her condition was listed as critical. Doctors said thirty-five stitches were required to close her stab wounds.

Thought Location Safe

Her husband, Lt. J. G. Robert Noble, twenty-six, who is assigned to the 84 Naval District, 90 Church St., and will graduate from Columbia University pre-medical school this June, said he and his wife took the apartment in Kew Gardens ten months ago because "it was a nice neighborhood—I thought it would be safe for Sandra."

The lieutenant was not at home when the attack occurred. Police said Mrs. Noble had gone down to the basement at 10:20 a. m. to put laundry in the washer. When she stepped out of the elevator she noticed a man, whom she described to police as a Negro in his early twenties, about 5 feet 7, weighing approximately 140 pounds and wearing a white polo shirt underneath a black leather jacket.

The man made no advances until Mrs. Noble returned from the laundry room. As she buzzed for the elevator, he approached her from the rear, put his arm around her neck and said "I'm going to rape you. Don't fight. I've got a knife."

Mrs. Noble stopped struggling

until the man relaxed his hold, when she broke free and ran to the basement's tool room, where she cowered in a corner. The man followed Mrs. Noble into the room, pulled out a knife and stabbed her. He fled when Mrs. Noble's screams began attracting other tenants, who called for police and an ambulance.

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NEW YORK

9437

Rape Alarm on BMT Brings Wreck, 28 Injured

Brooklyn Express Awaiting Police Rammed by Another: Youth Flees

An eight-car West End express train—halted to await police investigation of a woman's report that a youth tried to rape her in a train car occupied only by the two of them—was struck by another eight-car West End express in Brooklyn yesterday. The collision occurred at 3:43 p. m. on the BMT tracks fifty feet above 86th St. at the 25th Ave. station.

Twenty-eight of the approximately 225 passengers on the two trains were injured, and most of the rest were shaken up. Fifteen were taken to Coney Island Hospital for treatment, and five of these were subsequently admitted for treatment of concussion, possible internal injuries and shock.

Many of the passengers were thrown from their seats and some were injured by flying glass. The rear car of the rammed train and the first car of the other train was damaged, but both trains later pulled out of the station under their own power.

The Transit Authority said the train which struck the rear of the halted train had ignored a signal indicating that the track was not clear ahead. A preliminary investigation, said Thomas J. McLernon, general manager of the authority, "indicates that this is another case of man failure."

Whether rain that was falling at the time was a factor was not determined. Mr. McLernon said the brakes of the train which bypassed the danger signal would be examined for possible defectiveness.

Both trains were bound for Manhattan from Coney Island.

Shortly before the first train reached the 25th St. station,

Mrs. Lucille LoBianco, forty-three, who lives at 1124 43d St. and is a mother of four, pulled the emergency cord and reported that a blond youth, about seventeen, knocked her to the floor of a car, tore her dress and attempted to rape her. The train was stopped to await the arrival of police from the Sheepshead bay precinct.

While it was stopped, the second express arrived and struck the rear of the halted train.

The youth was not apprehended.

The motorman of the first train was identified as John Venturi, the motorman of the other as Stanislaus Golas, forty-two, of 89 Perrot Place. He has been a motorman for fifteen years and was a conductor for three years before that.

The track was cleared of the trains at 5:09 p. m. In the eighty-six minutes that the track was blocked, other West End expresses bound for New York were routed on to the BMT Sea Beach tracks.

Mrs. LoBianco told police after the accident that she boarded the train at Stillwell Ave. She was the only other person in the car was the youth, and that he knocked her to the floor between Stillwell Ave. and the next stop, Bay 50th St. She said she resisted and tried to get off the train at Bay 50th St., but he knocked her down again. The next stop was 25th Ave., and she pulled the emergency cord as the train neared that station.

Mrs. LoBianco was admitted to Coney Island Hospital for examination to determine whether she had been injured in her struggle with the youth. Thirteen persons were treated at the 25th Ave. station by three doctors and six nurses summoned to the station.

Others admitted to the hospital were:

DICKSTEIN, Irwin, twenty, 1644 55th St., concussion, possible internal injuries.

KOESSEL, Joseph, sixteen, 1541 46th St., concussion, possible internal injuries.

RUFFLE, Mrs. Rose, thirty-seven, 140 Bay 41st St., internal injuries.

EPSTEIN, Leo, fifty-seven, 2336 E. 17th St., possible internal injuries and shock.

These persons were treated at the hospital for cuts, bruises and shock and then dismissed: GARABINO, Emilio, sixteen, 295 Third Ave.

LOSURDO, Josephine, fifteen months, 1228 McDonald Ave.

LOSURDO, Mrs. Mary, twenty-five, 1228 McDonald Ave.

MEDIRO, Frank, twenty-two, 2606 Harway Ave.

RUBACK, Rebecca, fifty-nine, 1946 86th St.

SOLDANO, Anthony, thirty-two, 2534 W. 16th St.

VALLVASSORIO, Thomas, forty-three, 5708 New Utrecht Ave.

WOLFE, Mildred, fifty-two, 2271 Stillwell Ave.

WOLFE, Sarah, fifty-four, 2271 Stillwell Ave.

WOLF, Ada, fifty-two, 163-36 73d Ave., Flushing, Queens.

In fighting attacker—

Woman pulls emergency cord, subway trains crash

NEW YORK, May 14—(AP)—A woman, who said a youth tried to

rape her, pulled the emergency cord on a subway train yesterday and halted it. Another train ran into it. Twenty-eight persons were hurt, some seriously.

Mrs. Lucille LoBianco, 43, said a blond youth about 17 years old entered a car in which she and an elderly man were seated. She said the youth ripped off her skirt and tried to tear away her undergarments.

She screamed, but said the elderly man cowered in terror. At the next stop, Mrs. LoBianco said, she tried to get off the train but was hauled back by the youth. Fighting free of the train pulled away from the station, she pulled the emergency signal.

As the train ground to a halt, another train, its brakes on skidded into the first one. Some 150 persons were thrown from their seats. Fourteen were treated at the scene and 14 were taken to Coney Island Hospital.

In the confusion, the woman's attacker fled.

Manhattan-bound subway traffic on the line was disrupted for an hour. The collision occurred in Brooklyn.

YOUNG RAPIST GANG KIDNAPS WOMAN IN N. Y.

Sat. 9-12-59.

Others Threaten to Shoot Up Fire House

New York, Sept. 11 (UP)—Four young hoodlums seized a woman on a sidewalk in Brooklyn early Friday and drove her to a house where they raped her while holding a knife at her throat.

At about the same time, a gang of Puerto Ricans calling themselves the Mau Maus chased a boy, 13, into a

Brooklyn fire station and threatened to shoot up the place when firemen went to his aid.

The latest outbreak of juvenile terrorism came as Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy admitted that the summer-long wave of violence was still on the upswing despite a police crackdown that has resulted in the arrest of nearly 500.

Drag Her Into Car

Mayor Robert F. Wagner and his assistants drew up a legislative program calling for drastic revision of state and federal laws covering interstate shipment, sale, and possession of weapons.

Police said the four men grabbed the white woman, who was 44, as she was about to go into a subway entrance en route to work at an all-night beauty shop in the Times Square area.

The hoodlums slugged her, police said, and then dragged her screaming into a waiting car. They drove her three miles to the house where they assaulted her.

The woman told police that two of them had knives and one had a gun. She said they beat her and threatened to kill her when she resisted. After taking \$30 from her purse, the woman was blindfolded and left standing on a street corner.

3 Seized Admit Rape

The woman hailed a taxi and went to a police station. Detectives returned to the scene with her and drove her around until she recognized the house. Police broke in and seized Jimmie Rogers Lunsford, 17, a truck helper.

Information obtained from him led to the arrest of James Daniel Bellamy, 20, a cook's helper, and Alexander Williams, 18, a laborer. A fourth man, known as Pancho, was being sought. Bail of \$25,000 each was set for the

three seized.

Bellamy, Williams, and Lunsford were booked for kidnaping, robbery, and rape. Police said all three admitted the rape.

The slightly built woman, whom police did not identify, suffered a cut on her forehead that required four stitches to close at a hospital. She was treated for shock and multiple bruises.

Gang Threatens Firemen

Firemen Douglas MacMillan, 47, was on duty at the Brooklyn fire station when a boy ran in, pursued by seven members of the Mau Mau gang.

When MacMillan went to the boy's aid, the gang members cursed him. One tore a 2 by 4 wooden support from a tree and swung it at the fireman. Four other firemen, awakened by the commotion, came downstairs, and one of the teen-agers threatened to "go get a shotgun and kill all of you." The firemen telephoned for police.

Policemen later arrested Francisco [Loco] Bosques, 17; Elliott [Mr. Clean] Lobron, 16; Joseph [Demon] Ramos, 17; Tony [Shadow] Claus, 17; Esteban [Stevie] Rivera, 16, and Victor Cerezo, 17.

The boy they had been chasing slipped away in the confusion.

Youth, 14, Assaults Student Nurse In N.Y.

Knife Attack Occurs As Officials Discuss Teen-Age Crime Curbs

NEW YORK (AP) — A pretty young student nurse was assaulted in daylight Thursday on a subway train by a 14-year-old youth. The knife attack occurred as top officials conferred on ways of controlling an alarming upsurge in teen-age crime and violence in the nation's largest city.

These were the day's developments:

A young hoodlum known as Dracula, the black-caped accused leader of New York's latest fatal gang outburst, swaggered through a police lineup, snarling at questioners.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and state officials, gathered at an exploratory meeting, seemed to agree that a street curfew would be impractical and hard to enforce—but that a return to the Civilian Conservation Corps camps of depression days might prove workable.

In a separate session, heads of 12 city agencies discussed the problem with Mayor Robert F. Wagner. He ordered immediate steps to increase the police force by 1,080 men to its authorized quota of 24,508.

Clara Reese, 23-year-old white nurse dozing on a subway train after an all-night hospital tour of duty, told police she awoke to find a Negro youth with his arm around her neck and an 8-inch carving knife at her side. He threatened to kill her if she made a sound.

The only other passenger in the car was asleep. The youth tried to kiss her and she pulled away. He tugged at her dress. She screamed.

Just then a conductor entered the car. He pulled the emergency cord as the car rolled into a station. A subway patrolman subdued the youth, who identified himself as a junior high school student.

Booked for assault and carrying a dangerous weapon, he was sentenced quickly to a state training school.

In the stepped-up drive against juvenile delinquency, joint sessions of the state and city groups and civic leaders will be held later to develop an over-all plan for coping with the street gangs that have slain four teen-agers in the



SALVATORE AGRON
'Dracula' Or 'Cape Man'

last 10 days.

Dracula's cool, wise-cracking demeanor offered an indication of the nature of the problem. So did the sullen attitude of his pal, known as the Umbrella Man.

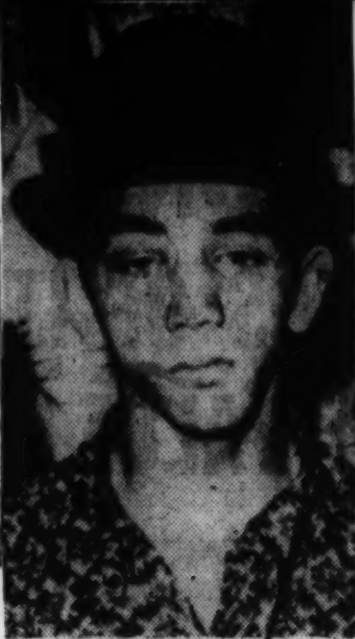
The lanky Dracula, listed as Salvatore Agron, 16, is the chief suspect in the knife slaying of two youths early Sunday in an unlit playground. He gets his nickname from his alleged practice of wearing a cape in the manner of the vampire character of that name.

His pal, Antonio Luis Hernandez, also 16, is known as the Umbrella Man for allegedly using an umbrella as a weapon.

HELD FOR HEARING

Both were held without bail for a hearing Sept. 8. On homicide lineup, newspaper and radio men talked with Agron.

"How do you feel about killing those boys?" he was asked.



ANTONIO HERNANDEZ
'Umbrella Man'

"Like I always feel; like this," said Agron, shrugging his shoulders indifferently.

"Are you sorry?"

"That's for me to know and you to find out," Agron snapped.

"Was it worth killing a kid to be here today talking on a mike?" another reporter asked.

"I feel like killing you," he snarled. "That's what I feel like."

He was asked why he wore the cape.

Agron grinned, turned to Hernandez, then back to the reporters and said: "You're wasting your time."

"Are you sorry about your father and mother—for the sorrow caused them?" a reporter inquired.

"Yeah," said Agron. "That, yeah. But nothing else."

Reporters asked the short, stocky Hernandez how he felt.

"None of your business," he snapped. "Don't talk to me."

Deputy Chief Police Inspector Frank Robb read the charges and reported that Agron was on probation on a grand larceny charge and Hernandez on a burglary charge.

N.Y. Nurse Assaulted On Subway in Daylight

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SHRUGS IT OFF

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SORRY FOR PARENTS

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Killer Of Three Identified In Rape Attempts

RIVERHEAD, N. Y. (AP) — A 27-year-old ex-convict who has admitted shooting three people to death tried to rape two women in a lovers lane a month before he set out to kill, police say.

Smithtown Police Chief Cyril Donnelly said yesterday that two women, aged 20 and 21, identified pictures of the killer as the man who assaulted them.

Francis Bloeth, a \$150-a-week construction worker, is accused of killing three people in three Long Island holdups that netted him less than \$400. He was quoted by police as saying he would have killed more if he had more bullets.

Donnelly said Bloeth offered the two women a lift home from an Islip tavern but drove them to a lovers lane instead, and started mauling one of them. Her companion fled for help, and returned with a motorist she had stopped on the highway.

The other woman meanwhile had broken free and as the trio made their getaway Bloeth fired three shots at them, Donnelly said.

Bloeth's lawyer, Sidney Siben, said yesterday that when Bloeth's wife visited him in jail here, he also confessed to a mugging, a safecracking and three burglaries, in one of which he stabbed a man. Police were checking his story.

Grandmother Raped, Slain In the Bronx

Find Battered Body Of Woman, 65, in Lot

Fifty detectives fanned out through the northern section of the Bronx yesterday in a hunt for the rapist-slayer of a sixty-five-year-old grandmother.

The battered body of Mrs. Pearl Ryan, her face a mass of bruises, was found in a vacant lot at Baychester and Mereld Aves., about three blocks from her home at 741 St. Owen St.

The site is a third of a mile from the Mount Vernon line, in the Wakefield section and about three blocks away from where an eighteen-year-old college student was beaten and raped while returning from a dance on Feb. 22. Police never captured her assailant.

Connection Sought
Deputy Chief Inspector James J. Walsh, in charge of the current investigation, said his men were checking the possibility that Mrs. Ryan's attacker might be the same man.

He described both cases as being "fiendish assaults" and said the attacker in each was not interested in robbery and possessed "very strong hands" by which he pummeled and scratched his victim. So forceful were the blows inflicted on Mrs. Ryan that it was first believed that a chair leg found near her body might have been used as a bludgeon. But this was ruled out by a laboratory analysis.

Mr. Walsh said a similar though not fatal attack occurred in October half a mile away in Mount Vernon, and police there were co-operating in the investigation.

Died of Strangulation

After an autopsy performed at Jacobi Hospital, Dr. Israel Michaelstein, Assistant Medical Examiner, said Mrs. Ryan died of "manual strangulation," and had suffered bruises and scratches of the entire body.



Herald Tribune—UPI

RAPED AND SLAIN—
Mrs. Pearl Ryan, sixty-five, whose body was found in the Bronx yesterday.

One rib was broken, apparently from a kick, he said.

Detectives, routinely interrogating neighborhood residents, cab drivers and bus drivers, also interviewed a dozen persons involved in previous sex offenses, including those who had been quizzed in the other Wakefield rape case.

Mrs. Ryan, the mother of five children, one of them a Roman Catholic nun, was last seen alive at 9:15 p. m. Friday when she started home from the residence of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Tristan Lederer, who live seven blocks away at 4309 De Reimer Ave.

Search by Family

Mrs. Ryan was not home by midnight and the Lederers and the victim's husband, John, a retired tavern owner, searched through the deserted streets by flashlight. Then they called police, and at 1:30 a. m. a patrolman found her body in the vacant lot behind a tree twenty feet from the sidewalk. Near by were her upper dental plate, a black straw hat, an open umbrella and the victim's black

leather pocketbook, apparently unopened and containing \$5.

Inspector Walsh said it appeared the woman had been attacked from the rear and put up a struggle as she was being dragged into the lot. He said there were indications that Mrs. Ryan continued fighting until the assailant crushed her windpipe.

Mrs. Ryan, who was five feet tall and weighed 150 pounds, was described by neighbors as a "wiry, active" woman who had strong religious interests. She was an active participant in the Manhattan College Ladies Auxiliary. Two of her sons were graduates of the school.

She leaves a daughter, Sister Mary Consilia, of the Roman Catholic Presentation order at Clifton, N. J., and four sons—James, a physician in Washington, D. C.; Terence, a lawyer of Pearl River, N. Y.; Richard, an accountant, and John, a restaurateur, both of this city.

Policeman Held in Rape of Girl, 17, in Park

Companion Tells How He Beat Officer With Night Stick After Attack in Brooklyn

By Robert Parrella and David Lyle

A forty-three-year-old patrolman was arrested yesterday for the rape of a seventeen-year-old girl he had led into Brooklyn's Highland Park on the pretext of questioning her.

The attack occurred about 4:30 a. m. in the southwest section of the park, near Barbey St. and Highland Ave., where the girl had been sitting in an automobile with two friends.

The patrolman, Joseph Anthony, of 91-09 130th Place, a 1030 Cypress Ave., Brooklyn, married and the father of two children—was arrested shortly after 6 a. m. At that hour, he walked into Brooklyn's Miller Ave. station house, where he had gone off duty after working the 4 p. m. to midnight tour.

Battered and Bloody

He said, according to Assistant District Attorney Leon Port, that he had visited several saloons after midnight, consumed three or four quarts of beer and then started driving along the Belt Parkway toward his summer home at 602 Rutherford Drive, Seaview, Suffolk County, feeling very and sleepy.

It was a hot night, the patrolman told Mr. Port, and he decided to pull over to the side and rest. He could remember nothing after that until about 5 a. m., when he woke up. They drove to Barbey St. and Highland Ave. and there, near the park, they stopped to drink two cans of beer they had in the car. The girl, who does not drink, was sitting in the rear seat with Mr. Sehne. Suddenly, a light flashed into the car and a patrolman in uniform ordered the girl and Mr. Sehne to get out. They did, and he began asking them questions—who were they, what were they doing there.

The rest of the story Mr. Port pieced together after talking to the girl, and her two friends, Jakob Sehne, twenty-two, of 18-120 De Kalb Ave., in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn, and Ernest Stimpfes, thirty, of 1030 Cypress Ave., Brooklyn. This, as Mr. Port told it, is their side of the story:

Three on Date

On Friday night, Mr. Sehne had a date with a girl, a machine operator in a knitting mill. Mr. Sehne is an unemployed construction worker. He is five feet six inches tall, weighs about 160 pounds, and like the girl, he came to this country from Germany about three years ago.

The two are friends of Ernest Stimpfes, thirty, of 1030 Cypress Ave., Brooklyn, a butcher who likes to play the accordion and along the edge of the park in the direction the patrolman had taken.

Wyckoff Ave. tavern. As he frequently does, on Friday he

not quite known what to do because the man who had taken the girl into the park was, after all, a policeman—ran after him. He found him a short distance away, in his automobile, in the process of changing from his uniform into civilian clothes. He had just put on a sports shirt.

Beaten With Own Stick

When the patrolman saw Mr. Sehne coming, he jumped out of his car, night stick in hand, and came toward him. Enraged, Mr. Sehne wrested the stick from the slightly huskier patrolman's hand and began beating him with it on the head and shoulders. The patrolman's hat fell into the gutter, and he ducked inside his car and drove away. Mr. Sehne smashed the window of the car with the stick while trying to get at him.

Taken into Park

The girl told the patrolman her age, and shortly thereafter he said he wanted to ask her some more questions, but away from her friends. He led her into the park about 100 yards out of sight of Mr. Sehne and Mr. Stimpfes. There, in a dark and deserted area, he raped her. The girl began screaming, and the patrolman ran off through the trees and out of the park. The girl followed, hysterical, and found Mr. Sehne. She could not talk, but pointed to the direction the patrolman had taken.

Mr. Sehne—who said he had been puzzled before and had

When they could not find him, they called his wife and asked her to have him report to the station house as soon as he came home.

day. He has been locked up in the Liberty Ave. police station. Patrolman Andres, who has been on the job for thirteen years, was put in a line-up of ten patrolmen, and both Mr. Sehne and Mr. Stimpfes were identified him. Later in Kings County Hospital, where she is suffering from shock, the girl

60-YEAR-OLD GRANDMOTHER

Husky Young Officer Held
In Widow's Rape-Slaying

NEW YORK (AP) — A husky young policeman, stripped of his badge and denounced by his superior, was held without bail Thursday in the rape-slaying of a 60-year-old Brooklyn grandmother.

The police force already shaken by a series of scandals, was shocked at the enormity of the crime attributed to 27-year-old Patrolman Francis J. Rogers, who was a cop and brother of a cop. He was suspended after his arrest Wednesday night.

As Rogers took the stage at the regular morning police lineup, Inspector Raymond Maguire angrily snapped at him: "There is very little I can say about you. You dirtied our women. You are a disgrace. Get out of here!"

Held with Rogers in the Monday slaying of Mrs. Viola Mirman was a friend from his school days, Thomas Murtha, 22, a truck driver. They were charged with homicide, rape and kidnaping.

Detectives said they admitted dragging the widow into their car after she resisted their attempts to pick her up. Mrs. Mirman was beaten savagely, until her skull was crushed and her jaw broken. She also was raped, then thrown from the car to die in a parking lot.

Neither Rogers nor Murtha would admit raping the woman.

"They were so drunk they didn't know what they were doing," said one of the detectives on the case.

At the Gates Avenue precinct in Brooklyn where Rogers was assigned, Lt. Jesse Plutzer told reporters: "We feel lousy. The boys are just sick."

He described Rogers, on the force three years, as "just an average cop doing an average job."

Relatives of the slain woman were bitter. One of Mrs. Mirman's daughters cried: "It used to be that you could look to a cop to protect you. This man is a cop. He killed my mother—a cop that's supposed to protect her."

Another daughter shouted: "If I had a gun I'd kill them both."

When Rogers and Murtha ap-

peared at a bail hearing in Brooklyn Felony Court, the slain woman's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Janet Bamman, arose and shrieked: "Let me speak to the bums. She was 60 years old. That's a nice thing to do to a 60-year-old woman. You Bums! They beat her, sub-

the bums." Rodgers' arrest was the latest in a series of incidents that have plagued the police force in the past two weeks. Nearly a dozen cops have been demoted, suspended or fired in gambling, morals and burglary cases.

As the police department saw it, the only redeeming feature in the Mirman slaying was the swift police action that led to the arrests. A policeman friend of Rogers provided the tip.

Rapist-Strangler
Of Grandmother
Sought By Police

NEW YORK (AP)—A stranger with "very strong hands" was sought by police Saturday as the grandmother of a 65-year-old woman was found early Saturday morning on a vacant lot in the Bronx.

An autopsy showed that Mrs. Pearl Ryan, a grandmother of six, had died of manual strangulation, suffered bruises and scratches of the entire body and had one broken rib, apparently from a kick.

She was attacked as she walked through the sparsely settled Wakefield section after visiting the home of her sister, Mrs. Mildred Federer.

Last Feb. 23, three blocks from the scene, Frances Porco, 18, was beaten and raped as she returned home from a dance. Her assailant has never been found.

PULLS EMERGENCY CORD

Woman Battling Rapist
Causes Crash On Subway

NEW YORK (UPI)—A woman's battle with an attempted rapist caused a collision of two subway trains in Brooklyn Wednesday, injuring 28 persons.

They remained in Coney Island Hospital today, all in fair condition with concussions and internal injuries.

The collision came about when Mrs. Lucille LoBianco 43, unable to escape her attacker at two station stops, managed to pull the emergency cord of the first train. The second train passed through a signal and an automatic stopping device and rammed the stopped train at about 10 miles an hour. Passengers of both trains were thrown from their seats.

The attacker escaped in the confusion.

Mrs. LoBianco told police that she, a blond youth of about 17, and an elderly man were the only passengers in the last car of the train.

The youth knocked her to the floor, she said, ripped off her skirt and was attempting to remove her undergarments when she broke free and tried to leave the train at a station.

She reached the door, she said, but the youth pulled her back in.

Mrs. LoBianco said that throughout the battle the third passenger cowered in his seat in apparent terror and made no attempt to help her.

She said she continued to fight off the youth, who again knocked her to the floor, and at the next station again almost made it to freedom. As the train began to pull out of that station, she managed to reach the emergency cord which brought it to a halt.

It was struck within minutes by the following train.

Neither train was derailed and both were able to leave the station under their own power after a delay of more than an hour in which other trains were rerouted.



Body Found In Bronx Lot Near Home

Attacked on Street
In Vicinity Where
Girl Was Raped

BULLETIN.

An investigation into the slaying of Mrs. Pearl Ryan has shown there is every indication that she was raped. Deputy Chief Inspector James J. Walsh declared today. He said police were investigating the possibility Mrs. Ryan was murdered by the same man who raped an 18-year-old girl in the same Bronx neighborhood on Feb. 22.

By MARTIN HUNTER and
GEORGE ALLEN,
World-Telegram Staff Writers.

A 65-year-old grandmother was found brutally slain early today in a vacant lot in the Wakefield section of the Bronx only two-and-a-half blocks from where an 18-year-old girl was beaten and raped seven weeks ago.

Mrs. Pearl Ryan met death only three blocks from her home at 41 St. Owen St., which is only a block from the home of the rape victim.

Body Behind

Mrs. Ryan's body lay behind a stunted tree only 15 feet from the sidewalk, directly opposite a street lamp. Her clothing was disarranged.

Her hat, pocketbook and lower denture formed on almost straight line from the street lamp to the body, indicating, police said, that she had struggled as her attacker dragged her into the lot. Her pocketbook had not been opened, the police said.

The woman had been viciously beaten. Her jaw was broken, according to police.

and probably her nose. Her face was covered with blood. Next to her body lay her open umbrella.

The assault came as Mrs. Ryan was walking home after visiting her sister, Mrs. Mildred Lederer, who lives at 4349 De Reimer Ave.

Reported Missing.

She left Mrs. Lederer's home at 9:45 p.m. and was found in the lot at 1:45 a.m., 25 minutes after her husband, John, a retired bar and grill owner, telephoned police to report her missing.

The area through which Mrs. Ryan chose to walk at an hour when many women fear to be abroad is lonely and in many ways forbidding. It is a region of unlighted vacant lots and private homes and somber shadows and lies close to the IRT subway storage yards at 241st St.

Seven weeks ago, on Feb. 22, a pretty, 18-year-old secretarial student on her way from a religious club dance, was viciously beaten unconscious and raped in an alleyway near the scene of last night's crime.

But Mrs. Ryan had traversed the half mile between her sister's home and her own many times and apparently set out with no more hesitation than usual.

She walked along De Reimer Ave., turned to her left in Nereid Ave. and walked to Baychester Ave., where she turned right. It was just beyond this point that her attacker or attackers struck. A tavern at 96 Greenwich St. in downtown Manhattan, was waiting at home and as time passed and his wife did not come home he became restless, then worried.

His agitation increased as midnight came and passed. At 1:20 he telephoned the Wakefield Ave. precinct.

Cop Follows Route.

Patrolman Andrew Boland was assigned to search for Mrs. Ryan. He walked along the route which Mr. Ryan had told police his wife would follow. He darted the beam of his flashlight here and there as he slowly walked along Baychester Ave.

He was joined by Patrolman Henry Dambach and when they came to the vacant lot both cops began to search. About 15 feet from the sidewalk they found Mrs. Ryan's

battered body. Mrs. Ryan had four sons and one daughter, Sally, who is a nun in the Presentation Order at Clifton, N. J. The sons are Dr. James Ryan, a Washington physician; John, a restaurant owner; Terence, a Pearl River, N. Y. lawyer, and Richard, a Bronx public accountant.

Mrs. Pearl Ryan, a 65-year-old grandmother, is shown in a photograph taken a few months ago.

9440

Man Trembles Himself To Death In Jail Cell

LUMBERTON, N. C. (UPI) — A young colored man being held on a rape charge died Tuesday shortly after suffering a trembling spell while talking to a visiting minister.

Frederick Douglas Malloy, 27, of Route 1, Maxton, was dead on arrival at Robeson Memorial hospital. The Rev. Gene Hall said he was talking to Malloy during his weekly visit to the county jail when the prisoner began trembling. He fell to the floor and was rushed to the hospital.

Malloy had been charged with criminally assaulting a 13-year-old colored girl Sunday.

Judge From Vermont To Try Rape Case

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — A federal judge from Vermont will come here next month to hear the trial of four Hungarian refugees, U.S. Army soldiers, charged with raping a captive waitress on the Ft. Bragg reservation.

A. Hand James, clerk of U.S. District Court in Raleigh, said Judge Ernest W. Gibson would begin a two-week term starting May 11.

The defendants are Andras Veres, Peter Karagits, Zoltan Szabo and Jeno Ronasi. Szabo and Ronasi also are charged with aiding and abetting in a prison break earlier this month.

Judge Donnell Gilliam of the eastern North Carolina district retired in March and the court docket has grown full.

White Ex-Con Nabbed For Rape of Girl, 10

RALEIGH, N.C. (ANP) — Ralph L. Betts of Apex, N.C., was arrested by police last week following a high-speed car chase, for the rape of a little Negro girl 10 years of age. Betts, 36, is a white ex-convict.

• Betts was chased by police after he released the frightened May Louise McDougald from his car. A physical examination of the girl revealed she had been attacked, criminally.

Solicitor Lester V. Chalmers told Judge Walter J. Bone in Wake County Superior Court, "It is my intention, at the criminal term, beginning July 13, to place the defendant on trial for his life."

Conviction of rape in North Carolina carries the penalty, unless the jury recommends mercy, of death. Betts served a prison term for attempted rape of a white girl back in 1951.

White Worker Denies Attack

BELMONT, N. C. — (UPI) — A white textile worker who claimed he was merely seeking a drink of water was held without bond Tuesday on a charge of attempting to rape a 15-year-old Negro girl in her home.

Janice Steele accused Billy S. Brewer, 43, of raping her Monday. A physician who examined the girl said, however, that she had not been raped.

Brewer will have a preliminary hearing Thursday in Belmont recorder's court.

Police Chief Frank Carpenter said the girl told him she was

alone at home when Brewer asked for a drink of water. She said he raped her when she admitted him to the house.

Brewer, picked up less than an hour later, told Carpenter he had been at the girl's home, but only to get a drink of water. He denied attacking her.

Attorney Appointed In Apex Attack Case

Will H. Yarbrough, Raleigh attorney, was appointed yesterday by Judge Walter J. Bone of Nashville to represent a 36-year-old Apex white man who will be tried for his life on charges of raping an 11-year-old Negro girl.

The accused, Ralph Lee Betts, had requested that Yarbrough be appointed to represent him after he found he was unable to employ an attorney.

Betts is charged with raping Mary Louise McDougald of Varina, Route 1, in a wooded section of western Wake County, Monday.

On July 11, 1950, Betts was convicted of assaulting a 12-year-old white girl with intent to commit rape and sentenced by Judge R. Hunt Parker to serve not less than 12 nor more than 15 years in prison.

Paroles Commission Chairman George Randall said yesterday that Betts was released Dec. 1, 1958, after serving all but 30 days of his full sentence less time off for good behavior. Randall said Betts was on "temporary parole" for the remaining 30 days of his term.

Randall added that Betts was turned down five different times when he applied for parole.

In another action yesterday in Superior Court, Taft Bullard, 26, of Lillington, Route 3, charged with speeding in excess of 100 miles per hour pleaded guilty to

speeding 70 miles per hour and was sentenced to six months on the roads suspended on payment of \$50 fine and court costs.

Bullard, arrested May 1 by State Highway Patrolman John A. Phillips, took the case to Superior Court on an appeal from a lower court conviction where he was given four months, suspended on payment of a \$100 fine and court costs.

Thomas Sutton Maulsby Jr., Wilmington, was acquitted on charges of driving drunk.

The case of Jessie Lee Heartsfield, 36, address not listed, charged with second offense driving drunk and with improper equipment, had not been decided by a jury yesterday when court adjourned. The jury was excused for the day and is expected to resume deliberations Thursday at 9:30 a.m. when court reconvenes.

Michael Taylor Nowell, 16, of Poole Road, was acquitted yesterday on charges of careless and reckless driving.

Ed Green, 32, of Raleigh, was given 30 days on the roads on being convicted on charges of trespassing.

11 Held In Rape Of 16-Year-Old

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.
Wed. 9-30-34

8 Admit Relations But Deny Coercion

LENOIR, N. C. (UPI) — Eleven men and boys were free under \$5,000 bond today in connection with the alleged rape of a 16-year-old high school girl.

Caldwell County Sheriff J. B. Myers said officers were seeking a 12th man who was believed to have left the state before the incident was reported.

Myers said that eight of the men had been charged with rape and the others with aiding and abetting. He said the eight had admitted having relations with the girl Sunday but claimed that she had consented.

The girl told officers Monday that five of the group forced her into a car and drove to a rural area where they raped her.

Myers said the girl told him, "I kicked and screamed but after the five got through, they went and got another gang." She said they released her Sunday night.

The defendants, all residents of the Valmead area north of here, were arrested Tuesday.

Charged with rape were Bobby Story, 25, Wayne B. McGinnis, 21; Jerry H. Smith, 21, Johnny Walker, 32, Benny Campbell, 22, Jimmy Johnson, 18, Donald Church and Eugene Clark.

James P. Bumgarner, 18, Eugene Dillard, 16, and Charles Palmer, 33, were charged with aiding and abetting.

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NORTH CAROLINA

9441

Carolinian Faces Negro Rape Trial

WILMINGTON, N.C. — A young man who was paroled last year for serving a prison term for rape has been charged with raping an 11-year-old Negro girl and faces trial for the crime. Ralph Lee Betts, 36, of Wilmington, who waived preliminary hearing on the charge yesterday, is being held in the county jail without bond. Betts' attorney, Lester V. Jones Jr., said he would fight the death penalty when Betts is tried here on July 13.

THE CHIEF ALSO said the girl identified the suspect as the alleged assailant.

Carpenter said the mill worker admitted being at the house for a drink of water, but denied attacking the girl.

Another NC

Journal + Guide

White Man

Accused

Is Accused

Sat. 7-18-59

Teen-ager Says He

Entered Home On

Ruse And Raped Her

P. 1

ated Press International

BELMONT, N. C. — A teen-

aged girl told police she was

raped Monday by a white man

who gained entrance to her

house by asking for a drink

of water.

27h(2)

Belmont Police Chief Frank

Carpenter said the girl, whose

name was withheld, was un-

dergoing a physical examina-

tion to determine whether she

had been assaulted.

A SUSPECT, whose name

also was withheld, was picked

up later for questioning. The

man, a textile worker, was

held in jail without bond.

Carpenter said the girl told

him the man came to her

house for a drink of water

and that when she let him in

he attacked her.

Wilmington

Daily World

Youths Charged

Atlanta

With Rape

Sat. 7-18-59

WILMINGTON, N. C. — (NNP

A) Police have charged two

white youths with raping a 15-

year old colored girl after luring

her from her home on the pretext

of needing a baby sitter.

27h(2)

The youths, Jimmy Fox Moseley

and Valmo Wentworth Jamison,

both 19, were arrested early Sat-

urday.

Police said the girl, whose name

was withheld, and relatives gave

the following statement concerning

the incident:

Two young men went to her

home Friday night on the pretext

of seeking a baby sitter, drove her

to a wooded section outside the

city, carried her into the woods

and assaulted her. Later she was

brought back within the city lim-

its and let out of a car.

Police said the youths were trac-

ed through the car license plate

numbers furnished by the girl. A

physician who examined her said

she had been raped.

Rape Hearing

Is Postponed

Wilmington, N.C.

WILMINGTON, N.C. (AP) — A

Recorder's Court preliminary

hearing Monday for two white

youths charged with the "baby sit-

ter" rape of a Negro girl was post-

poned until Tuesday.

Charged in the capital crime

were Jimmy Fox Moseley and

Valmo Wentworth Jamison, both

19. They were arrested Saturday.

Police were told two white

youths who said they needed a

baby sitter picked up the girl from

her home Friday night and at-

tacked her outside the city.

Apex White Man Faces Charge Of Assaulting Negro Girl. 11

News & Observer
By BOB LYNCH

A 35-year-old Apex white man charged with raping an 11-year-old Negro girl at gunpoint will be tried for his life. District Solicitor Les Chalmers announced in Wake Superior Court yesterday that Ralph Lee Betts, ex-convict, was arrested at a roadblock Monday afternoon following a high-speed chase by Wake Sheriff's Deputy W. L. Pritchett.

Betts is charged with the capital crime of raping 11-year-old Mary Lois McDougal, daughter of Mrs. Sophia McDougal of Varina, Route 2, 27th (2) NC. Solicitor Chalmers told Judge Walter J. Bone of Nashville, presiding over the current term of Wake Superior Court, "It is my intention at the criminal term beginning July 13 to place the defendant on trial for his life."

May Appoint Counsel. Chalmers suggested that the court ascertain whether Betts would be financially able to employ counsel for his defense. Judge Bone, after talking with Betts, announced that if Betts were not able to employ counsel by the end of the week, the court would appoint counsel for him.

Sheriff's Deputy Pritchett said he answered a call to Rolland's Rest Home in Western Wake County near Sunset Lake. Mrs. McDougal, an employee of the home, Pritchett said, had called to say that her 11-year-old daughter had been carried away by a white man in a car.

Mrs. McDougal, a mother of four, told Pritchett that her other children had come to the rest home and told her of the incident.

While Pritchett was talking to Mrs. McDougal he saw a car stop at the crossroads about 300 yards from the rest home and let the little McDougal girl out.

The little girl, Pritchett said, started running toward the rest home, and he jumped into his car and got in behind the Betts car.

Betts, he said, sped away toward Highway U. S. 401 and on reaching the highway turned left and proceeded to a dirt road near R. T. Stephens' Store.

"The dirt road comes out at Banks Crossroads," Pritchett explained. He said Betts threw up such a cloud of dust that he couldn't close in on him and had to call for help. "I called for a roadblock to be

set up," Pritchett said, "and child had definitely had intercourse." Pritchett said he and Holmes for an identification on the car from the license number." also found 21 pocketbooks in the Sheriff's Deputy Connie L. Betts car. Holmes, who was serving legal papers in the vicinity of Apex, heard Pritchett's call for help and came into the area of the chase from another direction. He was sentenced July 12, 1950, to serve from 12 to 15 years in Central Prison on being convicted of assault on a female with intention of committing rape. He had just come off parole from that conviction in January, Pritchett said. In the 1950 case, a 12-year-old white girl was the victim.

Continuing the chase, Pritchett said, he saw Betts reach down as if getting something from under the front seat. He warned Holmes by radio to use caution, saying Betts appeared to be getting something from under the seat. When Betts was cornered at the roadblock, Holmes was armed with a rifle and made the arrest without incident, he said. A .32 calibre pistol was found under the front seat of the Betts car, officers said.

Deputy Pritchett said the McDougal girl, crying and "very much upset," said that the white man, whom she later identified as Betts, came to the McDougal home selling pocketbooks.

Pritchett said the pocketbooks were the type made by inmates at Central Prison.

The child was further quoted as saying Betts tried to sell her a pocketbook and that she told him she couldn't buy one. She said he then told her that if she would go with him and sell two, he would give her one. She said again she refused, but he made her get into the car anyway.

According to Deputy Pritchett the girl said that Betts drove her to a wooded section back of the Pleasant Grove Church on the Sunset Lake Road, made her get out of the car and go into the woods.

The child told Pritchett that Betts ordered her to pull off her clothing and lie down on them. She was quoted as saying she refused. She said he then pulled a pistol and told her he would kill her if she didn't comply.

After being apprehended, Pritchett said, Betts was taken by them to McDougal home where he was positively identified by the McDougal girl as the man who raped her.

The girl was taken to St. Agnes where she was examined by Dr. E. Dorsey, who told Pritchett the



CHARGED WITH RAPE—Ralph Lee Betts, center, in custody of Sheriff's Deputies W. L. Pritchett, left, and Connie L. Holmes shortly after waiving preliminary hearing Tuesday on the capital crime of rape. (Photo by Bob Lynch.)

White Man Gets Life In Assault On Negro Girl

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP)—A Wake County jury Thursday convicted a white ex-convict of raping an 11-year-old Negro girl and recommending a death sentence. His wife and mother were at the back of the crowded courtroom. Nearly half of the all-white, all-male jury received the case shortly before noon and took time out for lunch during deliberations before rendering a verdict. Betts was accused of raping Mary Lois McDougal, of Varina. If the jury had convicted him of rape without recommendation for mercy, a death sentence would have been mandatory.

He received the case shortly before noon and took time out for lunch during deliberations before rendering a verdict. Betts was accused of raping Mary Lois McDougal, of Varina. If the jury had convicted him of rape without recommendation for mercy, a death sentence would have been mandatory.

27h(2) 1959

PENNSYLVANIA

9442

**6 Negro Youths
Freed In Rape
Of White Girl**
Philadelphia Journal
Sept. 10-24-59

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Seven Negro youths are free today after being cleared of charges of raping a white girl and beating her escort last Labor Day.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Paul M. Chalfin said Friday none of the seven have been identified by the 19-year-old girl or by her companion, a soldier. The alleged attack took place in Fairmount Park.

Chalfin declared "There has been absolutely no case made out against any of the defendants." Charges were dropped against Spencer Millner, 19, David Mobley, 18; Thomas Stevenson, 18; Russell Ambrose, 19 and his brother Donald, 21; Carlton Ayers, 18, and Herbert Gregg, 21.

9443

Gives Details Of Assaults In N. Phila.

A 19-year-old soldier, attending an Army cooks school at Fort Dix, confessed yesterday, 30 hours after his arrest by highway patrolmen of the Traffic Division, that he was the slasher who committed a series of criminal assaults on children in the Fairmount and Francisville sections of the city in the last four months.

Pvt. Elmer D. Register, of Bolton st., near 23d, north of Jefferson st., admitted the sex crimes and the brutal slashing of Deborah Poisson, 8, of 2702 Harper st., last Dec. 13, several hours after he was held without bail for attacks on two young boys and the cutting of an 8-year-old girl.

GIVES MINUTE DETAILS

In a cool, almost brazen manner, Register related in minute detail the entire series of vicious assaults and slashings to a group of detectives, including Lt. Andrew Walters, commanding officer of the special slasher detail, and Capt. Richard Doyle, head of the police intelligence squad.

Chief Inspector of Detectives John J. Kelly said the details of Register's confession proved "beyond any doubt that we have the slasher who assaulted the child victims."

Kelly said the suspect, drafted into the Army last Oct. 14, although he had a criminal record, listed all of his crimes including the descriptions of the neighborhoods involved.

GIVEN LIE TEST

The soldier's confession came after Detective Charles Kane submitted him to a lie detector test when Register was brought back to City Hall following a

hearing at 12th and Pine sts. station before Magistrate Edward T. Quinn.

Register was given the lie detector test after other detectives checking a list of crimes against children found that five of the assaults, with one exception, occurred either on Saturday nights or early Sunday mornings, when the suspect had week end passes.

The one exception was the kidnapping of a 3-year-old girl from her bed in her home on Mount Vernon st. near 22d, last Dec. 30, a Tuesday night.

DECEPTIONS NOTED

That was the day, investigators said, when Register began a 14-day leave from Fort Dix where he was attached to Company D of the Special Training Regiment.

Detective Kane said as he was giving Register the lie detector test he noticed the indicators on nine days before he went into the Army.

ASSAULTED BOY

The second attack was on Nov. 30, at 6:30 P. M., when he criminally assaulted a 13-year-old boy at 26th and Swain sts., near Girard ave.

After the slashing of Deborah, Register said he kidnaped a 3-year-old girl from her bedroom on Mount Vernon st. on Dec. 30.

Then on Sunday, Jan. 18, at 1:45 A. M. he said he attacked an 8-year-old girl in her home on 16th st., near Wallace.

YOUNGSTER SCREAMED

As the youngster screamed, Register said he fled into another bedroom and when the child's mother ran toward him, he threw a knife at the woman, cutting her forehead.

Register's next crime, prior to last Saturday's offenses, was on Feb. 1, at 4 A. M. when he crawled through a window of an apartment on Corinthian ave., near Brown st., and slashed the night clothing of two girls, 12 and 3.

It was this crime which caused the special detail of more than 130 plainclothesmen to be assigned to catch the elusive criminal. He will be slated on the additional charges for arraign-

ment in Central police court. **INCORRIGIBLE AT 12**

Police records disclosed that the suspect's first encounter with the police was when he was 12 years old and was taken into custody for being incorrigible.

the deceptograph show the suspect "was not telling the truth." Kane reported his findings and the interrogation of Register began.

Lt. Waters said then the soldier admitted the fiendish crimes. The only reason he could give for his brutal actions was he was coming home drunk from a party when he slashed Deborah Poisson, with a knife on the right side of her face from ear to mouth.

ASKED DIRECTIONS

Debby, who underwent plastic surgery to prevent disfigurement, was cut by a young Negro who asked her directions to 28th and Thompson sts.

Nearly 100 sutures were taken to close the facial wounds of the girl, who otherwise was not further molested.

Four members of the highway patrol, William Duross, Peter Bellizzi, Charles Robinson and Leslie Williams, arrested Register in full uniform at 2:10 A. M. Sunday while he was walking on 26th st., near Jefferson.

TWO BOYS ATTACKED

The soldier, identified by a blue shoulder cord on the right side of his uniform, had been sought for criminal attacks on two 9-year-old boys Saturday afternoon at 33d and Master sts., and cutting Eileen Flanagan, of 541 N. 22d st., an hour earlier. She received six sutures in her head at St. Joseph's Hospital.

The three victims testified against Register at yesterday's hearing. The boys' names and those of the other children were withheld by The Inquirer because of their ages.

The first slashing confessed by Register was at 2:15 A. M. Oct. 7, when he forced a rear window of a home on Green st., near 10th, and stabbed a 11-year-old girl in the left thigh. This was



Elmer D. Register, 19-year-old Fort Dix soldier, is shown in 20th and Burtonwood sts. station where police said he admitted slashing Deborah Poisson, 8. He earlier had been held for another attack.

Policeman Held In Attack Case

A policeman attached to the 11th and Winter sts. station was arrested and suspended from duty yesterday on charges that he tried to extort money from a man he found in a parked automobile with a married woman, then attempted to criminally assault her.

Capt. Martin Solomon, commanding the 6th District, ordered Patrolman Colbert Walker, 30, suspended despite the accused man's denial of the charges.

Walker, off duty and in civilian clothes, approached the automobile in which Mrs. Joyce A. Lester, 21, of 638 W. York st., and Willard Hutson, 25, of 2718 W. French st., were sitting late Monday night on Guest st. near Natrona, and flashed a badge, they said.

He ordered them out of the car, then asked Hutson, "What's it worth to let you go?" the complainants said. When Hutson said he only had \$10, Walker refused it, told him to drive off and ordered Mrs. Lester into his own car, they told Capt. Solomon.

Driving to South Philadelphia, the woman said, Walker stopped the car at Weccacoe and Morris sts. and tried to assault her. She fought him off, she said, jumped out of the car and ran until she met two railroad detectives, to whom she told her story. Walker, meanwhile, had run his car into a ditch.

He has been on the police force since May, 1957.



Deborah Poisson, 8-year-old Valentine Girl of the Retail Confectioners' Association, peeks happily out the door of her grandmother's home at 2704 Harper st. Approaching in yesterday's snow is Charles P. Crawford. That's a big candy heart Valentine he's carrying for little Deborah, a victim of the "slasher."

Girl Tells of Harrowing Nightmare With White Man

PHILADELPHIA — A North Philadelphia girl related a harrowing experience last week when she charged that D. Ross, white, owner of a chemical plastic plant, enticed her to the factory on the pretense of hiring her, then chaining her to a bed overnight with her feet tied and a gag over her mouth.

The girl, 20-year-old Orelia Gulley, of 2103 Dauphin St., told Conshohocken police that she was chained up for 12 hours before she managed to free herself to escape.

She said that Ross, who had read her "situation wanted" ad in a daily newspaper, arranged to pick her up at Broad and Lehigh Ave.

UPON REACHING the factory site, Miss Gulley said that she was ushered to an apparently unused upper story by her prospective employer and was suddenly subjected to an assault.

She charged that she was drugged and only remembered awakening on the bed, and that Ross tried to kiss her.

Stuffing dirty steel wool in her mouth, and taking it out when she said it hurt her teeth, Miss Gulley said that Ross removed the wool, pasted her mouth together with adhesive tape and went home for the night.

SHE STRUGGLED to a telephone in the far corner of the room and called the Conshohocken operator, who in turn called police. Ross was arrested at his home and later told police he didn't know why he did it.

Ross, married and the father of two children, was held under bail for a further hearing on Feb. 19.

Two White Policemen Have Been Arrested And Charged With Rapina Negro Mother

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Two white policemen, charged with raping and committing a beastly act on a Negro mother of seven, were arrested upon a complaint filed by the victim with Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons.

The victim, Mrs. Ursula Griffin, 33, charged the policemen, each with less than a year on the force, forced their way into her second floor apartment last April 4, and raped her after threatening to "make trouble" for her and her husband.

The husband, Julius Griffin, 38, is serving a term in Eastern penitentiary but is due for parole this month.

Attackers Fired

Accused of the raping are John McGill, 25, and George Williams, 28, both assigned to the 55th and Pine Sts. police station. Both were reportedly dismissed from the force, arrested, and booked at the station.

According to Mrs. Griffin, the men first came to her apartment last January 13 to settle a quarrel between herself and neighbors. During the investigation they learned her husband was serving time in prison and told her they would be back.

Perform Beastly Act

They did, but Mrs. Griffin refused to admit them. However, they returned again, forced their way into the apartment and raped her. During the ordeal, McGill performed the act of sodomy on her.

The men were off duty and wore civilian clothes, she said.

Following the ordeal, Mrs. Griffin informed her husband, who in turn told prison chaplain, Paul M. Washington. Washington advised her to write to Commissioner Gibbons.

Acting on the complaint, the

commissioner launched an investigation which led to the arrest of Mrs. Griffin's assailants. The policemen admitted going to Mrs. Griffin's home but said they did so to obtain information about illegal activities in the neighborhood.

9444

18-Year-Old Youth Is Held On Rape Charge

Charleston
An 18-year-old Charleston youth was bound over for General Sessions Court yesterday on a charge of raping a nine-year-old girl.

The youth was identified by police as Avery Leroy Howard Jr. of Horlbeck Alley. Magistrate Paul M. Elsey remanded Howard to the County Jail without bond to await grand jury action in the case.

Police began an investigation of a report Thursday afternoon by the girl that she and her four-year-old brother were lured into a wooded area by a youth.

The girl said the attack followed. She was given emergency room treatment at Roper Hospital as a result of the incident, officers said.

County Dets. Frank West and Blair White arrested Howard when they returned to the wooded area with the child. The officers reported they found Howard hiding near the scene and quoted him as saying he was looking for his glasses.

Councilman Charged In Rape Case

CLINTON, S.C. (AP) — Charles R. Leatherwood, Clinton city councilman and school teacher, has been charged with raping a 15-year-old girl last June 25.

Laurens County Sheriff C. W. Weir said Tuesday a warrant was sworn out Monday by the mother of the girl. Leatherwood, about 35, has been released under \$2,000 bond.

The case is expected to come up in the term of court that meets at Laurens Sept. 28.

The girl was an eighth grade student at Clinton Junior High School where Leatherwood taught during the last school year.

Leatherwood was serving his first term as a member of coun-

cil. He is married and has two children.

Weir said the charge was not statutory rape. He said Leatherwood is accused of having used force on the girl in the warrant sworn out for his arrest.

The sheriff said the girl was treated by a doctor after the alleged assault but was not admitted to a hospital.

Leatherwood, widely known in this community of about 7,000 has been active as a recreational leader.

He has served as a baseball coach and player among teams composed of mill workers.

The girl was not identified as South Carolina law prohibits publication of the name of a rape victim.

Negro Lawyer Says Courts Too Lenient

Charleston, S.C.
A Charleston Negro lawyer has advocated the electric chair as a curb against rape among members of his race.

John H. Wrighten, representing an alleged victim of a rape attempt, also cited the general crime rate among Negroes. He blamed leniency in the courts for the large number of Negro crimes.

Wrighten, speaking in Magistrate E. E. Hermon's court, added that Negroes who get away with attacks on Negro women may later attack white women, "because crime knows no color."

His remarks were made in the case of Herman Timmons, of North Charleston, accused of attempting to rape a 20-year-old Negro girl June 15. The incident was alleged to have occurred inside the Mercury Club. Timmons pleaded innocent. He was freed Monday under \$1,000 bond pending grand jury action.

"I believe," Wrighten said, "that until such time that we send some Negroes to the electric chair for raping Negro women we're not going to have the same respect for our women as white people have for theirs."

"The time to begin teaching Negroes how to respect their women is right now. I think we should make an example of this fellow (Timmons) to let other Negroes know that attacks on

Negro women will not be tolerated."

Wrighten said criminals don't stop with one crime. If a Negro goes unpunished, he added, "that same person will commit a crime on a white person."

Court officials here said it is not uncommon for a Negro accused of rape to have the charge reduced to assault when he appears in court.

Three Men Held In Alleged Rape Of Young Mute

GREENVILLE, S.C. (UPI) —

Three Greenville area men were held today in connection with the rape of a 17-year-old deaf mute girl.

Officers said the girl was snatched from a street corner by several young men about 8 p. m. Saturday and was driven to an area behind a drive-in theater near Greer, S.C., where she was raped.

The three men, aged 23, 23 and 27, were picked up Sunday. Chief of Detectives W. Hammond said they were held on an open charge without bond on orders of Solicitor James R. Mann. He did not identify them.

Officers said because the victim was a deaf mute, a state-approved interpreter of sign language would have to be obtained to take her statement in the case.

The girl was released near where she was picked up after being held by her attackers for about an hour and a half, Detective H. E. Rickard said. She ran home upon her release and her mother notified police.

Man Charged With Rape Of Girl, 13

Mon. 9-7-59

A Mount Pleasant man was arrested Sunday and charged with the rape of a 13-year-old Charleston girl. The incident allegedly occurred earlier in the morning according to Capt. Silas P. Welch

of the Charleston County Police.

Bobby Dean Medlin, 22, of 737 Stono Drive was picked up on the charge after he had been named by the girl. Medlin was held without bond pending a hearing before Magistrate Paul M. Elsey Tuesday morning.

Welch said the couple had left a local restaurant together and the incident occurred on Bees Ferry Road. The girl was taken to Roper Hospital emergency room by her mother and was released after treatment.

9445

Retrial Of 3 Pseudo Officers In Negro Girl Case Studied

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Defense attorneys said Saturday they would seek a new trial for three white youths accused of carrying a Negro girl into sexual relations under threat of arrest.

The state charged the youths intimidated the 18-year-old girl into being intimate with one of them by posing as police officers.

They were convicted Friday night by a jury which fixed punishment for M. O. Hall, 20, at five years in prison. Two-year sentences were meted out to Thomas L. White and Tommy Marbry, both 18.

The girl testified that she and a Negro man had just had sexual relations when the youths drove up beside the couple's automobile. She said they identified themselves as sheriff's deputies, ordered her into their car and drove away. She testified she then yielded to Hall's advances because she was afraid she would be arrested for "having relations with my boy friend."

Hall insisted that the girl entered his car voluntarily and that she did not resist him.

The three were charged specifically with posing as police officers and forcing the girl to submit to an act against her will. They were acquitted on an additional charge of abduction.

Says He Gave Victim Bananas To Bait Her

Informant sat 7-4-59
Houston, Texas
 HOUSTON — A 33-year-old white banana peddler told police Wednesday that he had raped Mattie Louise Mitchell, a 10-year-old Negro girl, before dawn Sunday morning. The girl was found in Elizabeth Baldwin Park, 3000 Crawford, Sunday at 5:30 A.M. ravaged and strangled to death.

Being held for homicide and crime prevention officers in City Jail is Henry Pauza, who, according to police, "have" no known address.

Detective Earl Williams told The Informer Wednesday afternoon that Pauza was arrested after having been seen in the vicinity of the park. Pauza, the detective said, admitted performing a sex act on the 75-year-old, 10-year-old girl. He quickly added that he thought that she was older.

Pauza told investigators that he was selling fruit at the park late Saturday evening when Mattie Louise approached him, asking if he had any bananas. He said he gave the girl some, and he and the girl sat under a tree and ate the fruit. The rape followed, Pauza said. He "doesn't remember killing her."

The victim's body was found near a large tree in Baldwin Park. Her underclothes and her shorts were under her, police said earlier.

Thursday police told The Informer that Pauza speaks very incoherently, not giving a clear picture of what did happen in the park.

"He acts like he's mentally off," the police spokesman added. However, crime prevention officers said that the suspect has been turned over to homicide for further questioning. "He may be putting on an act, maybe he did kill her," police said.

"No psychiatric examination has been scheduled for him as far as I know," a homicide officer told The Informer.

"He said he assaulted the girl, and who are we to say that he did or didn't at this time?" the spokesman asked a staff reporter.

4 Youths Pull Screaming Teenage Girl From Car

Post-Jones
Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 15 (AP)—A 16-year-old youth with a broken ankle admitted today he and two companions pulled a teenage girl from her escort's car here last night and tried to rape her.

The girl tore away and ran screaming from a wooded section of Trinity Park. She was picked up, nearly nude, by a police car.

Percy Mosley, in admitting the attack to police and newsmen, said he broke his right ankle when he slipped and fell from a railroad trestle as a policeman fired at him.

Police were called after the youth told his story to a friend, who took him to a hospital where he had gone for treatment.

Police arrested two other youths, 16 and 17, who admitted being with Mosley last night. A Negro, 17, also was sought. A physician said an examination showed the girl was not raped.

The victim, who came to Fort Worth seven months ago from Arkansas, said she was on her second date with her escort and they had parked near a duck pond in the park.

She said a youth wearing a handkerchief on his face approached the car and said, "all right, get out." She said he carried what looked like a rifle.

She said she started running when she saw the lights of an approaching car but another youth grabbed her and tried to attack her. She broke loose again and was picked up by the police car.

Meanwhile, her escort had run to a service station to summon police.

9446

9447

MASS POSSE FORMED**Baby Sitter Held Six Days;****Tells Of Repeated Assault**

LYNDONVILLE, Vt. (AP)—A

14-year-old Maine baby sitter, missing since last Saturday night, was freed early Friday and told a story of abduction and repeated rape by knife-wielding ex-con-

After hearing the story of the girl, Sharon Simmons of Damariscotta, Maine, state troopers set in motion one of the biggest man-hunts in Vermont history for Rodney Austin, 44, of Newcastle, Maine. He was quoted by the girl as saying he "would not be taken alive."

The search swung to New York state Friday night after state police at Loudonville, near Albany, reported finding Austin's car wrecked in an isolated area of Petersburg, a few miles west of the Massachusetts-Vermont border.

The report received by Vermont state police indicated Austin's car was demolished, and police said he must have been injured in the wreck. No other car was involved, the report said, but there were no other details immediately.

Austin let the girl out of his car at 1:30 a. m. and sent her into the house of his brother, Albert, in this northern Vermont town.

Austin had been in the house previously to talk briefly with his mother. He took off after telling the girl he was heading up country to get a gun.

Alexandria Holds 3 Rape Suspects, Victim's Husband

Three men accused of rape by an Alexandria housewife who told police her husband assisted in the attacks surrendered to Alexandria police yesterday.

Charged with rape were two brothers, John F. Early, 25, a construction worker, and Robert E. Early, 23, a farmer, both of Warrenton, Va., and Edward L. Eline, 22, a carpenter of Bealeton, Va.

They were held in \$10,000 bond each. The cases were continued until June 16.

The husband of the 18-year-old woman Monday was held under \$10,000 bond by Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judge Irene Pancoast. He was charged with aiding and abetting rape.

The young wife, the mother of two children and married since she was 14, told police her husband held her while his three friends attacked her early Monday. The husband said he did not remember the incident. He is scheduled to appear at a preliminary hearing June 13 in Alexandria Municipal Court.

Norfolk Man Held On Charge Of Young Girl

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP)—A white man, Claude Jones, 29, was arrested here last week and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a 17-year-old Negro girl.

The case was continued in bail for a hearing Friday in Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

The white man and the girl were arrested Tuesday night in an auto according to police reports. The white man asked adjournment of the case so he could get a lawyer.

The police were called by Thomas Hubbard, He, Clarence Bryant and Edward Turner told police they observed Jones and the girl for a long time before the call was made.

The defendant lives in a section which a few years ago was the scene of bitter opposition to Negro

families who were buying homes in that section. The scene of the arrest has figured prominently in recent months in news of racial tension and minor clashes.

Virginia-Maryland Briefs

Convict Is Held In Rape of Girl

RUSTBURG, Va., Aug. 6

(UPI)—A convict has been charged with seizing and raping an 18-year-old girl when she walked through the woods bordering a State prison camp near here, Sheriff Rowley Keese said today.

Keese said Freddie H. Lee, 22, was picked out of a lineup of 12 men yesterday by the girl as her attacker. He was transferred to the State Penitentiary in Richmond for his own safety.

Feeling was "running pretty high" in this small community, about 10 miles south of Lynchburg, the sheriff reported. The suspect is a Negro and the girl is white.

Keese said the girl had cut across the woods which separate her home and a State road camp to pay rent on her family's home. She said when she returned through the woods, the convict attacked her.

Lee, a trusty serving a 4-year term for grand larceny, was cutting grass. Keese said the convict admitted the attack.

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—AP WIREPHOTO.
CANDY ROGERS

MISSING CHILD IS FOUND SLAIN

Strangled with Piece of
Own Clothing

JERRY O'BRIEN
SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Pretty 9-year-old Candy Rogers was found dead in the woods under a pile of pine needles Sunday, the victim of a fiend who had raped her and strangled her with a piece of her own slip.

Another piece of cloth torn from the slip had been used to tie her legs together. An autopsy showed she had been criminally assaulted and been dead for two weeks.

The grim discovery 40 yards off a dirt road and 12 miles from town was the first break in the case after almost 16 days of a frustrating search that stirred the city as nothing has before.

Two Air Force men hunting the Old Trails road found a little pair of blue shoes Saturday night and called police.

They checked with Candy's grandfather, S. E. Newton, and he said the child was wearing them when she left home the afternoon of March 6 to sell Campfire Girl mints door to door.

UNDER PINE NEEDLES

Officers went to the scene Sun-

day morning and the airmen pointed out the spot where the shoes were found. Police prepared to spread out and scour the area. Scarcely 10 feet away, a patrolman spotted a knee sticking out from under a pile of faded pine needles. He carefully brushed them aside. The search was over.

An officer broke the news to Candy's mother, Mrs. Carl Rogers, a high school physical education and history teacher. She was near collapse. Mrs. Rogers had waited by the telephone night and day for more than a week, hoping against hope for some word of her only child. Last Monday she went back to teaching to find something else to occupy her mind.

She is divorced from Candy's father, Carl Rogers, a Milton-Freewater, Ore., salesman. He came here to be with her after their daughter vanished but returned home when the fruitless search dragged on without any clues.

REWARDS OFFERED

Police checked more than 750 telephone tips and letters from every part of the country. They led nowhere. Almost 4,000 "missing girl" picture posters were distributed all over eastern Washington and northern Idaho. Rewards totaling \$3,500 were offered.

Catholic Bishop Bernard J. Topel and Episcopal Bishop Russell Hubbard went on television to appeal to "someone, somewhere to come with news of Candy to a priest or minister under legal confidential privilege."

Nothing happened. The Washington Water Power Co. lowered the level of the Spokane River Sunday to expose rock and brush for one last massive search of the area by 250 trained men.

The child's body was found scarcely two hours before that search was to start.

SEARCHERS KILLED

Ironically, Candy was found far from the river area that claimed the lives of three searchers two weeks ago. An Air Force helicopter — searching miles from the right place as it turned out — crashed into the river and three of the five men aboard were killed.

Police Chief Clifford Payne,

who has a 9-year-old daughter of his own, spent almost every waking hour on the case and assigned all 230 of his men to solve it. Then the hunters found the shoes. Inspector Robert Piper, who had personally run down scores of tips in the search for Candy, started out again to find the killer but said, "We don't have any leads to go on yet."



CANDY ROGERS
Victim Of Fiend

Campfire Girl Found Slain In Woodland

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BLUE SHOES FOUND

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They checked with Candy's grandfather, S. E. Newton, and he said the child was wearing them when she left home the afternoon of March 6 to sell Campfire Girl mints door to door.

Officers went to the scene Sunday morning and the airmen pointed out the spot where the shoes were found. Police prepared to spread out and scour the area.

Scarcely 10 feet away, a patrolman spotted a knee sticking out from under a pile of faded pine needles. He carefully brushed them aside. The search was over. Candy's clothing was disarranged, the skin-tight red leotards she had been wearing were gone. The panties were still on the body.

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Unfit Judge In Agar's Corner

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THEIR OWN
COMMUNITY

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Militant Voice of the People

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VOL. XVIII No. 51

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — May 30, 1959

Published Since 1940

WHITE BUM MOLESTS LAKE MEADOWS GIRL

ANOTHER SACRIFICE AT THE ALTAR



Catch Skid Row Drunk In Grass With 5-Year Old Kindergartener

Tenants Complain Of Overrunning
Of Project By White Perverts

By BALM LEAVELL

Aroused Lake Meadows tenants this week threatened to march on the management office of the huge lakefront interracial housing development following the broad daylight assault of a 5-year-old girl in a meadow off 31st street in Vernon ave. May 21 by a drunken white bum from West Madison Street's Skid Row, who took indecent liberties with her.

Lake Meadows which advertises in suburban newspapers for white tenants, with the "come-on" that the project has more than 200 apartments available for "white tenants," has over the last two years attracted a low class set of white perverts, call house women and other disreputable elements of which the Negro tenants, anxious to live in decent surroundings, have complained about but nothing done to straighten out the situation.

Second District police answered a call at 9:13 a.m. last Thursday morning that a white rapist was being held at 31st and Rhodes by several men.

Officers Faulkner and Hunt sent to the scene, were met by crossing guard Mrs. Ellen Lee who told them she saw Jess Ray Fezatte, 46, of 651 W. Madison st., lying on the grass with the little girl.

The child had been approached by the shabbily dressed drunken bum as she headed for school at the Pershing Kindergarten at 32nd street and Rhodes ave. Fezatte enticed her to go with him to 31st street and Vernon ave., the policemen were told, where he told her to lay on the grass.

A witness, Miss Lucille Brown of 533 East 33rd Street, said she saw the white man remove the child's panties.

The white man denied the
(Continued on Page 2)

JUDGE COURTNEY RATED LOWEST IN CIRCUIT CT.

By JOSEPH JEFFERSON

Like a drowning person, grasping for even a straw to save themselves, the officials and advisors of the Agar Packing Co. after resorting to every trick of the trade to circumvent the devastating affects of the year long anti-Agar campaign launched against their refusal to employ Negro women in the various departments where female workers were hired; finally decided to go to the courts of Cook County for aid and assistance.

Hits Jack Pot

There will always be a doubt whether the law firm of Aaron, Aaron, Shimberg and Hess which represents Agar went on a fishing expedition when they decided upon

(Continued on Page 2)

Bryson And Sims Smash Dope Den

By LOWELL WOODS
(Staff Reporter)

Crack Vice Detectives James Bryson and George Sims, observed two well known dope peddlers at 54th and Ellis Ave. The men, Lawrence Sykes, 22; of 1439 E. 67th St., and Leslie Levy (one of the biggest dope peddlers) Morris, 31, of 7116 So. Princeton Ave., were about to make a delivery of three ounces of pure heroin, when the two top narcotic men grabbed

(Continued on Page 3)

NEW FIRM WILL SELL NEGRO FIRE INSURANCE

Southsiders who have lived in terror of fires for years, because they could not get fire insurance protection can now look forward to some much needed relief. A Negro owned fire insurance company which is willing to insure property without regard to the color of the people who live in it or use it will start doing business in Illinois next week.

The company is Southeastern Fidelity Fire Insurance Co. It will be represented in Chicago by Seaway Insurance Agency, 765 Oakwood Blvd.

Southeastern Fidelity Fire Insurance Company has its home offices in Atlanta, Ga., where it is owned and operated by colored people. Two well known, respected Chicago area men are among the officers. They are Fred T. Mackey of Gary, Ind., and Eugene

H. Dibble III, of Chicago.

Mr. Mackey is president of Gibraltar Life Insurance. Mr. Dibble is an investment banker and stock broker. Mr. Dibble is also the dynamic executive vice president of Seaway Insurance Agency, and Mr. Mackey is president. Other officials of Seaway are

Weathers Y. Sykes, vice president, Mercer Cook, secretary; Fred C. Ford, treasurer, and Artie E. Jenkins, director. All of them are respected young businessmen who are tired of seeing their people shoved around and mistreated without a shred of reason.

(Continued on Page 2)

ROYAL CROWN IN LINE ON NEGRO JOB POLICY

As a result of a series of NEW CRUSADER articles bringing to the attention of the public the failure of the J. Strickland Co. of Memphis, Tenn., to upgrade its Negro employees in the Royal Crown hair pomade plant there, we have learned on reliable

authority that the employment policy in the home office has been changed and today the company is taking steps to upgrade colored workers throughout the entire organization.

This newspaper, in line with
(Continued on page 3)

8 Arrested In Hotel Raid

By HUEY P. WALKER

The Kimbark hotel at 6336 So. Kimbark Ave., was found to be the new headquarters for the white johns, who seem to refuse to heed the warning of the crack vice men of the woodlawn police station. Last week four white johns were arrested in various rooms of the hotel, with their brownskin paramours.

Norman O'Keefe, of 1229 So. Michigan Ave.; William Spazof, Carlo Magavero, 23, of 1150 N. Kedzie Ave.; Jack Badofsky, 24, of 1311 N. Washtinaw Ave.

The love for sale girls were Miss

Patricia Camille, 23, of 212 E. 48th St.; Miss Janie Gren, 28, of 6538 S. Ellis Ave.; Charlotte Brown, 27, 6411 S. Kenwood Ave., and Rosie Jones, 33, of 1530 E. 62nd St.

All claimed that they were long lost friends, although they were found in nude or semi-nude positions in the bed.

Vice Officers Claude Wiley, Rhey Orme and Charles Wilson, warned the women that the infamous old art of prostitution, in the Woodlawn community would no longer be tolerated by the citizens in the area or them.

Continues Drive On Prostitutes

Continuing their drive on the street walkers, who feel that they are going to ply their trades, even if they have to go to jail, the officers arrested five ladies of the

night at the corner of 63rd and Dorchester. They were: Theresa Smith, 23, of 6454 University Ave.; Sula Mae Williamson, 38, of 6400 S. Woodlawn Ave.; Terry Scott, 18, of 1550 E. 64th St.; (white) Doris House, 20, of 6413 S. Harper St. and Charotta Brown.

One lady of the night told the officers "I'm tired of going to jail week after week, it isn't worth it, could one of you officers help me to get a job so I can straighten my life out?" To which she was told of a minister who is known throughout the Chicago area for helping those in need. Meanwhile crack vice men Rhey Orme, Claude Wiley and Charles Wilson continues the war on vice and corruption in the Woodlawn district.

White Bum Rapes Lake Project Girl

(Continued from Page 1)

charges, claiming he was on his way to Michael Reese Hospital to sell a pint of blood.

He claimed he stopped to rest and the girl came and lay in the grass beside him.

The child, Fezatte, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Lee, were all present at the State's Attorney's office where the matter was turned over for further investigation and prosecution.

It was at State's Attorney Adamowski's office that Assistant Anthony Manno through questioning of Fezatte, learned that the man had previously been convicted of taking indecent liberties with a child.

He admitted he had served three years in the Wisconsin State Penitentiary at Waupun from 1943 to 1946. He was held on an open charge.

Meanwhile, Lake Meadows Negro tenants said that although they are in favor of an interracial development as intended when the New York Life Insurance Co. built the \$5 million project, they were strongly opposed to the methods being taken to draw white tenants.

Several tenants have complained of perverts and homosexuals attracted to the project through ads they read in the daily newspapers and now that the management has seen this isn't attracting the type of tenants they would like to have, they have switched to advertising for whites in the suburban newspapers.

Little if any police protection is offered, they assert, claiming that motorcycle cops drive through the area once in a while but only to ticket parked automobiles or to take shortcuts on their way downtown or elsewhere.

Royal Crown In Line On Negro Job Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

its aggressive stand on all matters concerning the advancement and general welfare of the Negro, pressed the issue on J. Strickland on the job question in Memphis as a matter of policy.

It has done the same with other firms and businesses in the past and will continue on the same program in the future whenever its attention is called to situations such as the one that involves Strickland.

No other Negro paper has duplicated this public service because most of those with enough nerve to write what they want are easily bought off either with cash or by advertising accounts. This has never been the policy of the NEW CRUSADER and never will be.

New Firm Will Sell Negroes Fire Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

Southeastern Fidelity Fire Insurance Company is the only Negro owned multiple line casualty company operating on a national scale.

Dibble told the Crusader that over 90 per cent of the property in communities occupied by Negro people is under-insured. He said some of the property has no insurance on it whatsoever, and that some of these do not have enough of it. The owners and the real estate companies are willing to keep fire insurance to protect the people who live in these buildings and to protect themselves, but they have not been able to get it. This is because some companies will not sell insurance on buildings in the Negro community, unless it is in places like Chatham and West Chesterfield, where Negroes who have money live.

But what about the poor Negro who is working his way up, and maybe living in an apartment in the heart of the southside or on the westside? He would not be protected at all if a fire broke out in the middle of the night and forced him to flee to the street leaving all his belongings behind.

Unless the big companies decide to sell insurance where it is needed and where the people can show that they are careful and their buildings are safe, the Negro people are going to keep protesting and demanding that their state representatives do something about it.

Insurance companies have to take a certain number of policies out of the assigned risk pool, and

sell them automobile insurance, and these are supposed to be the bad drivers. But nobody is forced to sell insurance on buildings where people live, and where there could be great loss of life or hardship in case of a fire.

Mr. Dibble said he and his partners talked to dozens of insurance brokers and found out that these men have tried many times to get the big companies to be more liberal in dealing with the Southside. But the big companies don't want to ever have to pay back one cent on the Southside. They only want to sell insurance when they know that there will never be any cause for them to put a penny back into the community that gave them the money.

If the big companies don't want to help us, then we should only help those who help us, like Southeastern Fidelity Fire Insurance Company promises to do.

Club To Present Show

The Poodles Social and Civic Club presents "Contrasts II" July 25, 1959 at the Grand Ballroom 6351 So. Cottage Grove Ave.

Floor show: music by Morris Ellis.

A contribution is made yearly to the Woodlawn Boys Club from proceeds from this affair.

The members of the Poodles are: Velma Randolph, Faye Bright, social chairman; Lillian Jones, Sgt.-at-arms; Emma Pratt, treasurer; Audrey Yarbrough, secretary; La Barbara Brooks, business manager; Mary Frances Dorham, president; and Deani Balthazar.

Westiders Praise Laundry's Fair Employment Policy

Westiders, including leaders in the political, civic and religious life of the community where quite vocal in their praise of the Centennial Laundry, located at 1417 West Roosevelt Road for its long practiced fair employment policy.

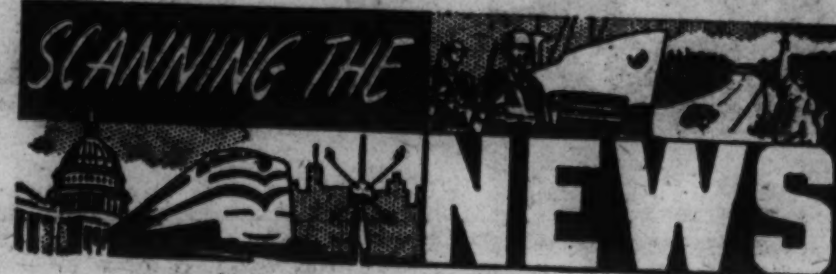
Particularly so, was Ald. Benjamin Lewis who along with Editor Balm Leavell made a thorough inspection tour of the plant where they found over 200 Negro men and women working in all capacities.

The trip through the business institution revealed that there was no bias or discrimination

practiced in upgrading the employees because of race, creed or color.

The alderman and Mr. Leavell pointed out that at present there were four Negro supervisors overseeing the production of white as well as Negro employees.

In answer to criticism that the laundry had no Negro laundry truck drivers, Mr. Al Brown, stated that at present an exclusive route in the Negro area of the westside, was unprofitable because of the low percentage of customers.



CALL MEETING OF AFRICAN STATES

NEW YORK — A summit meeting of prime ministers from thine countries making up the Organizations of Independent African states has been scheduled for next August in Monrovia, Liberia, Ambassador Charles T. King of Liberia informed ANP last Thursday. Purpose of the meeting is to consider Algerian independence.

King, who is current chairman of the organization, said the meeting will devise ways and means to aid Algeria to throw off French rule. The "Free-Algeria" movement, he said, got underway early this year when the first of a series of meetings leading up to the one in August, was held.

WOMAN ELECTED TO LIBERIAN HOUSE

MONROVIA (ANP) — The first woman member of the house of representatives in the history of Liberia, Mrs. Ellen Mills-Scarborough, was elected to office in the recent polling which saw President William V. S. Tubman returned to the post of chief executive for the fourth term. Mrs. Scarborough was formerly under-secretary of education.

TRAVELLING EMPEROR SELASSIE, EMPRESS MENEN

ADDIS ABABA (ANP) — The emperor and empress of Ethiopia are doing quite a bit of travelling these days. Haile Selassie, scheduled to visit Russia next month and the Sudan in October, left early this month on a prolonged inspection of the Godjam province and provinces in the north of Ethiopia. And Empress Menen has just returned from a 12-day pilgrimage to Jerusalem and a visit to Israel.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN KUMASI

KUMASI, Ghana (ANP) — Nearby archaeological excavations recently uncovered what seems to be an agricultural implement factory of the new stone age. Evidence of the manufacture of tools in large numbers suggests the site was the center for the manufacture of these tools. Pottery was also uncovered.

ARREST NO "RED" SHIRTERS

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP) — Ten Africans fell afoul the law at Nairobi airport recently when they appeared dressed in red shirts. They were part of a crowd which gathered to welcome Tom Mboya home after his six-week tour of the U. S.

COMPENSATION FOR FAMILIES OF 11 AFRICANS KILLED

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP) — The Government of Kenya has announced it will pay compensation to the families of 11 Africans obviously beaten to death at the Hola Detention camp north of the city. Maximum payment will be \$336. However, a government spokesman let it be known that claims for compensation were not "legally enforceable," inasmuch as the Africans were allegedly hardcore members of the Mau Mau.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Kenya's governor, flew to the camp for a "routine inspection" after the suspension of the camp commandant. Plans are afoot to place charges against the commandant for the Africans' death.

34,000 MORE FARM WORKERS IN SOUTH

WASHINGTON (ANP) — An estimated 34,000 more persons were at work on farms in the South, during the survey week of April 19-25, than a year ago, reports the U. S. Department of agriculture. Altogether, 3182,000 white and colored hired and family workers in the South were engaged in setting out tobacco and planting cotton, corn, peanuts, soybeans, grain sorghum, and rice, and harvesting Florida oranges, grapefruit, spring tomatoes and potatoes.

SUDAN SIGNS OIL SEARCH AGREEMENT

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (ANP) — According to diplomatic sources, the Sudan government and the Italian state-owned organization, AGIP, have signed a 30-year agreement under which the firm acquires oil prospecting rights along the Red Sea coast. The agreement is Sudan's first oil prospecting agreement. Any profits from the commercial sale of oil will be divided equally between Sudan and the company.

PREDICTS DIXIECRATS WILL VOTE "REPUBLICAN"

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Republican policy on civil rights is closer to the hearts of the Southerners than that of the opposition Democratic party, boasted Mrs. Clara B. Williams, assistant chairman, Republican National committee.

Completing a four-week swing through the South and West, Mrs. Williams reported that the GOP will probably attract the Dixiecrat vote in 1960. Pointing out that the Southerners can't take the strong civil rights platform of the Democratic party, the GOU executive said they would be more likely to vote Republican, although their platform is not all the Southerners want.

NEGRO WRITE-IN VOTE DRIVE BRINGS WHITES OUT

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) — A rumor that Negroes planned to wage a write-in vote for the Rev. Martin Luther King, during election here last week brought the white folk out to the polls en masse. Contrary to the rumor, however, few Negroes voted. Rev. King and Atty. Fred A. Grey, each received one vote for a place on the city commission. Rev. King received a vote for mayor and Gray, a vote for the number two spot on the commission.

BIAS IN EDUCATION A NATIONAL THREAT

BEVERLY, Mass. (ANP) — "Racial segregation in higher education is a vastly greater threat to the nation's security than all the professional spies who sell scientific secrets that the Russians will soon enough find out anyhow," the Rev. Truman B. Douglas of New York said last week.

Continuing his strong protest against racial segregation in higher education, the nationally known missionary executive said that "The church means business in placing its weight on the side of more and better educational opportunities with an emphasis on Christian values."

Disaster Is Declared In Flooded Mass. Town



A resident of Hull awaits rescuers on the top of his car marooned in a flooded street of the town.

New England Warned of New Blow

HULL, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP).—This coastal resort town, 12 miles south of Boston, was declared a disaster area Wednesday after taking a two-day lashing from storm-whipped, flooding tides. Belated Tuesday by the highest tide of a century, the beach community was hit Tuesday night and again Wednesday by less ponderous smashes but found sections under a murky swirl of five feet of ocean water.

As the rampaging northeaster passed over the Maritime Provinces leaving a foot of snow on Nova Scotia, the Weather Bureau forecast more rain or snow for New England New Year's Day or Saturday.

The New England death toll stood at 10. Five died in New York State.

The Red Cross declared the town a disaster area after State and town health officials agreed there was a health emergency.

TOLD TO STAY AWAY
Approximately 250 families were driven out of the Hull area where flooded sections covered an area two and a half miles by one mile. Scores of cesspools overflowed and State health experts after viewing the area, warned residents to remain away for at least a week. All have temporary housing with relatives and friends.

The Red Cross set up a disaster field office. All families having disaster-caused needs were asked to register as soon as possible.

The Red Cross expects 150 to 300 families may need assistance. A trained staff was assigned by the Metropolitan Red Cross in Boston.

Meanwhile, a casualty insurance spokesman said none of the storm damage—estimated to run into the millions—is covered by insurance.

John O'Connor, executive secretary of the Casualty Insurance Companies of Massachusetts, said:

"Shore line homes are impossible to insure against wave wash. No insurance company would give them extended windstorm coverage."

FEAR CONTAMINATION
He added, however, that automobiles covered by comprehensive policies might be protected.

It was feared refuse and debris from cesspools and septic tanks floating in the sea water may have contaminated many residences.

Along the New England coast the northeast storm left its mark. Cottages and many fine year-round homes were picked up by the relentless sea and then dropped like abandoned toys—broken and afloat.

Ocean boulevards were covered with stones and sand, many were gouged out and impassable in spots.

MANY CUT OFF
Meanwhile, in upstate New York thousands of suburban families bundled in blankets for a breakfast by candlelight.

Areas around Buffalo, the hardest hit, were still partially blacked out as power linemen continued a round-the-clock battle against a mounting backlog of trouble calls.

Detectives Link Area Knifing to Girl's Slayer

Detectives assigned to the Mitchell murder case investigated the possibility Wednesday night that the fiend who killed the Manayunk schoolgirl might have been the slasher sought for stabbing a 17-year-old stenographer near her home in Roxborough Dec. 18.

The victim of that attack, Joyce Ann Davis, of 416 W. Kingsley st., was stabbed four times by a teen-age assailant who accosted her at Kingsley and Mitchell sts., which is only three blocks from Henry ave. and Walnut lane, where Maryann Theresa Mitchell waited for a bus shortly before 10:30 P. M. Monday.

SIMILARITY OF TIMES
Miss Davis told police the youth silently walked up and stabbed her less than a block from her home and then leaped into a nearby automobile and sped away.

Investigators noted that Miss Davis was accosted by the knife-wielder at 10:30 P. M., which was about the time Monday night when the Mitchell girl left two girl companions to await bus on Henry ave.

COLLAPSE IN HOME
Miss Davis was returning from a Christmas festival at the First Methodist Church, Green Lane, west of Ridge ave., when she was attacked. She ran into her home and collapsed from loss of blood.

Her parents took her to Roxborough Memorial Hospital where she was treated for knife wounds of the right arm.

**Refugees Flood
West Germany**
BERLIN, Dec. 30 (AP).—Ernst Lemmer, Minister for All-German Affairs in the West German Government, reports 150,000 refugees from Red East Germany reached West Germany this year.

Profile
Accent on Activity

HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY, who declared his candidacy for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination, has described himself as "a walking, talking liberal" who can carry his party to victory.

His prowess for activity—physical and vocal—is conceded by friend and foe.

The bouncy, indefatigable, 48-year-old Minnesota Senator acknowledged his propensity for talking on any number of subjects to anyone who will listen—and at any length. Last year, he spent eight hours talking with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev at the Kremlin and admitted he probably filibustered a bit.

Humphrey, who once clerked at the soda fountain of his father's drugstore in Huron, S. D., has been a forceful figure at every Democratic convention since 1948. That year, as a brash young Mayor of Minneapolis, he was one of the "Young Turks" who led a successful fight for a strong civil rights plank in the party platform.

The same year, he won election to the Senate over Republican incumbent Joseph Ball.

Humphrey promptly

got off on the wrong Senatorial foot by assailing the need for a small committee headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, the highly respected Virginia Democrat. Humphrey found himself talking to an almost empty chamber before he was through.

Since that blunder, he has toned down his tactics and won acceptance into the Senate's inner circle.

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HUBERT HUMPHREY
AP Wirephoto

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Prelates Will Officiate At Funeral Today For Bishop M'Carthy

The Most Rev. Thomas A. Boland, Archbishop of Newark, and 11 Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church will attend the Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem at 11 A. M. Thursday for the Most Rev. Justin Joseph McCarthy, second Bishop of Camden, who died last Saturday.

H. B. Taylor, Executive, Dies

H. Birchard Taylor, a retired shipbuilding executive and designer of hydraulic turbine machinery, died Tuesday at the Duwoody Home, Newtown Square. He was 78.

Mr. Taylor was a vice president and director of Cramp Shipbuilding Co. from 1940 to 1946 and had supervised the design and manufacture of the hydraulic turbine machinery for water power generators at Niagara, Keokuk, Muscle Shoals and Conowingo.



H. B. TAYLOR

GRADUATE OF PENN

A graduate of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania, he started his career as a draftsman, designer and engineer for the I. P. Morris Co., a subsidiary of the old William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co., of which he later became president.

He also served as president of Cramp-Morris Industries, Inc., Federal Steel Foundry Co., I. P. Morris & De La Vergne, Inc., Pelton Water Wheel Co. and Cramp Brass and Iron Foundries Co.

Mr. Taylor also served as president and chairman of the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Co. and president of the Navy League of the United States and the Sandlot Sports Association. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and president of the university's General Alumni Association.

MANY CLUBS

He was a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Franklin Institute.

His memberships included the Art Alliance, Newcomen Society, Beta Theta Pi, Sphinx Senior Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Descendants of Knights of the Garter, Union League, Rittenhouse Club, Engineers Club and Merion Cricket Club.

Mr. Taylor was married to the late Mrs. Florence Bodine Taylor. Surviving are his second wife, the former Mrs. John McEntee Bowman; a daughter, Mrs. George B. Clothier, and a son, Charles Tracy Taylor.

ALBERT R. BRUNKER, a former trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and retired engineering firm executive who had been active in Chicago civic affairs, died Tuesday in Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. He was 76. Mr. Brunker was also a former member of the Board of Incorporators of the Woman's Medical College. He was a former president of the Liquid Carbonic Co., and served as a member of the War Industries Board during the First World War. Surviving are a son, Robert H., of Oakdale, Calif., and a daughter, Mrs. Barbara Martin, of London, England. Services will be held at 11 A. M. Saturday at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Lake Forest, Ill.

Bevan 'In Danger' After Surgery

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Aneurin Bevan, 62-year-old deputy leader of Britain's Labor Party, was reported by his wife Wednesday to be on the danger list after serious abdominal surgery.

Mrs. Bevan, who is a member of Parliament under her maiden name of Jennie Lee, told reporters after a visit to the hospital: "I am sure he will get well. He has to be nursed very, very carefully for the next few days."

A medical bulletin issued by the hospital earlier said Bevan had a "relatively comfortable night" and that "his condition is as satisfactory as can be expected after a major abdominal operation."

Coupons Net City Windfall of \$175

A \$175 windfall, in the form of soap cleanser coupons good for U. S. Savings Stamps, was discovered Wednesday by City Controller Alexander Hemphill, who advised Procurement Commissioner Michael H. Sura to clip the coupons and cash them in.

Hemphill told Sura the cans cost the city \$3.83 a case, and that the value of the stamps would be \$2.40 a case, meaning a net cost of \$1.43 for each case of 48 cans.

"This is a good example of outstanding procurement," Hemphill's memorandum to Sura said.



Maureen Bridget Hayes, 2, grimaces as she is introduced to ice skating by her sister, Mary, 11, at the opening of the Recreation Department's second rink. It is at the Scanlon Recreation Center, J and Tioga sts.

CHARLES J. McGRATH, an

accountant in the comptroller's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 42 years, died Tuesday in Lankenau Hospital. He was 59. He lived at 2434 Poplar st. He was secretary of the PRR Holy Name Society and an officer of Keystone Lodge 590, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

He is survived by his wife, the former Regina Kinslow; four sons, Charles J., Jr., Edward, Francis and John; three daughters, Regina, Mrs. Bernice Tatum and Mrs. Elizabeth Brinson; a brother, Frank; a sister, Helen, and 11 grandchildren. Solemn Requiem Mass will be sung at 9 A. M. Saturday in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 24th and Green sts.

MISS WINIFRED A. MALONE

died Saturday at the home of Mrs. William Dunlop Disston, 7403 Emlen st. Mrs. Disston's husband, a retired industrialist, and a former member of the Board of Education, died 10 years ago. Miss Malone is survived by a sister, Mrs. Mary MacNamara, of County Tipperary, Ireland. Solemn Requiem Mass will be sung at 10 A. M. Thursday in St. Michael's Church, 2d and Jefferson sts.

MISS THERESA M. LOJEW-SKI

, a secretary for the past three years for the Philadelphia office of the Kessler-Hunter liquor firm, died Monday. She was 31 and a graduate of Nazareth Academy. She lived at 608 N. 23d st. Surviving are her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lojewski, a brother, Frank, Jr., and a sister, Dolores. Solemn Requiem Mass will be sung at 9 A. M. Saturday at St. Hedwig's Church, 24th and Brown sts.

MRS. CHARLES CONLEY, of

Emlen Arms apartments, Germantown, a widow, died Tuesday at her home. The former Lillian G. Quigley, she leaves a daughter, Mrs. Madeline Z. Dooley. Solemn Requiem Mass will be sung at 11 A. M. Saturday at St. Madeleine Sophie's Church, Green lane and Carpenter ave., Germantown.

JOHN A. YOUNG, of 140 W.

Durham st., a teller for the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co., at 15th and Chestnut sts., died Wednesday at his home. He was 58. Surviving is a sister, Mrs. Frederick Achenbach. Services will be held 2 P. M. Saturday at Fyfe and Boyd, 7047 Germantown ave.

for the Most Rev. Justin Joseph McCarthy, second Bishop of Camden, who died last Saturday.

Archbishop Boland will preside at the Mass in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Broadway and Market st., Camden.

24-HOUR VIGIL

Since Sunday, the body of Bishop McCarthy, who had been head of the Camden Diocese since March 19, 1957, lay in state in the cathedral.

A round-the-clock vigil was kept for the 24 hours preceding the funeral with hundreds of Catholics in the six-county diocese walking solemnly past the bier in the main aisle of the edifice.

The Most Rev. George W. Ahr, Bishop of Trenton, will be celebrant of the Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass. The Rev. John J. Clark, assistant superintendent of diocesan schools, will be deacon, and the Rev. Edward L. Kordasiewicz, assistant rector of St. Joseph's Church, South Camden, will be subdeacon.

The sermon at the Mass will be preached by the Most Rev. James A. McNulty, Bishop of Paterson. Bishops Ahr and McNulty will give absolution of the body along with the Most Rev. Martin W. Stanton, and the Most Rev. Walter W. Curtis, both Auxiliary Bishops of Newark, and the Most Rev. Michael W. Hyle, Coadjutor Bishop of Wilmington.

Bishop McCarthy will be buried in Calvary Cemetery, Delaware township.

OTHER BISHOPS

Other Bishops attending will be the Most Rev. Walter P. Kellenberg, Bishop of Rockville Center, N. Y.; the Most Rev. Philip Maguire, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; the Most Rev. George L. Leech, Bishop of Harrisburg; the Most Rev. J. Carroll McCormick, Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia; the Most Rev. Russell J. McViney, Bishop of Providence, R. I., and the Most Rev. Lawrence C. Schott, Auxiliary Bishop of Harrisburg.

MRS. J. GILLINGHAM HIBBS

, the former Dorothy H. Rastall, a former city and State tennis champion, died Tuesday in Bryn Mawr Hospital. She was 75. Mrs. Hibbs, of 800 Bryn Mawr ave., Bala-Cynwyd, is survived by two sons, Joseph J. and Robert W.; two daughters, Elizabeth and Mrs. Benjamin S. Linfoot, and a sister, Mrs. Frederick B. Gilbert, Jr. Services will be held at 11 A. M. Saturday at St. Asaph's Church, Bala-Cynwyd.

MRS. WILLIAM L. FRY, the

former Charlotte Curtis, a widow, and long-time resident of Philadelphia, died Tuesday at the home of her son, Percy K. of Pasadena, Md., where she had lived since 1953. She was 87. In addition to Percy, she is survived by a second son, James W. Services will be held at 1:30 P. M. Thursday from Andrew J. Bair, 3925 Chestnut st.

DR. THEODORE MERANZE,

a radiologist associated with the American Federation of Labor Medical Center, the Einstein Medical Center and Doctors Hospital, died Wednesday at his home, 1807 Delancey st. He was 54. Surviving are his wife, Barbara; two sons, Stephen and Michael, and a daughter, Barbara. Services will be held at 1 P. M. Thursday at Asher-Berschler's, 1309 N. Broad st.

CLIFFORD A. MAJOR, of

3628 N. Broad st., died Tuesday at Temple University Hospital. He was 80. Mr. Major had been a confectioner for 65 years. Surviving is a son, Clifford, Jr. Services will be held at 10 A. M. Monday at William H. Battersby, 3316 N. Broad st.

H.M. MacBride, Ex-Police Aide, Dies at Age 65

Howard M. MacBride, former assistant superintendent of police and security officer for the Einstein Medical Center, collapsed and died suddenly Wednesday morning at the Center's Northern Division, York and Tabor rds.

Mr. MacBride, who was 65, lived at 7228 Rutland st. He had served as head of the medical center's 18-man private police force since May, 1958.

He retired from the Philadelphia Police Department in 1952 after 35 years of service. He served in the old Motor Bandit Patrol and in 1924 became a chauffeur and bodyguard for the late Gen. Smedley D. Butler, then Director of Public Safety.

Mr. MacBride, known to his friends and fellow workers as "Buck," was named a captain in 1929, and inspector in 1945. In 1949 he was appointed acting superintendent in charge of motorized maintenance and in 1951 was made an assistant superintendent of police. Among his achievements was his work in the establishment of the police pistol range in Torresdale.

He is survived by his wife, Mary; a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Marie MacBride, and three grandchildren.

MICHAEL T. SYDEK, of 113

Osborne st., died Tuesday at his home. He was 39. He was employed as a machine operator for General Plastics Co. in Manayunk and was a member of the Knights of Columbus. Surviving are his wife, Frances; a son, Michael F.; a daughter, Agnes M., and his mother, Mrs. Agnes Sydek. Solemn Requiem Mass will be sung at 10 A. M. Saturday at St. John the Baptist Church, Rector and Cresson sts.

Deaths

Albano, Katherine; Krammer, Geo. Jr.; Bink, Robert; Kneiple, Luther W.; Blosser, James M.; Lambach, Adm.; Blosser, Edward; Lewis, Laurence D.; Bosch, Carl A.; Lindgren, Karl E.; Brangoli, Maria; Lordan, James E.; Brunker, Albert R.; Marker, Louis; Caras, Eleanor V.; McGraw, Charles; Cline, John; Merz, Dr. Theo.; Claman, Jay Steven; Moore, Susan P.; Cola, Nicholas; Murphy, Patrick; Conley, Lillian G.; O'Donnell, Charles; Conti, Donato; Roberts, Charles D.; Donnelly, Mary; Russell, Martha J.; Fahrlay, Mary I.; Seaman, Jacob E.; Fenn, Clementina; Sheeler, Horace E.; Flaherty, Frank; Sneed, Virginia; Franklin, Anna E.; Sundheim, Solomon; Gallagher, John J.; Sydek, Michael T.; Goeldner, Amalie; Tascier, John W.; Goslin, Sara F.; Thompson, Wm. B.; Haines, Robert B.; Walker, Margaret; Hibbs, Dorothy R.; Webster, William; Hiltner, David L.; Wecker, Marian; Hiltner, Sadie; Whetstone, Walter; Holden, Paul J.; White, Mary A.; Jacoby, Jean F.; Yery, Mary D.; Jarvis, Sonia; Young, John Arthur.

Deaths Notices on Page 22

MRS. JOHN HILTON, a widow

died Wednesday at Metropolitan Hospital, New York. She was 73 and a former Philadelphia resident. Mrs. Hilton, the former Sadie Braunfeld, operated an apartment house in New York.

She is survived by a brother, Jack Braunfeld, and three sisters, Mrs. Rose Goldberg, Mrs. Samuel Bowman and Mrs. Dora Brantley. Services will be held at 1 P. M. Monday at Morris Rosenberg's Son, 2009 N. Broad st.

JAMES R. LORDAN, an em-

ployee at the Aircraft Products Co., Bridgeport, died Tuesday at his home, 823 S. 48th st. He was 39. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Madeline S. Lordan; three brothers, John M., William C. and Robert E., and a sister, Mrs. Joan F. Russell. Solemn Requiem Mass will be sung at 10 A. M. Saturday at the St. Francis de Sales Church, 47th st. and Springfield ave.

EDWARD BROOKE, SR., a re-

retired printer and pressman, died Wednesday at his home, 6422 N. 13th st. He was 76. He is survived by two sons, Edward, Jr., and Francis, and two daughters, Mrs. Albert Durning and Mrs. Joseph Dever. Solemn Requiem Mass will be sung at 10 A. M. Monday at Holy Angels Church, 70th st. near York rd.

Clinton A. Clauson, Democratic Governor Of Maine, Dies at 64

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 30 (AP).—Democratic Gov. Clinton A. Clauson died in his sleep early Wednesday and the Republican president of the State Senate hastened to the Capitol to be sworn in.

John H. Reed, who will be 39 next Tuesday, succeeds by virtue of his office. Maine has no lieutenant governor.

Just 18 hours after the death of Clauson, Reed was sworn in by Maine Chief Justice Robert B. Williamson in the Capitol building.

FORMER CHIROPRACTOR

Mr. Clauson's death and Reed's succession will give the Nation 34 Democratic and 16 Republican Governors.

A doctor said Clauson succumbed either to heart disease or a cerebral hemorrhage.

The genial, kindly ex-chiropractor from Iowa, who was 64, was nearing the close of his first year as Governor of his adopted state.

He was the first Governor elected for four years and the fourth to die in office since Maine won statehood in 1820.

SERVED IN NAVY

Reed need not necessarily serve more than a year. In doubling the gubernatorial term, Maine provided that should the incumbent die more than 90 days prior to "off year" primaries, the Senate President would serve until the following January. Thus, Reed, or someone else, will have to be elected in 1960.

The new Governor, a Second World War naval officer, is in business with his father and a brother, Walter, Jr.

PIANOS WANTED

We Also Rent—Sell—Exchange
Cunningham Piano Co.
26 E. Coulter St. GE 8-3200
Free parking—5311 Germantown Av.
in Doylestown (St. 309)
60 E. State St. Fillmore 8-2654

CHARLES DALZELL ROBERTS

, of 632 W. Roosevelt blvd., died Tuesday at Friends Hospital. He was 83. He retired 16 years ago as general superintendent of American Stores Co. after 44 years with the company. Surviving are his wife, Mary Margaret; a daughter, Mrs. Theodore Bye, and a son, Walter. Solemn Requiem Mass will be sung at 10 A. M. Saturday at the Church of the Incarnation of Our Lord, 5th st. and Lindley ave.

AWARD-WINNING

Butter Prices Reduced

1 lb. print 67¢ 1 lb. qtrs. 69¢

Sold only at your Acme

\$7,000 REWARD

For Confidential Information

Personal to a Cooperator in the Philadelphia-Camden Area

If you can use Seven Thousand Dollars to good advantage, you can pick it up as easily as rolling off a log—with perfect security to yourself—provided you have enough business ability to keep your own counsel, and follow the directions set forth in this advertisement.

Here is the pitch. We are very much interested in two local characters who robbed one of our employees on Wednesday, December 23, 1959, in Pennsauken, New Jersey. The details, as well as the identities of the principals in this affair are well known to you, which is all you need to cash in.

We are prepared to pay you Seven Thousand Dollars for confidential information which will put us in contact with these men. If they have gone underground, or over the hill, it will not change our proposal in the least. They haven't enough to go very far, or to stay very long.

Our directions in the adjoining column mean exactly what they say. Our proposal to you is a straight business proposition. It matters little how close may be your relationship to these principals. You, too, have your own financial angles to consider.

You can arrange payoff details to suit yourself. To make certain that we will pay off to the right cooperator, we will want two things. First your torn section of this advertisement, with your own code numbers. Secondly, hand written copies of your letters to us. Both explained in this advertisement. This will put us both on good firm ground.

We will await your advices with interest.

Address Communications to Fred W. Johnson, Special Representative, American Stores Company, 2003 Finance Building, 1428 South Penn Square, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

ACME MARKETS PHILADELPHIA, PA. AMERICAN STORES
(Coverage 1058 Police Departments in Our Trade Area)

COLOR MAKES SENSE



OVER 11 HOURS OF COLOR TV ENTERTAINMENT ON NEW YEAR'S DAY
A PREVIEW OF THINGS TO COME IN THE...
COLORFUL '60'S
SEE IT BEST ON...
RCA VICTOR
In Phila. Phone LI 8-1171 In Suburbs TU 4-8650
Serving the entire Delaware Valley since 1945
GERHARDS, Inc.
"Brand Name Retailer of the Year"
LENSIDE, Pa.
EASTON ROAD & KESWICK AVENUE
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9—SATURDAY TILL 6

Beaten Body Is Found in Whitemarsh

Lipstick Scrawled
Letters, Number
On Victim's Torso

The badly beaten body of a 16-year-old Manayunk girl, her abdomen covered with crude lipstick scrawls, was found Wednesday afternoon in a gully beside a lovers' lane in the Barren Hill section of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county.

"WORK OF A MANIAC"

"This is without question the work of a maniac," said veteran Chief Inspector John J. Kelly, of the Philadelphia police force.

The murder victim, Maryann Theresa Mitchell, of 195 Dupont st., had been severely beaten about the head. There was evidence that she had been sexually abused.

The letters "TB" and the num-

Additional Pictures and Related Stories on Page 3

ber "#101" had been drawn roughly in lipstick on he abdomen.

11TH GRADE PUPIL

Dr. John C. Simpson, Montgomery county coroner, said she died of a fractured skull. Her knees were bruised and there

was a bruise on her right wrist, as if a car door had been slammed on it.

An 11th grade pupil at the Cecilian Academy, Carpenters lane near Cresheim rd., Mount Airy, Maryann had been missing since Monday night. She was last seen by two girl friends as she waited for a bus at Henry ave. and Walnut lane.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mitchell, reported her missing to police on Tuesday.

FOUND BY DRIVER

The body was discovered at 2:30 P. M. Wednesday by John Bridenback, maintenance crewman with the Montgomery county Highway Department.

He was driving on Harts lane about 75 feet south of the Barren Hill rd. when his attention was caught by a spot of green in a roadside gully.

Investigating, he found the body sprawled on the ground about five feet below the top of the gully. The head and the upper part of the body

Maryann Theresa Mitchell, who was found slain beside a lovers' lane in Whitemarsh township. She is shown smiling in a science class at the Cecilian Academy. This is an enlarged copy of a photo used in the school's 1959 yearbook.



WHERE MARYANN MITCHELL'S BODY WAS FOUND

9450

White man's condition critical—

Thorsby man shot, posse nabs Negro

By CHARLIE GRAINGER, News staff writer
CLANTON, Ala., March 9 — An elderly Negro wounded critically a Thorsby white man and then was tracked down by bloodhounds as he attempted to escape last night.

A companion of James Marcus, 33, told officers the Negro shot Marcus after the white man asked the Negro's wife to wash some clothes for him.

Authorities said Arthur Taylor, 63, of Thorsby Rt. 1, was captured at 9:40 p.m.

A 25-man posse, with bloodhounds, chased the armed Negro for more than an hour through a heavily wooded area north of Thorsby before the hounds cornered him in a persimmon tree, Sheriff Hugh Champion said.

Marcus' condition was described as extremely grave at Chilton County Hospital early today. He was struck in the right temple by a .12 gauge shotgun blast, Champion said.

He later was transferred to West End Baptist Hospital at Birmingham, where he was to undergo surgery.

The sheriff said the shooting occurred at the Negro's home two miles west of Thorsby after an argument over whether Taylor's wife would wash clothes for Marcus.

Marcus, father of two small children, was accompanied to Taylor's home by Earl Thornton, 29, of Thorsby Rt. 1, deputies said.

THORNTON TOLD police the two had gone into the small dwelling shortly after 6 p.m. when the shooting occurred.

The witness said Marcus asked Taylor's wife, Johnnie, 52, to take in washing for him when the Negro man said:

"My wife isn't going to wash clothes for any white people."

"Why, you know I do washing for white people," his wife said.

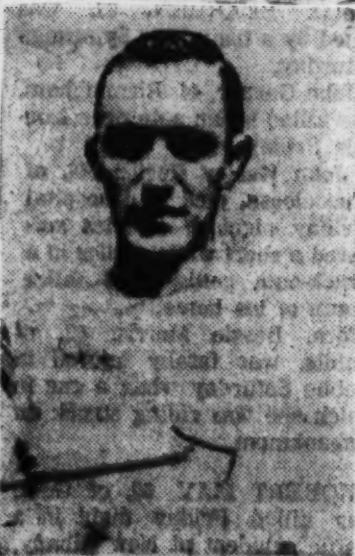
Thornton said Taylor pulled the shotgun and threatened to shoot Marcus. After the victim had said,

"Aw . . . you're not going to shoot anybody," Taylor said the Negro fired from a few feet away.

PELLETS FROM THE BLAST struck the wall just above his own head, Thornton told officers. He said he drove back to Thorsby where he summoned police and an ambulance after the Negro also threatened to kill him.

Two hours later Kilby Prison bloodhounds arrived to lead a chase that carried through the hill country north of Thorsby.

AUTHORITIES SAID the Negro was found about three miles from



JAMES MARCUS

... Condition critical
his home clinging to lower limbs of the persimmon tree to escape the bloodhounds.

Asst. Public Safety Director William R. Jones, Highway Patrol Chief Joe Smelley, and the Kilby Prison bloodhound unit joined Chilton County deputies and Thorsby, Clanton, and Jemison police in the manhunt.

9451

Negro says shooting was self defense

PRINCETON, Ala., March 11—Arthur Taylor, 35, asserted in a statement that he shot a Negro by white man as the latter advanced toward him.

Taylor, 35, is being held for the shooting of James Marcus, 33, painter, at Taylor's home Sunday night.

The Negro wrote in a signed statement that Marcus and another white man identified as Earl Thornton came to his home and demanded whisky, according to Sheriff Hugh Carrington.

Taylor said that when he told them he had no whisky, Marcus kicked open a locked door and advanced toward him. Taylor said that it was only then that he fired a shotgun at Marcus.

The Thoraby painter was wounded in the head. His condition was listed as "slightly improved" at West End Baptist Hospital in Birmingham today.

Officers quoted Thornton as saying Marcus went to Taylor's house to have some clothes washed. He said that Taylor fired after saying his wife didn't wash for white people.

271 1959

CALIFORNIA

9452

KIDNAP ATTEMPT FOILED BY POSSE

Greer of Morgantown, where her family owns the newspapers Dominion-News and Post and radio station WAJR.

California Father Hires Guards for Sons

James
PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (AP)—A wealthy father has hired guards for his three sons after a spectacular attempt to abduct them.

Phonetic
A hastily formed posse of neighbors chased two men into the hands of police in this rush re-son. It and rescued the boys Sunday. The third boy had avoided seizure by jumping into a swimming pool.

The boys, Richard Jr., 10, John, 8, and David, 6, are sons of Richard Raese, executive vice president of Greer Steel Co., Morgantown, W. Va.

Wed
The men grabbed Richard and John but missed David at the home of orchestra leader Eddie Le Baron. With the two screaming boys, the men roared off in a station wagon.

VEHICLE CHASED

Neighbors who saw the seizure rallied pursuers with the cry of "kidnapers!" and chased the station wagon four miles. A traffic accident blocking the street brought the pursuit to an end.

Police arrested Richard Moulton, 49, San Jose, Calif., private detective, and Charles Lewis, 33, San Jose railroad conductor, and booked them on suspicion of child stealing.

Moulton and Lewis said they had been offered \$5,000 by Raese's former wife, Mrs. Jane Kelly, to bring the boys to her. They said Mrs. Kelly told them a Dade County, Fla., court had given her custody of the children.

FORMER COACH

Police Lt. Robert White said Mrs. Kelly is known to have been in Palm Springs Sunday and is being hunted for questioning.

Raese is a former basketball coach at West Virginia University. His 1942 team staged a great upset by winning the National Invitational Tournament at Madison Square Garden. He has been spending the winter season here with his sons.

Mrs. Kelly is the former Jane

27j 1959

FLORIDA

9453

Negro Held For Shooting Sebring Cop

SEBRING, Oct. 5 (P)—A Negro wanted in the shooting of Billy Fowler, assistant police chief of Sebring, was captured today a short distance south of here by a posse of 150 men.

The men, with bloodhounds, had moved in at 2 a.m. to surround an area in which the Negro, Ernest Dallas, 49, was believed hiding. He was caught early this afternoon and taken to a Sebring jail.

Fowler, 39, was shot four times Saturday when he went to a restaurant in the Negro district to break up a fight. He was reported trying to put handcuffs on Dallas at the time. The Negro fled and an intensive manhunt was started.

Last year, Fowler arrested Dallas on a charge of assault with intent to kill and the Negro was placed on five-years probation after pleading guilty.

Fowler was reported "holding his own" in a hospital today.

9454

Early Trial

Indicated for Posse Searches Swamp
4 in Slaying For Gunman In FloridaJacksonville, Fla.
Baker Sheriff to Ask

Special Session of

1st Circuit Court

Times-Union
Trial of four Jacksonville men for the murder of a liquor store clerk in Macclenny may be held at an early date, although Circuit Court in Baker County isn't scheduled for another session until *Oct. 1-13-59*

Baker Sheriff Ed Yarbrough said yesterday that the court is in recess now, but he intends to request a special session to handle the case against the four men.

Held without bond in Baker County jail on an open charge of murder are David F. Bryant, 27; Edward C. Tosetti, 30; James B. Griffin, 40; and James E. Padgett, 37, all of Jacksonville.

Held Without Bond

They were arraigned Tuesday before County Judge B. R. Burned and he ordered them held without bond for grand jury action.

Each man has the right to a preliminary hearing, Yarbrough said, but only Griffin has requested one through his attorneys, Zack Douglas and Ralph Roberts.

Padgett also has an attorney, but Bryant has none and Tosetti doesn't want any, Yarbrough reported.

Yarbrough expects the grand jury to act on the case within the next three weeks.

The four men are being held in connection with the fatal beating and shooting of Aughty Hodges, 49, who was found dead July 11 at the C. and K. Liquor Store on U.S. Route 90 near Macclenny.

A citizens posse captured Padgett in a wooded area 19 miles from Macclenny July 11. The other three were taken in custody in Jacksonville two days later.

Yarbrough said only Griffin refused to admit participating in what appeared to be a bungled robbery which developed into a murder.

The sheriff said Bryant admitted in writing to firing the gun which killed Hodges.

It was the first time in more than 20 years, Yarbrough said,

that anyone has been slain in connection with a Baker County holdup.

Posse Searches Swamp
For Gunman In Florida

ARMED POSSE COMBS SWAMP IN FLORIDA.

Kalough N.C.
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)

A 200-man posse searched a jungle-like swamp Monday for a gunman who exchanged shots with officers and used a caretaker as a shield to pass through a police cordon. *11-10-59*

A National Guard tank and a Coast Guard helicopter helped officers in their search for the gunman in a section near the Lake-wood County Club.

Police said the gunman surprised Thomas McDonald, 58, an employe at the club, at 2:45 a.m. McDonald's wife, Mattie, unnoticed by the intruder, crawled into a small office and telephoned police.

She told desk officer Ernie Nicks "several men in Halloween masks" were trying to hold up

her husband.

Exchanged Fire.

Three patrol cars arrived at the scene. The gunman exchanged fire with patrolman Bill Harris when the officer and Lt. Bob Smart attempted to enter the club.

Smart suffered a cut on the hand when a bullet shattered glass in a door. The officers couldn't say whether any of three shots fired by Harris struck the man.

A jacket found near the club was smeared with blood and had a bullet hole near one shoulder. Several bloodstained napkins were found near the jacket.

McDonald told police he saw only one man, "the one with the gun, the one who made me go with him."

Police Chief E. Wilson Purdy

ordered his men to hold their fire when the intruder held a pistol on McDonald and crept from the building. The man released McDonald unharmed a few blocks away.

Mrs. McDonald, who barricaded herself in the office, didn't know her husband had been taken hostage. She lay on the floor for three hours, talking by telephone to police headquarters.

Purdy, believing several other men were in the club, waited until daylight before allowing his men to enter. They found only Mrs. McDonald.

273 1959

GEORGIA

9455

DAD SOUGHT IN SHOOTING GIVES SELF UP

Ashburn, Ga., Sept. 27 (UPI)

—A south Georgia farmer, charged with firing 19 shots into an alleged Peeping Tom, gave himself up Sunday after dodging a posse for five days thru heavily wooded swamp land.

Roy Wright, 37, turned himself in to a neighbor who handed him over to police. Wright had been hunted by army helicopters, civil air patrol and national guard planes, bloodhounds and scores of law officers and guardsmen since Tuesday when he allegedly shot William Franklin Hughes, 46, of nearby Tift county after earlier swearing out a warrant charging Hughes with being a Peeping Tom.

Turner County Sheriff C. S. Hunt said the posse captured Wright's daughter, Hellen, 17, who had been hiding out with her father, when she returned to her home early Sunday to get food. Wright surrendered after his daughter's capture.

CORNERED BY POSSE

Georgia Farmer Slays Two, Commits Suicide

JAKIN, Ga. (AP)—A farmer shot and killed his wife and his mother-in-law and then committed suicide Thursday night when a posse led by bloodhounds closed in on him, the state patrol reported.

The patrol identified the man as Charles Edwards, about 40, and said he died of a gunshot blast in the head when he was cornered about three miles north-east of Jakin.

Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. J. B. McArdle were killed at a farmhouse in a rural area near Jakin, the patrol said.

Mrs. McArdle's husband was wounded in the right arm and right shoulder but doctors at a hospital in nearby Donalsonville said they expected he would recover.

Edwards ran off immediately after the shooting, the patrol said, and a posse went after him. A motive for the shooting was not determined immediately.

Jakin is in southwest Georgia near the Alabama line.

Posse Combs Georgia Lake For Gunman

JAKIN, Ga. (AP)—Dairyman Lanier Napier, 35, was blasted to death with a shotgun early Tuesday and before the day ended a posse, including 35 National Guardsmen, had traced the alleged killer to the edge of Lake Sinclair.

Authorities identified the wanted man as Ernest K. Smith, 22-year-old Negro.

Bloodhounds led the searchers to a pile of clothing on the lake shore and dragging operations began on the theory the Negro might have drowned while trying to

swim the lake.

Sheriff's officers said they could find no track indicating the Negro had come back to shore. However, a hunt by land and air continued along with the dragging operations.

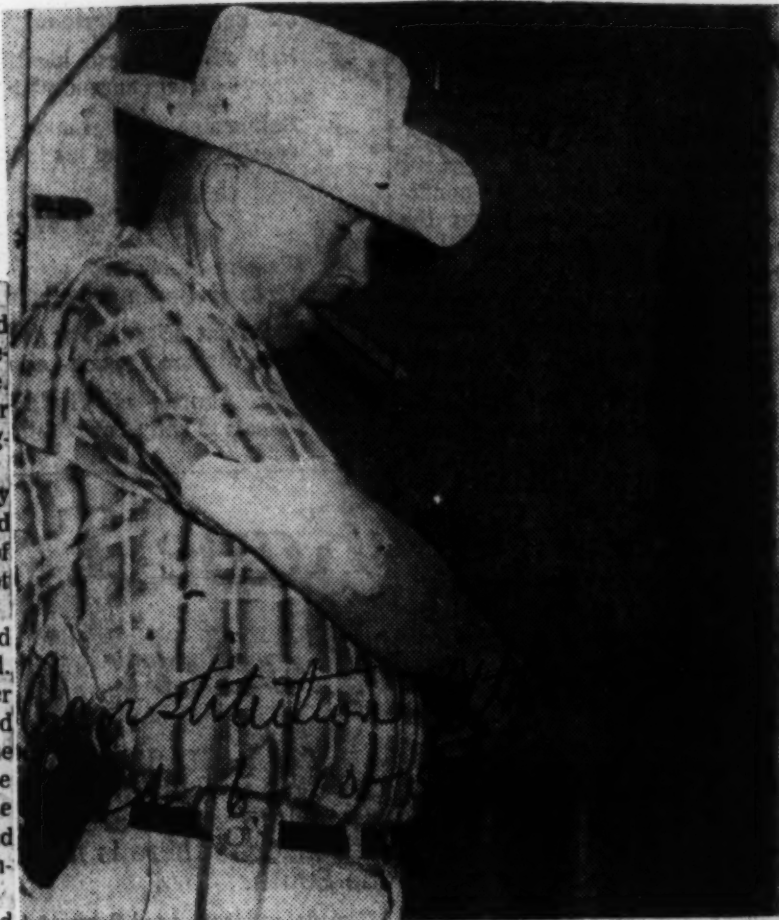
Lt. Col. H. L. Connor, deputy director of public safety, said Smith left a note at the scene of the slaying saying he would "not be taken alive."

The note also said Napier had "done me wrong," officers said. Napier fired Smith Monday after an argument. Napier was blasted by three shotgun charges in the back about 4 p.m. at a dairy he operated with a brother in the corner of Putnam, Jones and Baldwin counties near Lake Sinclair.

Officers said before Napier died in Baldwin County Hospital, he named Smith as his assailant.

About 50 officers and state patrolmen were joined by 35 National Guardsmen from Eatonton, Putnam County Sheriff John R. Walton asked for the guardsmen and helicopters because of the roughness of the terrain.

The two guard helicopters from Atlanta were aided by a forestry service plane and a private plane.



FATAL BLAST MADE HOLE IN DOOR

Sheriff Walton at Putnam County Death Scene

75 in Posse Hunt Slayer in Putnam

EATONTON—A posse of 75 lawmen and a heavily armed National Guard unit fanned out in a swampy Putnam County area Tuesday in search of a barefoot Negro farm hand suspected of killing a local white dairyman and then leaving a note explaining why he did it.

The search was begun after Lanier Napier, about 30, was fatally shot three times as he was preparing to milk his cows in his milk shed about 4:30 a.m.

Before dying in the Baldwin County hospital 45 minutes later, Napier, father of three children, identified his assailant as Ernest K. Smith, 23, who Napier discharged from his farm job Monday.

A note was found in the milk shed giving the reasons for the shooting and signed "Ernest Smith," Putnam County Sheriff John Walton said.

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation refused to release the text of the note but quoted it as saying Napier was killed because he fired Smith. The GBI also quoted the note as saying Smith threatened to kill Napier's younger brother, Junior Napier, 25.

Sheriff Walton said he believed that Smith was armed with the 12 gauge shotgun, about 20 shells, and possibly a .38 pistol, all reported missing from his grandfather's home.

Bloodhounds ran the fugitive for several hours Tuesday morning in a swampy area beside Lake Sinclair, but lost the scent after Smith took of his shoes and left them.

"We've run him out of his shoes, and we'll catch him yet," Sheriff Walton said.

Bloodhounds late Tuesday afternoon led officers to a pile of clothing on a bank of Lake Sinclair. Officers said it may belong to the fugitive.

Limited dragging operations were begun on the theory that he might have drowned while trying to swim across.

The slaying and manhunt disrupted the festive spirit of the Putnam County Dairy Festival, held Tuesday.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver, keynote speaker for the festival, was flagged down as he entered Eatonton and asked to authorize state aid in the big manhunt.

The governor used a state patrol car radio to call Atlanta and authorize mobilization of 25 enlisted men and three officers of Putnam County's National Guard unit, Co. C, 161st Tank Battalion.

The governor also ordered two National Guard helicopters into the area to help in the search.

Lt. Sam McLeroy, commander of the Putnam guard unit, issued his men .45 caliber pistols and .30 caliber carbines plus several dozen rounds of ammunition.

"We don't want to take any chances if that man has got a loaded shotgun," Lt. McLeroy said.

Two planes from the Georgia Forestry Commission also joined the hunt, as did bloodhounds from the Putnam County State Prison Branch and the Louisville, Ga., Work Camp.

Sheriff Walton said Smith was considered extremely dangerous.

A witness to part of the shooting was Dave Palmer, about 20, Negro, who was helping Napier milk early Tuesday.

Officers quoted Palmer as saying someone walked up to a door of the milk shed and fired a shot-

gun through the screen door at Napier and then ran away.

Palmer said he ran away from the barn to summon help.

While Palmer was away, Napier's assailant apparently returned to the scene and shot him one or two more times, Sheriff Walton said.

Napier had crawled some distance from where the first round was fired. The buckshot from the 12-gauge shotgun hit Napier in the back and stomach.

The note signed by Smith was found hanging from a string in the milk shed. It was written on both sides of a cardboard box top.

Sheriff Walton said the note seemed "to be too sensibly written" to have been composed by a beserk man.

Smith was reared in the Putnam County area and left about a year ago "to live in the North," Sheriff Walton said.

He returned to Putnam County several weeks ago and was hired by Napier to help out on the dairy farm. Napier fired him Monday after he had been missing from work for several days, Sheriff Walton said.

Sheriff Walton said.

Posse Takes Killer's Body From Lake

Atlanta, Ga. p. 1
Thurs 6-11-59
Constitution State News Service

EATONTON—The body of a youthful Negro, the top of his head blown off, was fished from Lake Sinclair Wednesday in a grim climax to the massive manhunt for the shotgun slayer of a leading white dairyman here.

J. E. Carnes, an agent for the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, said the Negro—identified as Ernest K. Smith, 22—apparently killed himself with the same .12-gauge shotgun with which J. Lanier Napier, 33, was fatally wounded early Tuesday at his Putnam County dairy.

Smith's death was officially termed suicide Wednesday evening by a Putnam County coroner's jury which was convened for an inquest by Putnam Coroner W. H. (Bill) Royal.

JURY'S RULING

The jury ruled that Smith "did kill Mr. J. L. Napier and approximately 30 minutes later did commit suicide by firing a 12-gauge double-barrelled shotgun by pushing trigger with his toe."

No autopsy was performed in the death of Smith, Carnes said. Asked how long Smith's body had been in the water before it was discovered, he said:

"It's my personal opinion that he (Smith) killed Mr. Napier, then went right on down to the lake and committed suicide."

Carnes said the body of Smith, barefoot but otherwise fully clothed, was spotted shortly after 10 a.m. Wednesday floating face down "about 25-to-30 feet out" in shallow waters of the lake.

SHOES WERE CLUE

Smith's shoes had been found beside the lake Tuesday night near the spot where the body was discovered in the vicinity of Green's Landing. Carnes said the body was found less than "three-quarters of a mile from the Napier dairy."

Authorities said the Negro apparently discarded his

dairy farm which he operated with his brother, Junior Napier, 25.

Armed Posse Says Found Man's Body

EATONTON, Ga. (UPI)—A posse found the shotgun-blasted body of a Negro man wanted in connection with the killing of a white farmer floating in a lake Wednesday and authorities said the fugitive committed suicide.

The body of Ernest K. Smith, 22, was found face down in the water of Lake Sinclair, about 80 feet from the point on the bank where bloodhounds lost his trail Tuesday.

The man had removed his shoes and apparently entered the water there.

He had been shot in the forehead with a blast from a shotgun, apparently the same weapon he allegedly used to kill farmer J. L. Napier, 33, in Napier's dairy barn. A witness said he saw Smith shoot Napier in the back.

Smith, who had quarrelled with Napier the day before, left a note hanging in the barn saying he had killed Napier and would have also killed Napier's brother. Witnesses said the man vowed not to be taken alive.

It was not learned whether Smith died from the shotgun wound or from drowning.

A posse of nearly 100 heavily armed men, including a local National Guard unit, used bloodhounds and helicopters in a manhunt for Smith.

A ground party sighted an object in the water and summoned a helicopter. It hovered over the lake and its rotor blade's air pressure was used to push the man's body to shore.

Man Prefers Death To Dixie Justice. Kills Self

Atlanta, Ga. p. 10
Sat 6-20-59
Special to Journal and Guide

EATONTON, Ga. — The body of a 22-year-old colored man, wanted for the shotgun slaying of a white farmer, was found floating in Lake Sinclair Wednesday, not far from the victim's farm.

An investigation showed a single bullet wound in Ernest Napier identified Smith as his

killer.

Smith's body was spotted from a helicopter participating in the search. Gov. Ernest Vandiver had ordered National Guardsmen to assist local officials and state highway patrolmen in the hunt.

COL. WILLIAM Trotter, head of the Department of Public Safety, said that Smith apparently shot himself some time Tuesday or during the night. He based the estimate on the physical fact that bodies sink in water after death, then surface 12 to 24 hours later.

Trotter said he made his conclusion pending receipt of an official medical report.

It was not immediately determined whether Smith died from the gunshot wound or by drowning.

Posse Seeks Negro In White Farmer Slaying

Atlanta, Ga. p. 2
Sat 6-20-59

EATONTON, Ga. — (UPI) — A white farmer was slain with three shotgun blasts in the back in his barn Tuesday and a posse, including national guard troops ordered out by Gov. Ernest Vandiver, began a search for a Negro suspect.

The state highway patrol at Milledgeville, Ga., directing the search, said it had a report that the Negro vowed not to be captured alive. He was identified as Ernest K. Smith, a farm laborer.

Patrol officials also said it was reported that the suspect had stolen a .38 caliber pistol from a victim of the shooting, J. L. Napier, was killed in his barn while milking cows early Tuesday. Authorities said Napier and Smith had quarrelled Monday.

Helicopters were used by officers to direct the posse which concentrated its search in the area of Lake Sinclair, not far from the Napier farm.

Vandiver, who was in Eatonton to attend a Putnam county festival, ordered local national guard units to assist the highway patrol and local law enforcement officers in the search.

K. Smith's head. Officers said Smith apparently committed suicide. He had vowed earlier he would not be captured alive. He said he preferred death to "the land of justice I'd get in court here."

FARMER J. L. Napier, 33, was shot three times while he was milking a cow Tuesday. A posse was formed after

Mississippi Pastor Flees From Home to Avoid White Mob

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEW ORLEANS.—The Rev. Harrison D. Dupree sr., 48-year-old pastor of five Baptist churches in and near Fort Adams (Wilkinson County) Miss., narrowly escaped being the victim of a white mob. He, his wife and two children fled their home at midnight clad only in night clothes and made their way to Louisiana.

The Rev. Mr. Dupree, interviewed here Friday, said he and his family fled into the night as two white men hammered and kicked on the front door and while other mob members waited nearby in a pickup truck.

"I had been warned that the white people intended to harm or kill me," he said. "I went to Free Springs Baptist church for a revival last Monday. A friend approached me saying he had been sent by another friend who had overheard white people discussing me."

"The friend had overheard them say they had killed Sam O'Quinn at Centerville, Miss., and that I would be next." (Centerville is in Wilkinson county.)

"Tuesday, I was warned by another person who gave me an identical message. So I did not go to church Wednesday and Thursday. I sensed that I would be waylaid on my way home."

"Shortly before midnight I was in bed sleeping with my 5-year-old son, Harrison Jr., when I heard an automobile horn blow in my yard. Then I heard someone yell, 'Get up, get up right now. You have two minutes to come out. I'm tired of this damned mess!'"

"I recognized the voice as that of Sonny Watkins, a young white lawyer. I got up. My whole family was frightened. I went to the front room and snapped on the porch light. I saw two men on the porch and I saw the pickup truck in my yard."

"The men I recognized at Watkins yelled again, 'Get up, you've got two minutes!'"

"I could have shot them down. My shotgun, loaded with buckshot, was close at hand. But I knew that my whole family would be killed. I debated with my-

self:

"If I go to the door with the gun, they will shoot me down. If I go outside unarmed, maybe they won't kill me immediately. I decided to make a run for it."

"I signaled my family to be quiet. My wife was in her nightgown; my daughter, Frances, 16, was in her sleepers, and my 5-year-old boy was in his sleepers. I unlatched the backdoor and made signs for my family to follow. I was clad only in a pair of shorts and an undershirt, without shoes or other clothes."

"I jumped out the back door and ran through the thicket. My wife was carrying our little boy. She and my daughter followed. I climbed a hill about 50 yards away. My wife fell and cut her leg. Blood was staining her clothes, so I took the baby and helped them up the hill."

"I had decided that I wouldn't leave my family; that we'd all just have to die together."

"Standing on the hill, I could hear the white men kicking the door of my house. It seemed that they finally kicked it open. I could hear them calling my name, then I heard Watkins say, 'Well, I'm going, but I'm coming back.'"

"We made our way through brambles, through a graveyard, and finally secured some clothes from people in the community. I was given \$25 and was able to hitchhike a ride for me and my family across the state line into Louisiana."

Rev. Dupree said the incident grew out of the fact that white people in the community believed he was collecting money for the NAACP.

"There is no NAACP branch in Fort Adams," he said. "What I was really doing was collecting money for our delegation to at-

tend the National Baptist Convention in San Francisco, Calif."

"Friends told me the white people said I was a booster for the NAACP and that Mississippi would not stand for it. The situation has come to the point where Negroes are afraid to hold meetings in their churches."

"I was planning to move out of Mississippi after the convention, but now that I'm out, I won't ever go back."

He said that when he fled from his home, which he owns, he left \$280 of his personal money, \$497 in convention funds, his automobile, all of his clothes and everything except what he was wearing.

Rev. Dupree related that he had signed a petition last year to have an "Uncle Tom-type" principal dismissed. The petition was presented to Atty. Sonny Watkins, he said. Further, he signed another petition which included 400 signatures about three weeks before the incident, the minister said.

Rev. Dupree, a Prince Hall Mason, is president of the Antioch Missionary Baptist Association of Wilkinson County, Miss. Also, he is pastor of St. Mark Baptist, Mt. Olive Baptist, Macedonia Baptist and Free Springs Baptist churches, all in Woodville.

WHITE WOMAN ATTACKED

Armed Posse Hunts Woods For Negro Wanted In Rape

Montgomery Ala.
4-10-59
HAMMOND, La. (AP) — More than 40 armed civilians and officers pushed through thick piney woods Thursday hunting a Negro youth who raped a 40-year-old white woman.

"We know who he is now. He's been identified by pictures," said Sheriff Tom Sanders of Tangipahoa Parish (county).

Searches have been using bloodhounds since the manhunt began Wednesday night near this southeastern Louisiana town.

While Sanders did not name the attacker, he said the victim and two other persons who saw the Negro, identified him in photos.

The hunted man, an ex-convict and worker at odd jobs, the sheriff said, "knows the area we're searching and that's why we believe he's still in there."

The dogs had led the posse to the region but lost the trail.

9458

2-STATE DRAGNET

Negro Jailed In Assault; Held In Secret Location

Montgomery **Fugitive Captured**
Memphis Term
In Field Of Beans
Commercial Appeal
Memphis Negro Is Nabbed
After Hurting Two
TUNICA, Miss., July 4.
(UPI)—A posse of officers with bloodhounds captured a Negro fugitive from Parchman State Penitentiary in a bean field near the Dubbs community south of here Saturday to thwart a getaway which had left two Negro civilians wounded.

The Highway Patrol said Ed Lee, a trusty from Memphis, was found hiding in the bean field and offered no resistance. Lee, 34, hitched a ride with Ernest Malone near Tutwiler, which is just north of the sprawling Delta penal farm, shortly after his escape Friday night. Once in the car Lee pulled a pistol he had stolen from the home of a prison employee, shot Malone and pistol whipped another Negro man who was riding in the car. Then he took Malone's car and drove about 50 miles north to near Tunica where he was stopped by highway patrolmen and Tunica County officers.

Lee leaped from the car, Deputy Sheriff R. J. Henry said, and took to the woods, losing the run as he went.

Moody said the man being held was arrested on a drunken driving charge. Several other Negroes were with him at the time of the arrest, but all were released.

The Negro was one of 15 arrested Tuesday, a few hours after the attack occurred near here. Moody said the car the man drove was similar to the one the victim said her attacker used. The attack occurred shortly after midnight. The woman and her four-year-old child remained in their car after it broke down and her husband hitchhiked away to town for help.

A Negro man drove up and broke the car window, dragged her and the child into a nearby wooded area and threatened to kill them if she resisted. She said he told her he had killed five others "and one or two more won't make any difference."

After the attack, the man drove off in a black car, she said, and she and the child got a ride to town. Highway patrolmen from Louisiana and Mississippi joined in the hunt.

Moody said the man being held was arrested on a drunken driving charge. Several other Negroes were with him at the time of the arrest, but all were released.

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area near the city this morning.

Yazoo City police chief A. W. Russell said the burglar was one of two spotted last night as they attempted to enter Taylor and Roberts Feed store here. Both are Negroes.

Russell said he believes the two are responsible for a series of 14 burglaries in Yazoo City in the past three weeks. The same store has been burglarized twice. More than \$600 has been taken in the burglaries.

Chief Russell said a city officer hiding in a fig tree about 15 feet from the rear entrance of the feed store spotted the burglars as they attempted the break-in about 1:45 a. m.

The officer, armed with a shotgun, fired one shot, striking one Negro in the back. The other Negro fled immediately. The wounded Negro left a trail of blood from the store to the wooded area about five blocks away. Bloodhounds lost his trail in the woods.

Meanwhile, about 20 city and county officers and Highway Patrolmen have been called into the search.

Officials Deny Negro Chased

Appeal
Sheriff Indicates No Probe
Planned Into Alleged

Memphis Term
By United Press International
WOODVILLE, Miss., Sept. 12.

— Wilkinson County authorities said Saturday a Negro minister's charges he was chased out of Mississippi by a lynch mob were untrue.

Authorities also denied charges by Rev. Harrison Dupre that a Negro undertaker was murdered because he was involved in a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People movement.

They indicated no investigation of the charges was planned.

Tells Convention

Rev. Dupre of Fort Adams, a town near this southwest Mississippi community about 100 miles west of Poplarville where Negro Mack Charles Parker

was lynched April 25, told the all-Negro National Baptist Convention in San Francisco Friday a white mob came to his home to get him, apparently because of a mistaken idea that he was soliciting funds for the NAACP.

He said the incident that occurred Aug. 27 followed the fatal shooting last month of Negro Sam O'Quince, for similar reasons.

"I know that there hasn't been any mob," said Sheriff J. T. Falkenheimer Saturday. "There hasn't been any report to me about it and I'd be the first to know. I don't think there is anything to any of it."

But the sheriff said, "I don't doubt that somebody went and talked to him."

No Complaint Made

Asked if he would investigate Rev. Dupre's charges, the sheriff said, "Nobody has made any complaint to me yet."

Sheriff Falkenheimer said he was still investigating the O'Quince murder but "so far we haven't come up with anything." He repeated his belief that the ambush shooting of the Negro undertaker had nothing to do with racial tension.

Sheriff Falkenheimer said he believed O'Quince, who also owned a cafe here and was described as "prominent," was killed by another Negro.

O'Quince was shot late at night as he got from his car to open the gate of his farm about 10 miles south of here. His wife was in the car and said "somebody behind a bush" fired the fatal shots.

She later denied a report that racial tension or the NAACP had been involved in the shooting. She said her husband was not involved with the NAACP.

No Wire Received

At his home in Ackerman, Gov. J. P. Coleman said he had not received a telegram the National Baptist Convention president said he sent him demanding protection for Dupre so that he could return home to obtain his belongings. The Governor said news reports Friday were the first he had heard of the incident.

Posse Seeking Wounded Man

Daily News
Jackson Miss
YAZOO CITY, Miss. (Special)

A Yazoo county posse searched woodlands near here today for a badly wounded man who was shot as he attempted to burglarize a feed store before dawn this morning.

Bloodhounds called from the Parchman state penitentiary lost the burglar's trail in a wooded

REV. HARRISON D. DUPRE STATE BAPTIST LEADER SAYS HE WAS FORCED TO FLEE HOME FROM MOB

Says He Was Suspected Of Soliciting Funds For NAACP

Had Signed Petition Urging Ouster Of Principal Anslem J. Finch Who Petitioners Called Uncle Tom

New Orleans, La., Sept. 5. — Rev. Harrison D. Dupre, of Fort Adams, Miss., moderator of the Antioch Missionary Baptist Convention, a member of the Executive Board of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention of Mississippi, a Trustee of Natchez College, Natchez, Miss., and the pastor of five churches in the southwest section of the state, said here last week that he with his family was forced to flee from their home in Fort Adams last Thursday in order to escape a lynch mob.

According to the story told by Rev. Dupre the calm of the Mississippi night was broken at about 11:30 with a loud voice calling for him to come out of his house. The voice which he said gave him just two minutes to come outside he said belonged to a white man, Sonny Watkins, who lives in the neighboring town of Woodville, Miss.

Rev. Dupre said he had received several threats during the past two weeks following the still unsolved ambush slaying of a wealthy Negro undertaker, owner of Centreville, Miss. "You are next, you are next," was the statement made to him on several occasions, he said.

According to information I received, Rev. Dupre said, while he was out raising funds for the National Baptist Convention which is meeting this week in San Francisco, Calif., the white people thought I was raising funds for the NAACP.

The only other reason that Rev. Dupre could connect with the incident was his signing a petition for the removal of the principal of a Negro high school at Woodville, Prof. Anslem J. Finch, among the most widely known Negro educators of the state, who is also nationally known as an author.

poet, an orator, long regarded as one of the most able and outstanding Negro leaders of the state, but who Rev. Dupre charged with being "a typical Uncle Tom and White Folks Nigger."

Seemingly exhausted and shaken, but with an air of calmness as he told his story, Rev. Dupre stated emphatically that he would never return to Mississippi, but praised the assistance given him by neighbors and friends who spirited him away to safety during the night at their own peril.

"When we were told that we had just two minutes to come out, I turned on the front porch lights then got my wife and two children out of bed and went out the back door into the hills," he stated pointing out that his wife was injured several times from falls as they fled.

The Dupres have five children, but only two were at home at the time, a daughter, Frances, 16, and a son, 5. His wife and the two children were taken to Scott-

landville, La., while Rev. Dupre went on to New Orleans to the home of a brother, Ike Dupre.

Rev. Dupre said Saturday he had talked to a white friend in Fort Adams who told him that all is calm but it looks like the world has gone to pieces.

Although his future plans are indefinite, Rev. Dupre planned to leave New Orleans with the local delegation for the National Baptist Convention in San Francisco, Calif.

Miss. Denies Minister's Charge

WOODVILLE, Miss. (UPI)—Wilkinson County authorities Saturday called, after a Negro minister's

charges he was chased out of Mississippi by a lynch mob.

Authorities also denied charges by the Rev. Harrison Dupre that a Negro undertaker was slain because he was involved in a National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People movement.

They indicated no investigation of the charges was planned.

Dupre said he was forced to flee Fort Adams, Miss., a community about 100 miles west of Poplarville where Negro Mack Charles Parker was lynched April 25. He told the all-Negro National Baptist Convention in San Francisco a white mob came to his home to get him, apparently because of a mistaken idea that he was soliciting funds for the NAACP. He said the incident, which occurred Aug. 27, followed the fatal shooting last month of Sam O'Quince, for similar reasons.

Two Negroes Elude Posse, Bloodhounds

No Trace Of Suspects In Beating Of Constable

CANTON, Miss. Aug. 13. — (UPI)—Two Negro suspects in the brutal beating of a white constable remained at large Thursday after apparently eluding a trap spring at dawn by a 45-man posse.

Sheriff Marion Simpson said he received information that Amos Hawkins, 35, a former resident of Chicago with a lengthy police record there, and Jim B. Edmonds, 21, were "camping out" in woods about 10 miles northeast of here.

Sheriff Simpson deputized 25 National Guardsmen, called out his regular deputies and got the assistance of 16 Highway Patrolmen. Bloodhounds were borrowed from the state penitentiary.

The posse cordoned off a square mile of woods near Sharon at 4 a.m. They began working through the area at dawn. The search was called off several hours later after failing to find any trace of the two Negroes.

Hawkins and Edmonds were suspected of being among about seven Negroes who beat Constable E. B. Cauthen of Camden with poles and a hoe one night last month when Constable Cauthen stopped their truck for investigation.

The Negroes fled leaving Cauthen critically injured in a pool of blood on a county road between here and Camden. Four suspects were arrested shortly

afterwards but Hawkins and Edmonds eluded capture.

Constable Cauthen remained in a Jackson hospital. Authorities said Thursday he was expected to live. But they said doctors believed there was a possibility he would be left partially paralyzed and that his speech would be impaired.

CHARGE OF MOB ACTION DENIED

Miss. Sheriff Says No Probe Planned

WOODVILLE, Miss. (UPI)—Wilkinson county authorities said Saturday a Negro minister's charge he was chased out of Mississippi by a lynch mob were untrue.

Authorities also denied charges by the Rev. Harrison Dupre that a Negro undertaker was murdered because he was involved in a National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People movement.

They indicated no investigation of the charges was planned.

Dupre, of Fort Adams, a town near this southwest Mississippi community about 100 miles west of Poplarville where Negro Mack Charles Parker was lynched April 25, told an all-Negro National Baptist convention in San Francisco Friday a white mob came to his home to get him, apparently because of a mistaken idea that he was soliciting funds for the NAACP. He said the incident, which allegedly occurred Aug. 27, followed the fatal shooting last month of Negro Sam O'Quince, for similar reasons.

"I know that there hasn't been any mob," said Sheriff J. T. Falkenheimer Saturday. "There hasn't been any report to me about it and I'd be the first to know. I don't think there is anything to any of it."

However, the sheriff said, "I don't doubt that somebody went and talked to him."

Asked if he would investigate Dupre's charges, the sheriff said, "Nobody has made any complaint to me yet."

Falkenheimer said he was still investigating the O'Quince murder, but "so far we haven't come up with anything." He repeated his belief that the ambush shooting of the Negro undertaker had nothing to do with racial tension.

Falkenheimer said he believes

O'Quince, who also owned a cafe here and was described as "prominent," was killed by another Negro.

O'Quince was shot late at night as he got from his car to open the gate of his farm about 10 miles south of here. His wife

was in the car and said "somebody behind a bush" fired the fatal shot.

She later denied a report that racial tension or the NAACP had been involved in the shooting. She said her husband was not involved with the NAACP.

At his home in Ackerman, Gov. J. P. Coleman said he had not received a telegram the National Baptist convention president said he sent him demanding protection for Dupre so that he could return home to obtain his belongings. The governor said news reports Friday were the first he had heard of the incident.



JESSE GRAVES ARRIVES AT CENTRAL PRISON.
(Staff Photo by Kenenth Cook.)

Man Is Rushed Here By Deputies, Patrol

By DAVID MURRAY.

The lieutenant spoke firmly to the prisoner.

"Have you had supper?" he asked.

The man's face turned into a bright smile—the same kind you see when a kid looks at a cool adult.

"No sir," the man sang out with an apparent great expectation.

"Okay, we'll feed you. But first, take off your shoes, socks and belt so we can search you," the lieutenant said.

The man obeyed, all the while fighting a wide grin. It was obvious that Jesse Graves, alias

Jesse Sneed and Lacey Tape, a

36-year-old Negro and Chatham County Prison Camp fugitive, had been through a busy day.

He was worn out.

Graves, who is now lodged on Death Row at Central Prison here, was accused yesterday of entering an Alamance County farmhouse and attempting to rape Mrs. E. N. Starnes, 40-year-old grandmother.

He eluded a bloodhound-led posse for several hours and was finally captured four miles from the scene.

Alamance Deputy Sheriff W. H. Montgomery said one man told him, "You'll never reach jail with that man."

For Safety.

For Graves' safety, three of-

ficers brought him to Raleigh's Central Prison. They arrived here at 4:15—the prisoner handcuffed—and turned him over to prison authorities. At 5 p.m. he was taken to a Death Row cell.

Two Alamance County officers, Deputies Montgomery and J. A. Jones, were in charge of the prisoner. They drove here in Pfc. J. R. Jones' highway patrol car.

Deputy Montgomery said Graves went to Mrs. Starnes' back door and asked for a cigarette and match.

"She told him she didn't have either," Montgomery said.

The officer continued: "She said he then left but came back later and this time asked for a match."

"She said she didn't have a match."

"He then grabbed her and dragged her through the kitchen into a sitting room and into a chair. He held a knife at her throat and began to beat her about the face."

Pleaded.

"She said she pleaded with him and told him, 'My son will come home soon,' the deputy sheriff said."

Deputy Montgomery placed the time of the attack at 10 past 8. He said Mrs. Starnes remembered seeing the school bus pass, which is scheduled to pass at 8 a. m.

Mrs. Starnes, the deputy continued, was keeping two grandchildren and one of her own children at the time.

Children Screamed.

"They were screaming and hollering," the deputy said Mrs. Starnes reported.

The screaming apparently frightened the accused man, the deputy said, and he ran off.

A neighbor, Murray Tripp, heard Mrs. Starnes' screams, and ran to her house, the officer reported. He investigated and was told by Mrs. Starnes to call officers.

"We got there in 10 minutes," Montgomery recalled. He placed the time of the report at 8:40 a.m.

"When we got there, her son and husband were there. They took her to the hospital."

"She wouldn't tell us if she had been raped. She did tell her husband she was," the officer said.

Mrs. Starnes gave officers a description of the man—"it was an excellent description," the officer said.

Bloodhounds.

Bloodhounds were dispatched from Roxboro's prison unit and

officers and citizens began a search of the area.

"We never lost his trail from the backdoor," the officer said.

Bloodhounds caught up with Graves during the early afternoon. He was captured on Mt. Vernon Rd. some four miles from the Starnes' farmhouse.

The officers said Graves was "about worn out" when captured. "We almost had to carry him," one remarked.

They recalled during the last hour and half of the case through creeks and open country, Graves was stopped "three or four times."

Prior to being assigned a cell here, Graves talked softly and denied knowing anything about the rape attempt.

He wore a light blue shirt, rounded button-down collar, and a pair of khaki trousers. The shirt was dirty and torn on the right shoulder.

"I didn't go to any house," he said.

His story: "I was on route 62 headed out of Burlington for Yanceyville. The law passed me, like he almost stopped. I laid down in the woods."

"I hadn't had any sleep so I dozed off. I awoke when I heard dogs," he related.

Graves, who has a long prison record and has faced trial for two counts of assault on a female with intent to commit rape, said his home was in Burlington. He said he was married and the father of six children. The youngest, he said, was about seven months old.

He escaped from Chatham County's prison unit at Siler City on March 15. He was serving an 18-month term for receiving stolen property in Alamance County, and was committed to Chatham's prison on March 5.

The prisoner said "I didn't exactly know what to do when they tried to take me."

"They might tried to hurt me. They might tried to lynch me, but they would have hurt the man who hadn't been wrong."

Graves remarked he "would feel safer here than in Alamance. The walls here are tall, but I don't know what I need to be safe from. I didn't do anything."

No Mail.

He said he escaped from Chat-

ham County, "because I didn't get any mail."

"I'm sorry I escaped, if I hadn't, you couldn't pin it on me. I can't see why I had hard enough luck to run right into it," he said.

He added, "It was another man. I saw another man pull off in a car." A colored man, he claimed.

Graves wasn't sure of what criminal charge he faced.

"It's bad enough either way—assault on a female or rape—for a man who didn't know anything about it," he said.

He leaned heavily on a desk, with chin in hands, "You don't have a cigarette, do you?"

Record.

Graves' prison record dates to 1938 when he served 90 days on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. In 1939, he was sentenced 14 years, 11 months on a charge of assault with intent to commit rape.

In 1948, he was found guilty on a charge of peeping tom and served 18 months.

He escaped in 1949 and was found in California where he was charged with being a fugitive from the law. He was ordered to North Carolina and escaped while en route here.

In 1951, Graves was tried in California for carrying a concealed weapon. He was tried again in Oregon in 1952, this time for attempted rape. His record does not denote the time served, if any.

27j 1959

SOUTH CAROLINA

9460

Dummy of Negro hanged in effigy

LAURENS, S. C., Feb. 7—(AP)—A cross was burned and the straw-stuffed dummy of a Negro man was hanged in effigy Friday night in a Laurens County community where a white woman was slain last month.

The demonstration occurred near the postoffice at Owings. The dummy, its face blackened with shoe polish, was hanged from the postoffice flag pole.

The scene was about 500 yards from the home of 74-year-old Mrs. Garrie Stoddard, who was beaten fatally with a shovel Jan. 16. A 16-year-old Negro chore boy, Lawrence Childs, was charged with murder in the slaying.

273 1959

VIRGINIA

9461

Posse moves in on ex-con

FERRUM CROSS ROADS, Va.,

July 25 — (P) — Ex-convict Earl Smith, trailed since Friday for a double-slaying, was cornered and besieged Saturday in his grandfather's barn after he shot and seriously wounded a state trooper.

A posse of 100 lawmen moved in on the 30-year-old moonshiner. Tear gas shells were lobbed into the barn amid sporadic bursts of gunfire.

The wounded trooper, James H. Martin, 27, of Stuart was one of 12 state police who led the hunt into the area of Franklin County.

Signatures
RECORDS AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

6-12-59

Mr. S. J. Palmer Jr.

CARDS - PHOTOGRAPHS

1922 - TEXAS (Kirven) Three Negroes (Burned

1924 ILLINOIS (Chicago (Beaten to death

1925 MISSOURI (Excelsior (Hanged

1930 NORTH CAROLINA (Tarboro, N.C. (Hanged

INDIANA, MARION (2 Negroes (hanged

GEORGIA, (CARTERSVILLE (hanged